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BOOK-KEEPING MODERNIZED:

O R,

MERCHANT-ACCOUNTS by DOUBLE
ENTRY, according to the ITALIAN form.

W H E R E I N

The THEORY of the ART is clearly explained, and
reduced to PRACTICE, in copious SETS OF
Books, exhibiting all the varieties that usually
occur in Real Business.



To which is added,

A Large APPENDIX.

CONTAINING,

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| I. Descriptions and specimens of the
Subsidiary Books used by merchants. | the accounts kept by the factors or
storekeepers; and an explication of
wharf and plantation accounts. |
| II. Monies and Exchanges, the nature
of Bills of Exchange, Promissory
Notes, and Bills of Parcels. | VII. The produce and commerce of the
Tobacco Colonies; with a specimen
of the accounts usually kept by the
storekeepers. |
| III. Precedents of Merchants Wri-
tings, peculiar to England, Scotland,
and common to both. | VIII. The method of keeping accounts
proper for Shopkeepers or Retailers. |
| IV. The Commission, Duty, and Power
of Factors. | IX. The method of keeping the ac-
counts of a Land-Estate. |
| V. A short History of the Trading Com-
panies in Great Britain, with an ac-
count of her exports and imports. | X. A Dictionary, explaining abstruse
words and terms that occur in mer-
chandise. |
| VI. The produce and commerce of the
Sugar Colonies; with a specimen of | |

By JOHN MAIR, A.M.

The SECOND EDITION.

EDINBURGH:

Printed for JOHN BELL, and WILLIAM CREECH;—and
Sold by T. CADELL, E. & C. DILLY, and RICHARDSON
& URQUHART, London.

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Entered in Stationers Hall, according to act
of Parliament.

I. Definitions and Description of the subject; Books used by merchants.	I. Definitions and Description of the subject; Books used by merchants.
II. Money and Exchange; the nature of bills of exchange; Promissory Notes, and Bills of Lading.	II. Money and Exchange; the nature of bills of exchange; Promissory Notes, and Bills of Lading.
III. Merchants of Merchant Vans; their practice in England, Scotland, and common to both.	III. Merchants of Merchant Vans; their practice in England, Scotland, and common to both.
IV. The Commission, Duty, and Power of Factors.	IV. The Commission, Duty, and Power of Factors.
V. A short History of the Trading Com- panies in Great Britain, with an ac- count of their exports and imports.	V. A short History of the Trading Com- panies in Great Britain, with an ac- count of their exports and imports.
VI. The practice and management of the Sugar Colonies; with a specimen of the accounts kept by the Factors or Housekeepers; and an explanation of what and how an account.	VI. The practice and management of the Sugar Colonies; with a specimen of the accounts kept by the Factors or Housekeepers; and an explanation of what and how an account.
VII. The practice and management of the East India Company; with a specimen of the accounts usually kept by the Housekeepers.	VII. The practice and management of the East India Company; with a specimen of the accounts usually kept by the Housekeepers.
VIII. The method of keeping accounts proper for Shopkeepers or Retailers.	VIII. The method of keeping accounts proper for Shopkeepers or Retailers.
IX. The method of keeping the ac- counts of a Land Estate.	IX. The method of keeping the ac- counts of a Land Estate.
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and Edinburgh.

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P R E F A C E.

ABout the year 1736, I wrote a treatise on Merchant-accounts, published under the title of **BOOK-KEEPING METHODIZ'D**, which had the good fortune to meet with a favourable reception from the public, and has now run through a great many editions, both in Britain and Ireland.

But as forms and fashions in accountantship, as well as in other things, are in a perpetual flux, and continually changing, I resolved once more to turn my thoughts on this useful and important subject, with a view to expunge whatever might appear less modish or obsolete, and give the whole a higher degree of perfection, and consequently a better title to public approbation.

Now it was easy to perceive, that, in this undertaking, new sets of books, and those taken from real business, would be necessary; that the additions and alterations would be various and numerous: upon which considerations I concluded, that the most effectual way would be, to compose a new treatise on the same plan with the old. Accordingly, retaining the outlines of the former work, I mean the division of the whole into books, chapters, and problems, as before, and filling these up, either from the old book, or with new materials, as the case required, I at last made out the following treatise, which is here presented to the public under the title of **BOOK-KEEPING MODERNIZED**.

The principles of the art are here clearly and minutely explained; the rules arising from the theory are methodically digested; the several parts are connected in such a manner as to hang firmly together; the learner is led on, step by step, from one branch to another, as by so many links of one continued chain; and will here find every sort of aid necessary for his acquiring the knowledge of the art with ease and pleasure: the young merchant, too, will have a proper pattern before him for imitation, sufficient to direct his practice in every branch of business.

To the treatise of Book-keeping is subjoined, a large Appendix, containing a great variety of things, proper and necessary for an accountant to be acquainted with; but these I shall not here enumerate, as being already mentioned in the title-page: and shall only further observe, that the essay on Shop-keeping exhibits a method new and simple, without the trouble of a great deal of writing; and, on that account, the more likely to meet with approbation: And the method proposed for keeping the accounts of a Land-estate, will, it is presumed, be the more acceptable, in regard this is a subject of great importance, and hitherto much neglected by authors.

In order to give this performance every possible advantage, care has been taken, not only to introduce the modish forms and late improvements of the art, but to point out whatever may tend to facilitate the practice.

Perth, Sept. 27. 1768.

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Э. Т. И. Э. Т. И. О. Э.

CHAS. A. DILL

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BOOK-KEEPING MODERNIZ'D,

INTRODUCTION.

BOOK-KEEPING defined, with a general idea of the Method.

BOOK-KEEPING is an art, teaching how to record and dispose the accounts of business, so as the true state of every part, and of the whole, may be easily and distinctly known.

Book-keeping is called an *art*, and that very justly; since, like other arts, it has its object about which it treats, aims at a certain end, and proposes a method for attaining the said end.

The object or things of which book-keeping treats, are, the affairs, transactions, or dealings, which a man of business has occasion to record and commit to writing, either for the sake of his own memory, or in order to give a satisfactory account of his conduct and management to persons concerned.

The end aimed at in book-keeping is, to represent distinctly the true state of one's affairs; that is, to record a man's dealings and transactions; and withal, to range and dispose the accounts in such order, that the books may exhibit a plain, full, and exact account of the condition and circumstances of each part of his business; and so put the man in case at all times to satisfy both himself and others with respect to the state and posture of his affairs. Thus, if he be a merchant who deals in proper trade, he ought to know, by inspecting his books, to whom he owes, and who owes him, and when payable; what goods he has purchased; what he has disposed of, with the gain or loss upon the sale, and what he has yet on hand; what goods or money he has in the hands of factors; what ready money he has by him; what his stock was at first; what alterations and changes it has suffered since, and what it now amounts to. If the man be a factor, the things proper for him to

A

know

know from his books, are, what commissions he has received, how he has disposed of them; what returns he has made, and what of his employers goods or money are yet in his hands, or in the hands of debtors. If he be a trustee, the things his books should present him with, are, what goods or money he has received the charge of from the company; how he has disposed of them; what of the company's effects are in his hands, at sea, or in the hands of factors, &c. An easy, ready, and distinct answer to these and the like demands, is the end, use, and design of book-keeping.

To a person deliberating in his mind by what means he might attain the end proposed in book-keeping, that which probably would first offer to his thoughts would be, to keep an exact record of all transactions in order of time as they happen; which is indeed a necessary step, and a thing that must be done by every accountant: and such a record is called the *Waste-book*; which doubtless was the first book in use among merchants; and probably the method of keeping accounts was carried to no greater perfection for some considerable time. And indeed it is not simply impossible for a man, by the help of such a record as this, to know the true state of his business. But then, the toil and trouble that would attend such a practice is intolerable. As for instance, suppose a merchant buys a certain quantity of goods, which he sells off at ten or twelve different times; it is plain, that before the merchant can know whether all the goods are sold, and how much he is a gainer or loser by them, he must search his book, not only for the purchase, but likewise in ten or twelve different places for the several sales; and then at length, by collecting the sales, and comparing them with the purchase, he comes to know what he wanted. And, by pursuing the same method, the merchant may know the state of any other part of his business. But then, the vast expence of time and pains required in this search, with the hazard of mistakes and escapes that inevitably attends such a scrutiny, sufficiently demonstrates, that the *Waste-book* wants much of desirable perfection; and that some more expeditious method would be greatly useful.

Though, from the instance adduced, and what has been observed upon it, the deficiency of the *Waste-book* appears to be such, as accountants could not miss to be very early sensible of; yet the *Italians* were the first who successfully applied the remedy: and hence this method gets the name of *Italian book-keeping*; which, in a short time after its happy invention, was carried on by lucky improvements to great perfection, and is now practised in most parts of *Europe*.

The way the ingenious authors went to work, was, not by neglecting the use of the *Waste-book*, which is a book still necessary; but, continuing to use it as formerly, they took the materials or
things

things contained in it, and, by digesting them into another form, they compiled and made up a new book out of them; in which the various transactions and dealings are disposed, not according to the scattered order of their dates, as in the *Waste-book*, but so as that the particular branches and articles of every account are placed together; and, that the state of each particular account may easily and distinctly appear, their opposite parts are separately placed, so as to front one another on opposite pages of the same folio, under the title of *Debtor* on the left-hand page, and *Creditor* on the right. Thus, the purchase of goods is set upon the left-hand page, and the several sales of the same placed upon the right. In like manner, the several articles of money received go to the left-hand page, and the several disbursements are set fronting them upon the right. Again, the debts any person contracts, are written upon the left, and the payments he makes are inserted on the right.

This book they call the *Ledger*; which differs from the *Waste-book* only in form, not in matter. The *Ledger* is the *Waste-book* taken to pieces, and put together in another order: the transactions contained in both are the same, but recorded in a different manner. The *Waste-book* narrates things in a plain, simple, natural way, according to the order of time in which they were transacted; the *Ledger* contains the very same things, but artificially disposed, so as things of the same kind are classed together, and all the particular *items* and *articles* belonging to the same subject are collected and united. In short, the *Waste-book* may be compared to the pack-sheet in a fair, wherein goods are put up as they come to hand; and the *Ledger*, to the shelves and boxes in a shop, where the same goods are sorted and put in order for sale. Hence it is evident, that the great business of this art is, to teach the easiest and best method of digesting the *Waste-book* into the *Ledger form*, and reducing things from the confused and scattered order of the former, to the regularity and distinctness of the latter.

And in regard transporting immediately from the *Waste-book* to the *Ledger* is attended with great hazard of mistake, as being a complex task, that requires a good degree of attention to consider what is *Debtor* and *Creditor* in every transaction; that is, what should go to the right, and what to the left hand page in the *Ledger*; and, at the same time, employs both head and hands, in making the entry itself; merchants, therefore, to render the matter easy, and to prevent, as much as possible, errors creeping into the *Ledger*, and also upon some other considerations, have found it convenient to keep a third book; wherein every case of the *Waste-book* is again briefly narrated, and the proper *Debtors* and *Creditors* ascertained; which being done, they are with great ease transported from it to the *Ledger*. This book is called the *Journal*.

The book-keeper, by going thus to work, divides the task; and so has a fairer chance for avoiding errors, than he who would transport immediately from the *Waste-book* to the *Ledger*; since he does by steps what the other attempts to do at once.

Though this method of *Debtor* and *Creditor* be of a very general nature, and may be used to good purpose in most kinds of accounts; yet I propose to explain it here chiefly with a view to merchant-accounts; which, as they are the most considerable in themselves, and therefore justly challenge our first care, so they afford the greatest variety of different cases and circumstances; and consequently are the fittest for exemplifying the several parts of this method. And after a learner comes to understand the general principles of the art, and has seen the application made in such an extensive manner as merchant-accounts admit of, it will be no hard task for him to digest other accounts in like form, and so extend the application of the art to the accounts of the national revenue, to public banks, to manufactures, to estates, farms, or families.

Having thus far endeavoured to inform the reader of the nature and method of book-keeping in general, I come next to give him a more particular and nearer view of its several parts. In doing of which, I shall observe the order which the subject itself invites unto, by dividing the following treatise into three books. In the *first* of which, I shall explain the nature and use of the *Waste-book*; in the *second*, I shall discourse of the *Journal*; and, in the *third*, describe the *Ledger*.

B O O K

B O O K I.

The Nature and Use of the WASTE-BOOK explained.

THE *Waste-book* may be defined, A register, containing an inventory of a merchant's effects and debts, with a distinct record of all his transactions and dealings in a way of trade, narrated in a plain, simple style, and in order of time as they succeed one another.

The *Waste-book* opens with the *inventory*: which consists of two parts; *first*, the *effects*, that is, the money a merchant has by him, the goods he has on hand, his part of ships, houses, farms, &c. with the debts due to him; the *second* part of the *inventory* is the debts due by him to others: the difference betwixt which and the effects, is what merchants call *neat stock*. When a man begins the world, and first sets up to trade, the inventory is to be gathered from a survey of the particulars that make up his real estate; but ever after is to be collected from the balance of his old books, and carried to the new. This *inventory* is the first thing narrated in the *Waste-book*, as being the foundation of all future commerce, the source and spring whence all subsequent transactions flow. To this all after accounts owe their birth, on this they depend, and in this at length they terminate, with increase, diminution, or variation.

After the *inventory* is fairly narrated in the *Waste-book*, the transactions of trade come next to be jotted down; which is a daily task, to be performed as they occur; and should be done distinctly, that is, every thing should be clearly and exactly expressed; the use of ambiguous words and phrases should be carefully avoided, and every thing that may mar the sense, or render the meaning doubtful and uncertain. Nothing material should be omitted, nor any thing superfluous added. The narrative ought to exhibit transactions, with all the circumstances necessary to be known, and no more. It should contain the names of persons the merchant deals with on trust, the conditions of bargains, the terms of payment, the quantity, quality, and prices of goods, with every other thing that serves to make the record distinct, and nothing else. I might here adduce particular examples, to illustrate what is said in general; but a careful reading of the *Waste-book* will be more instructive than all the directions that possibly can be given.

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The *Waste-book*, if no subsidiary books are kept, should contain a record of all the merchant's *transactions and dealings in a way of trade*; and that not only of such as are properly and purely mercantile, but of every occurrence that affects his stock, so as to impair or increase it; such as, private expences, servants fees, house-rents, money gained or lost on wagers, legacies, and the like. By such occurrences as these, a merchant as effectually becomes so much poorer or richer, as by the result of any branch of his trade. And the ends proposed in book-keeping can never be gained, if such things as these pass unrecorded. For since one of the designs of book-keeping is, to put the merchant in case at any time to compute, by the help of his books, what he is worth to a farthing, it is plain, that this he can never do, if things are left out by which his stock is actually lessened or enlarged. Nay, if things of this nature were omitted, the *Ledger-accounts* would prove false, and never serve the purpose for which they are intended. As for instance, should a merchant neglect to record his private expences, it is obvious, (since what is omitted in the *Waste-book* will be wanting in the *Ledger*), that the *Cash-account* would not exhibit the true sum of ready money he had by him, which is one thing designed by that *account*. Again, suppose he takes a piece of cloth, or any thing else, from the shop, to compliment his friend, and omits to enter it in his books; nothing is more certain, than that the *Cloth-account* in the *Ledger* would not shew how much of the cloth were yet undisposed of. A learner perhaps may understand the reason of this better afterward; but it is proper, however, in the mean time, that he know the booking of these things to be necessary.

The *Waste-book* is written in a *plain and simple style*; and ought to be so: for this book being nothing but a bare history of facts and occurrences of trade, containing the matter and substance of accounts, without any thing of that artificial dress which they assume in the other books, the style should be suited to the nature of a narrative, that is, easy, simple, plain, and perspicuous; and the more it is so, it is the more like what it should be, answers its design the better, and the book will be the more perfect. Yet this simplicity of style does not exclude the use of terms and modes of expression in use among merchants: for as every artist has a set of words, and ways of speaking, which they have a liberty and right to use, as being peculiar to the art they profess; so merchants have theirs, and they speak and write like themselves, by using them. In all merchants writings, even in a *Waste-book*, when written by a person of skill and experience, there is a concise, emphatic diction, a certain peculiar use of words and phrases, which is a kind of elegance that runs through and adorns the whole, and at the same time shews the ability of the accountant.

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This should be carefully studied by a learner, and is only to be acquired by converse with merchants, and the imitation of well-writ books. Indeed, the less of this merchant-style is to be expected in a *Waste-book*, in regard it is writ up in the time of business, and often in the very hurry of it. Yet this inconveniency might be prevented, if accountants would be at the pains, first to minute things upon a blotter, and afterward, when the hurry of business is over, to extend them in the *Waste-book*. By this means, both the expression might be more accurate, and the writ much the fairer. And this certainly is the method that should be taken by a young book-keeper.

The last part of the definition, about the *order* and *succession* of things in the *Waste-book*, needs no explication, save what has been said on that head in the introduction. Nor is it necessary to spend words upon the manner of ruling the *Waste-book*; a sight of the book itself being sufficient instruction for that purpose. And as for the way of marking the dates, it is enough to observe, that a date being once inserted, serves, without repetition, for the transactions of the whole day; unless it happen, that in one and the same day, one page be written up, and another one begun; in which case the same date is repeated on the head of the new page. By this way of doing, it is obvious, that every date respects all the transactions that stand recorded betwixt itself and the date that follows.

Having thus far insisted on the nature of the *Waste-book*, I come now to take notice of its true *use*, and the *necessity* of keeping it; both which appear from the considerations following, viz. *First*, The filling up of the *Journal*, being the nice and difficult part in book-keeping, cannot well be performed in the time of business, but requires leisure and retirement, thought and deliberation. Nor is it proper to leave the transactions of the day unrecorded till the hours of business are over; for they may escape the memory, and be quite forgot, or at best breed confusion. It is needful, then, that a simple record go constantly on, keeping pace with the occurrences of trade, containing a complete narrative of every thing transacted, out of which the *Journal* may be made up at leisure-hours. Again, *secondly*, after the *Journal* is filled up, the *Waste-book* is the touch-stone by which it must be tried and proved, or, if wrong, corrected. It is therefore absolutely necessary to keep a *Waste-book*; and these are the proper and genuine uses of it. Indeed, after the *Journal* is filled up, and corrected, the *Waste-book* is of little further use; and probably on this account it has got the name it bears.

B O O K II.

Of the JOURNAL.

THIS book I shall divide into two parts. In the *first* of which, I shall describe the *Journal*; inquire into the nature and use of the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor*; make some general remarks upon the manner of their application; and thence deduce a few practical rules. In the *second*, I shall give the particular application of these terms in the several branches of trade.

P A R T I.

- Containing, {
1. A description of the *Journal*.
 2. An inquiry into the nature and use of the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor*.
 3. Some general remarks upon the manner of their application; with a few practical rules thence deduced.

C H A P T E R I.

The Journal described.

THE *Journal* is the book wherein the transactions recorded in the *Waste-book* are prepared to be carried to the *Ledger*, by having their proper debtors and creditors ascertained and pointed out.

To illustrate this definition, and make the use, form, and nature of the *Journal* understood, I shall, 1. Lay before the reader the true end and design of this book; 2. Shew how it agrees with, and wherein it differs from, the other two books, especially the *Waste-book*; 3. Give a few rules with respect to the manner of writing in it.

1. It hath already been noticed in the introduction, that one great design of the *Journal* is, to prevent errors in the *Ledger*; a thing of the worst consequence in book-keeping; which yet, without the help of this book, would be almost inevitable. For suppose a person should attempt to form the *Debtors* and *Creditors* from the *Waste-book* in his mind, and at the same time post them to the

the *Ledger*; he shall find his thoughts so much embarrassed and overcharged, by attending at once to so many different things as occur here, that, were he an accountant of very great experience, he could not well miss of falling into frequent blunders. This makes it necessary to divide the task, and do at twice, what cannot be performed at once, without such hazard of mistakes; that is, first to write out the *Debtors* and *Creditors* in a separate book by themselves, and afterward transfer them to the *Ledger*. The work by this means being divided into parts, becomes more simple, and consequently more easy, and so may be performed with greater certainty of its being right. Again, after the *Ledger* is filled up, the *Journal* facilitates the work required, in revising and correcting it; for, first the *Waste-book* and *Journal* are compared, and then the *Journal* and *Ledger*. Whereas, to revise and correct the *Ledger* immediately from the *Waste-book*, would be a matter of no less difficulty than to form it without the help of a *Journal*. Lastly, The *Journal* is designed as a fair record of a merchant's business. For neither of the other two books can serve this purpose: not the *Ledger*, by reason both of the order that obtains in it, and also on account of its brevity, being little more than a large *index*. Nor can the *Waste-book* answer this design; for being written up in the time of business, and commonly too by different hands, it can neither be fair and uniform, nor very accurate. And yet it is proper and necessary that such a fair record be kept; which merchants, therefore, do in the *Journal*, by making it contain, not only a list or catalogue of the *Debtors* and *Creditors*, but also a narrative of all transactions, with the history of circumstances, almost the same as in the *Waste-book*.

II. By the very definition, and what has formerly been observed, the *Journal* is a kind of middle book betwixt the other two: it looks back to the one, and forward to the other; it stands connected with and allied to both; has something common with each, and something wherein it differs from either. With the *Waste-book* it agrees in form, being ruled after the same manner. The order also and succession of things one to another, is the same in both. The dates are also marked one way. The thing, then, that distinguisheth the two books is the style; that of the one being natural, and that of the other artificial. In the *Journal*, persons and things are charged *Debtors* to other persons or things as *Creditors*; and in this it agrees with the *Ledger*, where the same style is used, but differs from it as to form and order. So that it agrees with the *Waste-book* in those very things wherein it differs from the *Ledger*; and, on the other hand, it agrees with the latter in that very point wherein it differs from the former. But my chief design here being to state the comparison betwixt the *Waste-book* and *Journal*, and show how they agree, and wherein they differ; I

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shall for this end turn two or three examples of a *Waste-book* into the *Journal form*, which will be more instructive on this head than a great many words.

WASTE-BOOK.

July 1 st				l.	s.	d.
Bought 40 yards black cloth, at 14 s.	—	—	—	28	—	—
Bought of James Sloan, 100 yards shalloon, at 10 d.	—	—	—			
Whereof paid	—	—	—	2	—	—
Due at two months	—	—	—	2	3	4
				4	3	4
4 th						
Sold William Pope 4 pipes Port wine, at 27 l. 10 s.	—	—	—			
Whereof received	—	—	—	55	—	—
Due on demand	—	—	—	55	—	—
				110	—	—

JOURNAL.

July 1 st				l.	s.	d.
Black Cloth Dr to Cash, 28 l.	—	—	—	28	—	—
Paid for 40 yards, at 14 s.	—	—	—			
Shalloon Dr to Sundries, L. 4 : 3 : 4.	—	—	—			
To Cash, in part for 100 yards, at 10 d.	—	—	—	2	—	—
To J. Sloan, at 2 months	—	—	—	2	3	4
				4	3	4
4 th						
Sundries Drs to Port Wine, 110 l.	—	—	—			
Cash, in part, for 4 pipes, at 27 l. 10 s.	—	—	—	55	—	—
Will. Pope, on demand	—	—	—	55	—	—
				110	—	—

Some insert the sum betwixt the *Debtor* and *Creditor*, on purpose to prevent its being added up, by mistake, with the money of the inner columns, or, as merchants phrase it, with the sums short carried. The preceding specimen exhibited in this form will stand as under.

JOUR.

JOURNAL.

July 1 st			l.	s.	d.
<i>Black Cloth, 28 l. to Cash</i>					
Paid for 40 yards, at 14 s.			28	—	—
<i>Shalloon, 4 l. 3 s. 4 d. to Sundries.</i>					
To <i>Cash</i> , in part for 100 yards, at 10 d.			2	—	—
To <i>J. Sloan</i> , at 2 months			2	3	4
				4	3
					4
4 th					
<i>Sundries, 110 l. to Port Wine.</i>					
<i>Cash</i> , in part for 4 pipes, at 27 l. 10 s.			55	—	—
<i>Will. Pope</i> , on demand			55	—	—
			110	—	—

III. Before I proceed to give rules for writing in the *Journal*, it will be necessary to observe, that every case or example of the *Waste-book*, when entered in the *Journal*, is called a *Journal post* or *entry*: thus the examples above make up three distinct entries. Again, an entry is either simple or complex. A *simple entry* is that which has but one *Debtor* and one *Creditor*, as in the first of those above. A *complex entry* is; either when one *Debtor* is balanced by two or more *Creditors*, as in the second; or when two or more *Debtors* are balanced by one *Creditor*, as in the third; or when several *Debtors* are balanced by several *Creditors*, and then the entry is said to be complex in both its terms. This being premised, the rules to be observed are these following.

I. In a simple entry, the *Debtor* is to be mentioned in the first place; then the *Creditor*, with a comma annexed; and, lastly, the sum; after which, in a distinct paragraph, follows the narrative, or reason of the entry, in one or more lines, as in the first of those above.

II. In a complex entry, the several *Debtors* or *Creditors* are expressed in the first line, by *Sundries*, or *Sundry accounts*, and the rest of the line filled up as in the former rule. After which, the several *Debtors* or *Creditors* must be particularly mentioned, each in a line by themselves, with a comma annexed, and their respective

respective narratives and sums subjoined; which are to be added up, and their total carried to the money-columns, as in the second and third.

N. B. *Creditors* are always mentioned with the word *To* before them; but *Debtors* are expressed simply, without any word prefixed.

III. The *Debtors* and *Creditors* should be written in a large letter, or text hand, both for ornament and distinction.

IV. The narrative in every entry should be as particular and full, as is sufficient to make a person who understands book-keeping easily comprehend the meaning of the entry; so that he could strip it of its artificial dress, and draw it out in the simple form of a *Waste-book* record.

V. The *Journal* should be written fair, and by one person.

VI. As the filling up of the *Journal* is to be the employment of leisure-hours, so it must not be long put off, but carried on timeously, and made to keep pace nearly with the *Waste-book*. So that when business is throng, it will be a daily work. And hence probably this book has got the name of *Journal*, which signifies a day-book.

N. B. These two last rules are also applicable to the *Ledger*.

Some conjoin the *Waste-book* and *Journal*; and in this case the *Debtors* and *Creditors* may either be subjoined to the *Waste-book* entries, or written on the right, as in the following specimen.

July

July 1 st			l.	s.	d.
Bought 40 yards black cloth, at 14 s.	—	—	28	—	—
Dr Black Cloth, 28 l.	—	—			
Cr Cash.	—	—			
Bought of James Sloan 100 yards shalloon, at 10 d.					
			l.	s.	d.
Whereof paid	—	—	2	—	—
Due at two months	—	—	2	3	4
			l.	s.	d.
Dr Shalloon	—	—	4	3	4
Crs { Cash	—	—	2	—	—
James Sloan	—	—	2	3	4
-4 th -					
Sold William Pope 4 pipes Port wine, at 27 l. 10 s.					
			l.		
Whereof received	—	—	55	—	—
Due on demand	—	—	55	—	—
Drs { Cash	—	—	55	—	—
W. Pope	—	—	55	—	—
Cr Port Wine	—	—	110	—	—

Or thus :

WASTE-BOOK.			JOURNAL.		
July 1 st			l.	s.	d.
Bought 40 yards black cloth, at 14 s.	—	—	28	—	—
Bought of James Sloan 100 yards shalloon, at 10 d.					
			l.	s.	d.
Whereof paid	2	—	4	3	4
Due at 2 mon.	2	3	4		
			4	3	4
-4 th -					
Sold William Pope 4 pipes Port wine, at 27 l. 10 s.					
			l.		
Whereof received	55	—	55	—	—
Due on demand	55	—	55	—	—
			110	—	—

C H A P.

C H A P. II.

The nature and use of the terms Debtor and Creditor inquired into.

THE nature and use of the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* will be obvious, from the considerations following.

I. Accounts in the *Ledger* consist of two parts, which in their own nature are directly opposed to, and the reverse of one another; which therefore are set fronting one another, on opposite sides of the same *folio*. Thus, all the articles of money received go to the left side of the *Cash-account*, and all the articles or sums laid out are carried to the right. In like manner, the purchase of goods is posted to the left side of the account of the said goods, and the sale or disposal of them to the right, &c.

II. Transactions of trade, or cases of the *Waste-book*, are also made up of two parts, which belong to different accounts, and to opposite sides of the *Ledger*: *e. g.* If goods are bought for ready money, the two parts are, the goods received, and the money delivered; the former of which goes to the left side of the account of said goods, and the latter to the right side of the *Cash-account*.

III. These two different parts, in cases of the *Waste-book*, are not opposed to one another, as the two sides of the *Ledger-accounts* are; but, on the contrary, have a mutual connection and dependence, the one being the ground, condition, or cause of the other. Thus, in the preceding example, when goods are bought for ready money, the receipt of the goods is the cause of parting with the money; and, on the other hand, the delivering of the money is the condition on which the goods are received.

From these three observations, it is plain, that, in order to post a case of the *Waste-book* to the *Ledger*, the first thing the accountant must do, is, to divide the case into its parts, and then to think with himself, to which account, and to what side, each of these parts is to be carried; and when the entry is actually made, the connection of the parts with one another must be expressed in each of the accounts to which they are transported. Now, since in speaking and writing, things must have names whereby they may be expressed and written, it is necessary that two words or terms be contrived, and appropriated to these two different parts, that have the same relation to one another as the parts themselves have, which may at once characterise and distinguish the parts from one another, point out and ascertain to what side of the *Ledger* each of them is to be carried, and withal express their relation to, and dependence upon one another.

The *Italians* at first, for this purpose, pitched upon the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor*, doubtless because their common acceptation comes

comes nearer to the thing here meant, than any other they could think on : and indeed their choice has been so far right, that no accountant since has found reason to wish for a change. They are correlative ; the one implies and involves the other : so that wherever there is a *Debtor* there must needs be a *Creditor* ; and, on the other hand, a *Creditor* naturally and necessarily supposes a *Debtor*. By means of these terms, the two parts, in any case of the *Waste-book*, when posted to the *Journal*, are denominated, the one the *Debtor*, and the other the *Creditor*, of that entry. And when carried from thence to the *Ledger*, the *Debtor*, or *Debtor part*, is entered upon the left side (hence called the *Debtor-side*) of its own account, where it is charged *Debtor* to the *Creditor part*. Again, the *Creditor*, or *Creditor part*, is posted to the right side, or *Creditor-side*, of its account, and made *Creditor* by the *Debtor part*. Hence *Italian* book-keeping is said to be a method of keeping accounts by double entry, because every single case of the *Waste-book* requires at least two entries in the *Ledger*, viz. one for the *Debtor*, and another for the *Creditor*.

I shall now illustrate what has been said by two examples. *First*, Suppose a merchant buys a pipe of wine for ready money, the two parts in this case are, the wine received, and the money delivered for it : which are characterised by the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* in the *Journal* post, thus : *Wine Dr to Cash* ; where the meaning is, (though to express it so is needless), that as *Wine* is *Debtor* to *Cash*, so *Cash* is *Cr* by *Wine*. And accordingly, when carried to the *Ledger*, the *Wine-account* is charged *Dr* to *Cash*, and the *Cash-account* is made *Cr* by *Wine*. Again, *2dly*, Admit the merchant sell this pipe of wine for present money ; in this case the two parts are the same as before ; but when clothed with *Debtor* and *Creditor*, will stand inverted thus : *Cash Dr to Wine*. And accordingly, in the *Ledger*, the *Cash-account* is charged *Dr* to *Wine*, and the *Wine-account* gets credit by *Cash*. From all which it is evident, the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* are nothing else but marks or characteristics stamped upon the different parts of transactions in the *Journal*, expressing the relation of these parts to one another, and shewing to which side of their respective accounts in the *Ledger* they are to be carried.

C H A P. III.

General remarks upon the manner of applying the terms Debtor and Creditor, with a few practical rules thence deduced.

THE nature and use of the terms *Debtor* and *Creditor* being explained, the next thing that falls in our way is, to inquire, what

what the two parts in the several cases of the *Waste-book* are, and which of them is to be esteemed the *Debtor*, and which the *Creditor*? This I shall do here more generally in the following remarks.

I. The *Italians* at first, and merchants ever since, in determining which of the two parts, in each case of the *Waste-book*, should be esteemed *Debtor*, and which *Creditor*, have proceeded, not arbitrarily, but according to the nature of things, and the analogy of the terms themselves; which they use in a very extensive sense, and apply them equally to persons and things. Thus, a merchant makes his stock or capital personate himself, (for a merchant's name never stands *Debtor* or *Creditor* in his own books), and considers the cash, effects, and debts, of which his stock consists, as accountable to it, and so charges these Dr to *Stock*; on the other hand, he considers *Stock* as accountable for what he owes to others, and accordingly charges *Stock* Dr to his creditors for the sums due to them. Again, when a merchant buys goods on time or trust, he makes the goods personate himself, and considers them as accountable to the person from whom they are bought: and therefore, if he buy sugar from *A. B.* on time, the *Journal* post will be, *Sugar* Dr to *A. B.* For the same reason, when he borrows money, he makes *Cash* Dr to the lender. *N. B.* *Cash* is an *Italic* word, that properly signifies a chest or box in which money is kept.

II. In like manner, when a merchant disposes of goods or money upon trust, he considers the receiver as *Debtor*, not to himself, but to the goods or money delivered; and therefore, if he sells sugar to *A. B.* on time, in the *Journal* he charges *A. B.* Dr to *Sugar*; and if he lend money, whether on bond, bill, or note, or pay debts, he enters the *borrower*, or *receiver*, Dr to *Cash*.

III. It follows, as a corollary from the two preceding remarks, that when goods or money are received for money or goods given out, the thing received should be charged Dr to the thing delivered: and therefore, if a merchant buy sugar for ready money, the *Journal* entry will be, *Sugar* Dr to *Cash*; if he sells sugar for ready money, it will be, *Cash* Dr to *Sugar*; and if he exchange or barter sugar for tobacco, the *Journal* entry runs thus, *Tobacco* Dr to *Sugar*.

IV. The two sides of every *Ledger-account* being exactly the reverse of one another, it is obvious, 1. That when the *Debtor* part of any former case happens in the course of business to be reversed in a subsequent one, what was *Debtor* in the former case will be *Creditor* in the latter: *e.g.* When the merchant receives payment of *A. B.* for the sugar sold him on time, in the second remark above, it is plain, that as *A. B.* was made *Debtor* when the debt was contracted, so, upon receiving payment, he must be made *Creditor*.

Creditor, and the *Journal* entry will run thus : *Cash* Dr to *A. B.*
 2. In like manner, when the *Creditor* part of any preceding case comes in a following case to be reversed, what was *Creditor* in the antecedent case will be *Debtor* in the subsequent : thus, when the merchant pays *A. B.* for the sugar bought, in the first remark, it is evident *A. B.* must be charged *Debtor* ; because in the former case he was *Creditor* ; and so the entry will be, *A. B.* Dr to *Cash*.
 3. When, therefore, a case occurs, which is exactly the reverse of both parts of some preceding one, the *Journal* entry of the latter will be just the reverse of the former : *e. g.* If, after the case of barter, mentioned in the third remark, is posted to the *Journal*, both merchants should mutually quit one another, and give up the bargain ; upon this supposition, the former *Journal* entry would be reversed, and stand thus : *Sugar* Dr to *Tobacco*. 4. A case sometimes happens, that is opposed to two preceding cases, being the reverse of the Dr part of the one, and of the Cr part of the other. As, suppose a merchant pays a debt to *A. B.* by giving him a bill upon *C. D.* here, by the first remark, it is obvious, that when the debt was contracted by the merchant, *A. B.* was made Cr ; and therefore must now be charged Dr. Again, *C. D.* his accepting of the bill, supposes that he owes to the merchant ; and consequently, by the second remark, stands Dr in his books ; and must therefore now be discharged, by being made Cr : So that the *Journal* entry will be, *A. B.* Dr to *C. D.* But of these four kinds of cases mentioned, that which happens more ordinarily is the first, where the Dr part of a former case comes to be reversed in a subsequent one. This is so common, that it occurs almost in every other transaction : and therefore, to render it familiar to a learner, I shall here subjoin two or three more examples. Suppose a merchant buy *sugar* for ready money, which he puts off in barter for *tobacco*, which he again exchanges for *indigo*, which he sells to *A. B.* on time, and some time after receives payment, and then lends the money to *Peter Paywell* : the *Journal* entries of these six cases are as follows, in which the Dr of the former is always Cr in the subsequent.

Sugar Dr to *Cash*,
Tobacco Dr to *Sugar*,
Indigo Dr to *Tobacco*,
A. B. Dr to *Indigo*,
Cash Dr to *A. B.*
Peter Paywell Dr to *Cash*.

V. There are some cases so simple, that they cannot properly be divided into a Dr part and Cr part, but consist of one of these parts only : *e. g.* If a merchant, by the death of a friend, gets a legacy, or any other way receives goods or money, as an addition to his stock, for which he gives nothing out ; it is evident, from

the first remark, that the thing received, whether goods or money, is *Debtor*: but then, in the present case, neither any thing, nor any person, can be made *Creditor*: not a thing, because nothing goes out, as an equivalent for the thing received; not a person, because no body has a right to demand payment or restitution. In cases, therefore, of this nature, a fictitious Cr must be contrived to supply the want of a real or personal one. That which is commonly used in this, and some other such cases, is *Profit and Loss*. Supposing, then, that the merchant receives the above legacy in ready money, the *Journal* entry will be, *Cash* Dr to *Profit and Loss*. For the same reason, when a merchant gives away money or goods for which he is to expect no return, he makes *Profit and Loss* Dr to the thing delivered. Thus, when he pays shop-rent, warehouse-rent, or other things of the like nature, the entry is, *Profit and Loss* Dr to *Cash*. In like manner, when a merchant sends goods to sea, it is plain, by the second remark, that the goods, being the thing disposed of, are to be esteemed Cr: but then there is no Dr; for neither is any thing received in their stead, nor is the factor to whom they are consigned as yet chargeable. A fictitious *Debtor* must therefore be had, namely *Voyage*, which is always made Dr on this occasion. As, suppose a merchant ship off tobacco to *Rotterdam*, the *Journal* entry will be, *Voyage to Rotterdam* Dr to *Tobacco*. And the voyage is again discharged, by being made Cr, when advice comes that the ship is arrived, and the goods received by the factor. There are some other fictitious terms necessary on some other occasions, which shall be taken notice of afterwards. Before I finish this remark, I shall obviate the learner's surprise, who probably may think it strange, to find such a compound and inconsistent-like term as *Profit and Loss*, and be ready to imagine, that it would be better in the first of the cases above, to make *Profit* Cr, and in the second, to make *Loss* Dr. But this would occasion two different accounts in the *Ledger*; the former of which would have the Cr side filled up, and nothing on the Dr side; the latter would have all its articles on the Dr side, and nothing on the Cr side. To prevent this, the two are joined together, and charged Dr for losses, and made Cr for things gained: by which means both are reduced to one *Ledger-account*, whose Dr side contains all the articles of loss, and its Cr side the articles of gain. It were indeed to be wished, that we had some *English* word of such a general signification, as to be equally applicable to denote gain or loss. Such a word would be more suitable and convenient for this purpose. But as we have none, the compound term *Profit and Loss* must be used. *N. B.* The articles of profit and loss are always very numerous; but the *Ledger-account* is somewhat eased by other accounts that are commonly kept, which are nothing else
but

but particular branches of itself; such as, *Charges of Merchandise*, *House-expences*, &c.

VI. The preceding remarks considered singly, or one by one, are adapted to simple entries, where one Dr is balanced by one Cr; but, jointly taken, serve also to discover the Drs and Crs in complex ones. This I shall illustrate by an example in each of the kinds of complex entries, which are three.

1. Where one Dr is balanced by two or more Crs; as, suppose a merchant buys sugar of *A. B.* for part ready money, part on time; here there are two Crs, viz. *Cash*, for the money paid, by the second and third remarks; and the *seller*, for the remainder of the price, by the first remark. So the *Journal entry* will be,

Sugar Dr to *Sundries*, viz.
To *Cash*, paid in part,
To *A. B.* for the rest.

2. Where two or more Drs are balanced by one Cr; as, when a merchant pays *A. B.* principal and interest of a sum formerly borrowed of him: in this case there are two Drs, viz. *A. B.* for the principal, by the fourth remark; and *Profit and Loss*, for the interest, according to the fifth remark. So the entry will be,

Sundries Drs to *Cash*, viz.
A. B. for the principal,
Profit and Loss, for the interest.

3. Where two or more Drs are balanced by two or more Crs; as in the following example.

Bartered with David Wilson,

	l.	l.	
4 hhds sugar, at 6 l.	24		
And 2 pipes Port wine, at 27 l.	54		
	78		
	l.		
For 40 yards black cloth, at 18 s.	36		
And 400 yards shalloon, at 1 s.	20		
	56		

In this case it is obvious, from the third remark, there are three Drs, viz. *Black Cloth*, and *Shalloon*, each for their respective values, and *David Wilson*, for the difference of the values of the goods received, and delivered in the barter; and, according to the same

third remark, there are two Crs, viz. *Sugar* and *Port Wine*: so that the *Journey* entry will be,

<i>Sundries</i> Drs to <i>Sundries</i> , 78 l.	l.		l.	
<i>Black Cloth</i> , for 40 yards, at 18 s.	36	—	—	
<i>Shalloon</i> , 400 yards, at 1 s.	20	—	—	
<i>David Wilson</i> , due by him,	22	—	—	
			78	—
To <i>Sugar</i> , for 4 hhds, at 6 l.	24	—	—	
To <i>Port Wine</i> , 2 pipes, at 27 l.	54	—	—	

But, in this and other such cases, it is better to resolve the post into two entries, that shall have only one of their terms complex. Thus, in the present case, the goods delivered in barter may be considered as sold to *David Wilson*, and the goods received as bought of him; and then the two entries will be as follows.

<i>David Wilson</i> Dr to <i>Sundries</i> , 78 l.	l.		l.	
To <i>Sugar</i> , for 4 hhds, at 6 l.	24	—	—	
To <i>Port Wine</i> , 2 pipes, at 27 l.	54	—	—	
Delivered him in barter,			78	—
<i>Sundries</i> Dr to <i>David Wilson</i> , 56 l.	l.			
<i>Black Cloth</i> , for 40 yards, at 18 s.	36	—	—	
<i>Shalloon</i> , 400 yards, at 1 s.	20	—	—	
Received of him in barter,			56	—

C O R O L L A R Y.

From the preceding six remarks, it is evident, that *Debtors* and *Creditors* are of three kinds, viz. *personal*, *real*, and *fictitious*. A *personal* Dr or Cr is a person's name; as *David Wilson* in the preceding entry. A *real* Dr or Cr is a thing; as *Cash*, *Sugar*, *Shalloon*, &c. A *fictitious* Dr or Cr is a term made use of to supply the want of a *personal* or *real* one; as *Stock*, *Profit and Loss*, *Voyage*, &c.

N. B. The same division agrees to the *Ledger-accounts*, which are also denominated *personal*, *real*, or *fictitious*, according as the terms are which constitute their titles.

I shall now sum up the substance of these remarks in the six following rules.

I. A thing received upon trust, is Dr to the person of whom it is received.

II. The

II. The person to whom a thing is delivered upon trust, is Dr to the thing delivered.

III. A thing received, is Dr to the thing given for it.

IV. In antecedent and subsequent cases, parts that are the reverse of one another in the nature of the thing, are also opposed in respect of terms.

V. In cases where personal and real Drs or Crs are wanting, the defect must be supplied by fictitious ones.

VI. In complex cases, the fundry Drs or Crs are to be made out from the preceding rules jointly taken.

These six rules are briefly contained in the following one.

The account to which any thing comes in, or for which any thing goes out, is to be charged, or made Dr. And,

The account from which any thing goes out, or for which any thing comes in, is to be discharged, or made Cr.

Or the rule may be expressed thus :

Whatever is received, or ought to be charged, is Dr. And,

Whatever is delivered, or ought to be discharged, is Cr.

P A R T

P A R T II.

The particular application of *Debtor* and *Creditor* in the several branches of trade.

IN the preceding part of this book, I have endeavoured to state the notion of Dr and Cr, and make some general application of these terms. But this is not sufficient to direct a learner's practice. General rules, however good, and well explained, will not clear his way. He must have particular directions how to apply Dr and Cr in the various occurrences of business. I shall therefore now descend to the particular application of these terms in the several branches of trade; which may be reduced to these three.

- I. *Proper trade*, which a merchant carries on for himself.
- II. *Factorage*, which he manages for another, called his *Employer*.
- III. *Partnership*, which is carried on by a manager or trustee, in name of all the partners.

C H A P. I.

Debtor and Creditor applied in proper trade.

PROPER trade is either domestic or foreign. *Proper Domestic Trade*, is that which a merchant carries on by himself, without the help of a factor. *Proper Foreign Trade*, is the business that occurs to a merchant by employing a factor.

S E C T I O N I.

Debtor and Creditor applied in proper domestic trade.

PROPER domestic trade comprehends six things, viz. 1. The *Inventory*, 2. *Buying*, 3. *Selling*, 4. *Bartering*, 5. *Receiving money*, and, 6. *Paying money*. To each of these I shall assign a distinct problem; and, to prevent burdening the learner's memory, I shall deliver the several cases as compendiously as possible, subjoining to each problem such notes as seem necessary for clearing any thing that requires further illustration.

N. B.

N. B. As I refer from the cases and notes of each problem, to the examples of the *Waste-book* and *Journal*, by the dates; so I have made use of letters and figures, as references from them to the cases and notes of the problems, which the reader will easily observe.

PROBLEM I. A.

Debtor and Creditor applied to the Inventory.

THE Inventory consists of two parts: the first whereof contains the merchant's ready money, his goods or effects, with the debts and bills due to him. The second part contains the debts and bills due by the merchant to others. And the difference of these two parts is the merchant's neat stock, or what he is worth after all his debts are paid. The *Journal* entries for these two parts are as follows.

1. *Sundries Drs to Stock, viz.*

Cash, for the merchant's ready money,
Goods, for their respective values,
Persons, for the debts due to him *per account*,
Bills receivable, for the bills due to him.

2. *Stock Dr to Sundries, viz.*

To *Persons*, for the debts due by him *per account*,
To *Bills payable*, for bills accepted by him payable to others. *Jan. 1. See B. n. 5.*

PROBL. II. B.

Debtor and Creditor applied in buying.

IN buying one single commodity, there are seven distinct cases, (*viz.* three simple, and four complex): in all which the goods bought and received are Dr; but the Cr varies according to the terms of purchase.

Case 1. When goods are bought for ready money, the entry is, *Goods bought Dr to Cash. Jan. 2.*

2. When goods are bought, and paid for by giving the feller an accepted bill or note upon a third person, *Goods bought Dr to Bills receivable. Apr. 26. See. n. 5.*

3. When goods are bought on time, *Goods bought Dr to the Seller. Jan. 3. Feb. 26. Nov. 2.*

4. When

4. When goods are bought for part money, part bill,

Goods bought Dr to Sundries, viz.

To Cash, for the sum paid,

To Bills receivable, for value of the bill. Feb. 12.

Apr. 13.

5. When goods are bought for part money, part on time,

Goods bought Dr to Sundries, viz.

To Cash, paid in part,

To Seller, for the rest. Jan. 5.

6. When goods are bought for part bill, part time,

Goods bought Dr to Sundries, viz.

To Bills receivable, for value of the bill,

To Seller, for the rest. Feb. 17.

7. When goods are bought for part money, part bill, part time,

Goods bought Dr to Sundries, viz.

To Cash, for the sum paid,

To Bills receivable, for value of the bill,

To Seller, for the rest. Jan. 9.

Note 1. When two or more kinds of goods are bought from one person at the same time, there will be two or more Drs, viz. the several kinds of goods bought, each for their value. And the same variety of cases will occur here as when one single commodity is bought; so that, if the fundry goods be bought for ready money, or on bill, or on time, the entry will be,

Sundries Drs, { *To Cash, if bought for ready money. Jan. 10.*
 { *To Bills receivable, if on bill. Feb. 22.*
 { *To Seller, if on time. Feb. 20.*

But if the fundry goods are bought for part money, part bill, or for part money part time, or for part bill part time, &c. it is best to resolve the case into two entries, viz. First, charge the *Goods Dr* to the *Seller*, for their full value, as if they had been bought on time; and then make the *Seller Dr* to *Cash*, or to *Bills receivable*, or to both, (as the nature of the case is), for the part paid. Thus, suppose the goods are bought for part money, part bill, part time, the two entries will be,

1. *Sundries Drs* to the *Seller*, for the respective values of the goods.

2. *Seller Dr* to *Sundries, viz.*

To Cash, for the sum paid,

To Bills receivable, for value of the bill. Feb. 24.

Note 2. If you buy goods to be received some time afterward, and, in prospect of this, advance some part of the price to the seller; in this case, charge the *Seller* Dr to *Cash*, for the sum advanced; and, when you receive the goods, make them Dr to the *Seller*, for their full value. Or if, immediately upon receiving them, you clear with the seller, then make *Goods* received Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to the *Seller*, for the sum formerly advanced, and to *Cash*, for the sum now paid. In bargains of this nature, there is commonly a penalty agreed on, to be paid by the seller in case of non-performance. Now, if in this case the seller happen to fail, you the buyer, upon receiving payment of the advanced money and penalty, enter *Cash* Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to the *Seller*, for the sum advanced, and now recovered, and to *Profit and Loss*, for the penalty: or, instead of using the general account *Profit and Loss*, you may erect in the *Ledger* an account, under the title of *Refusal of bargains*, which is to be made *Debtor* for all the penalties of this nature you pay, and get *Credit* for all you receive. If you buy goods to be received afterwards, without advancing any part of the price, it is sufficient to take a note of them in a pocket-book; and when you receive them, they are booked as goods presently bought.

Note 3. What has been said with respect to the buying merchant-goods, is to be applied to the buying of any thing else, as a ship, a house, an estate, &c. *Apr. 13. Feb. 17. July 10. Sept. 19. Oct. 13.* If you let the ship to freight, or set the house or estate to a tenant, and incline to book this, the *Journal entry* is, *Cash, Freight, or Tenant*, Dr to *Ship, House, &c.* *July 11.*

Note 4. It is usual for merchants to erect a general account, by the title of *Plate and Jewels*, or *Household Furniture*, which is debited for all the plate, jugs, spoons, rings, watches, or furniture, they had at first setting up, or which they have occasion afterwards to purchase.

Note 5. *Bills receivable* is a general title, or account, for such bills as are drawn by others, and payable to you; and accordingly is charged Dr when you receive such a bill, and credited when you indorse or give it away in payment. See *Jan 17.* and *Feb. 19.* But if you give your own draught upon any person, you must charge the goods bought, or thing received for the bill, Dr to the person drawn upon.

In like manner, *Bills payable* is another general title, or account, for the bills you accept payable to others; and is credited when you accept, and charged Dr as you pay. See *Feb. 7. & 8.*

P R O B L. III. C.

Debtor and Creditor applied in selling.

SELLING is just the reverse of buying, and has the same variety of cases, viz. seven; whereof three are simple, and four complex: in all which, the goods sold and delivered are Cr; but the Dr varies according to the conditions of sale.

Case 1. When goods are sold for ready money, the entry is, *Cash* Dr to *Goods sold*. Jan. 11. June 12. May 26.

2. When goods are sold on bill or note, *Bills receivable* Dr to *Goods sold*. Jan. 17. 20. March 29. Apr. 25.

3. When goods are sold on time, *Buyer* Dr to *Goods sold*. Jan. 13. Feb. 6. May 3.

4. When goods are sold for part money, part bill,

Sundries Drs to *Goods sold*, viz.

Cash, for the sum received,

Bills receivable, for value of the bill. Jan. 18. 23.

Apr. 7. Sept. 14.

5. When goods are sold for part money, part on time,

Sundries Drs to *Goods sold*, viz.

Cash, received in part,

Buyer, for the rest. Jan. 15.

6. When goods are sold for part bill, part time,

Sundries Drs to *Goods sold*, viz.

Bills receivable, for value of the bill,

Buyer, for the rest. Jan. 25. Mar. 10.

7. When goods are sold for part money, part bill, part time,

Sundries Drs to *Goods sold*, viz.

Cash, for the sum received,

Bills receivable, for value of the bill,

Buyer, for the rest. Jan. 22.

Note 1. When several sorts of goods are sold, there will be sundry Crs, viz. the several sorts of goods sold, each for their value; but the Drs will be the same as in the problem. Thus,

Cash Dr to *Sundries*, if sold for ready money. Jan. 27.

Bills receivable, if on bill. Feb. 21.

Buyer, if on time. Jan. 30.

But

But if the fundry goods be sold, for part money part bill, or for part money part time, or for part bill part time, &c. it will be best to make two entries, viz.

1. *Buyer* Dr to *Sundries*, for the value of the fundry goods, as if sold on time.

2. *Sundries* (viz. *Cash* and *Bills receivable*, if sold for part money part bill, or if sold for part money part bill part time) Drs to the *Buyer*, for value received. Feb. 23.

There will be only a single Dr in the other two cases, viz. *Cash*, when the fundry goods are sold for part money part time; and *Bills receivable*, when the goods are sold for part bill part time.

Note 2. If you sell goods to be delivered, not presently, but some time afterward, and receive money per advance, charge *Cash* Dr to the *Buyer*, for the sum received; and when you deliver the goods, charge the *Buyer* Dr to said *Goods*, for their full value. But if, upon delivery of the goods, you immediately receive the remaining part of their price, enter *Sundries* (viz. the *Buyer*, for the sum received per advance, and *Cash*, for the sum now received) Drs to the *Goods* delivered. If you find you cannot perform the bargain, and be obliged to return the money advanced, and pay the penalty, make *Sundries* (viz. the *Buyer*, for the sum advanced, and *Profit and Loss*, or *Refusal of bargains*, for the penalty) Drs to *Cash*, now paid.

Note 3. If you sell a ship, house, &c. enter, as in selling goods, viz. *Cash*, *Buyer*, &c. Dr to said *Ship* or *House*, for the price they are sold at. Apr. 7. 25. Dec. 26.

Note 4. If you send goods to *A. B.* and leave it to his choice, whether to keep or return them, erect an account under the title of *Suspense-account*, and charge it Dr to the *Goods* sent off. If the goods be returned, reverse the former entry. If he keep them, charge *A. B.* Dr to *Suspense-account*, for the value of the goods sent him. If he sends up the price, charge *Cash* Dr to *Suspense-account*.

Note 5. Because accounts of goods in the *Ledger* will be more or less numerous, as the Drs and Crs in the *Journal* are more or less particular; therefore you must take care to qualify the Drs and Crs, according to what you intend the *Ledger-account* should contain. Thus, if you deal in wines of different sorts, and design a separate *Ledger-account* for each of them, to the end you may know your gain or loss on each kind; you must, in posting the purchase and sale of the wines to the *Journal*, qualify and restrict the Dr and Cr to the kind which you design for one *Ledger-account*. This distinction of kinds may be taken, either from the colour, as *Red Wine*, *White Wine*; or from the country, as *French Wine*, *Spanish Wine*, *Canary Wine*, *Florence Wine*, &c. But if you design

to croud them all into one account, the word *Wine*, without any limitation, is to be made Dr when the wine is bought, and Cr when it is sold. The like distinction of kinds may be easily applied to any other sort of goods.

Note 6. To save the labour of opening an account in the *Ledger* for every small commodity you may now and then have occasion for, but do not design to deal much in; erect an account under the title of *Petty Wares*, and charge it Dr for the value of those you buy, and give it credit when you sell them; and in the *Ledger entry*, express the name and quantity.

P R O B L. IV. D.

Debtor and Creditor applied in bartering.

BARTER, or the exchanging of goods for goods, is nothing else but buying and selling blended together; the cases of which, if the goods received and delivered be of equal value, are these four.

Case 1. When one commodity is received for another delivered, enter *Wares* received Dr to *Wares* delivered. *Feb. 10.*

2. When one commodity is received for two or more delivered, enter *Wares* received Drs to *Sundries*, viz. to the several *Wares* delivered, for their respective values. *Jan. 29.*

3. When two or more sorts of wares are received for one delivered, enter *Sundries* (viz. the several *Wares* received, each for their value) Drs to *Wares* delivered. *Feb. 13.*

4. When several wares are bartered with *A. B.* for several, make two entries, and that whether the wares received and delivered be of equal value or not:

1. *Sundries* (viz. each sort received, for their respective values) Drs to *A. B.*

2. *A. B.* Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to each sort delivered, for their respective values. *Feb. 15.*

Note 1. Supposing the goods received and delivered are not in themselves of equal value, but that the deficiency is made up by money or bill, or the one merchant gives the other credit for the difference, or perhaps the difference is a debt; upon this supposition, there will be several other cases; such as, 1. *Wares* received, for part wares, part money. 2. For part wares, part bill. 3. Part wares, part time, or debt. 4. Part wares, part money, part time, &c. In all which cases, the *Wares* received are Dr to *Sundries*. The particular Crs in each case are as follows.

Case 1. { To *Wares* delivered, for their value,
 { To *Cash*, for the sum paid. *Feb. 27.*

Case 2.

- Case 2. { To *Wares* delivered, for their value,
 { To *Bills receivable*, for the bill. *June 19.*
3. { To *Wares* delivered, for their value,
 { To *Dealer*, for the rest. *March 1.*
4. { To *Wares* delivered, for their value,
 { To *Cash*, for the sum paid,
 { To *Dealer*, for the rest.

Note 2. On the other hand, wares in barter may go off, or be delivered, 1. For part wares, part money. 2. For part wares, part bill. 3. Part wares, part time, or debt. 4. Part wares, part money, part time, &c. In all which cases, *Sundries* are Drs to the *Wares* delivered. The particular Drs in each case are the same with the Crs in the cases immediately preceding, as follows.

- Case 1. { *Wares* received for their value,
 { *Cash*, for the sum received. *Feb. 14.*
2. { *Wares* received, for their value,
 { *Bills receivable*, for the bill.
3. { *Wares* received, for their value,
 { *Dealer*, for the rest. *Jan. 24.*
4. { *Wares* received, for their value,
 { *Cash*, for the sum received,
 { *Dealer*, for the rest.

Note 3. More cases may be supposed; but a full enumeration is needless; and therefore I shall only mention two. 1. Suppose you receive goods in barter from *A. B.* for part goods, part in payment of a debt due to you by him: in this case, charge the *Goods* received Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to *Goods* delivered for their value, and to *A. B.* for the sum of the debt. 2. If you deliver goods to *A. B.* for part goods, part in payment of a debt due by you to him, enter *Sundries* (viz. *Goods* received, for their value, and *A. B.* for the debt) Drs to *Goods* delivered.

Note 4. If you dispose of the goods received in barter immediately, before they be entered in the *Journal*, you may save the labour of doing it all, by entering *Cash*, or the *Buyer*, or *Thing* received for them, &c. Dr to the *Goods* delivered in barter.

P R O B L. V. E.

Debtor and Creditor applied in receiving money.

In all cases of this nature, *Cash* is Dr; but the Cr varies, according to the terms on which the money is received.

Case 1.

Case 1. When you borrow money, enter *Cash* Dr to the *Lender*, or to *Bills payable*. Jan. 6.

2. When you receive payment of a debt, without any discount or abatement, enter *Cash* Dr to the *Payer*. Feb. 3. March 16. Nov. 7.

3. When, in receiving payment, you allow discount, or abatement, enter

Sundries Drs to the *Payer*, viz.

Cash, for the sum received,

Profit and Loss, for the sum discounted or abated. Apr. 19.

Or, if the *Ledger* account, on which the discount or abatement is allowed, be still open, enter thus :

Sundries Drs to the *Buyer*, viz.

Cash, for the sum received,

Ledger-account, for the sum discounted or abated.

4. When you receive interest, the principal being continued, enter *Cash* Dr to *Profit and Loss*. Apr. 16. Nov. 10.

5. When you receive both principal and interest, enter

Cash Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Borrower*, for the principal,

To *Profit and Loss*, for the interest. June 21. July 16. 30.

6. When you receive premium for insuring another man's ship or goods at sea, enter *Cash* Dr to *Insurance-account*. May 10. June 9.

7. When you receive money for a bill or draught, sold with exchange, enter

Cash Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Bills receivable*, or to the person drawn on, for value of the bill or draught,

To *Profit and Loss*, for the exchange. March 12. 13.

8. When you give in a bill to be discounted, enter

Sundries Drs to *Bills receivable*, viz.

Cash, for the neat sum received,

Profit and Loss, for the discount. March 23.

9. When you receive the freight of a ship, the rent of a house or estate, enter *Cash* Dr to *Ship*, *House*, or *Estate*. Apr. 5. 11. July 27. Nov. 13. Dec. 13.

10. When you receive money in legacy, with an apprentice,
gained

gained on a wager, or the like, enter *Cash* Dr to *Profit and Loss*. May 12.

If the legacy be a house, ship, or goods, enter *House*, *Ship*, or *Goods*, Dr to *Profit and Loss*. May 5.

Note 1. There is another way of borrowing, or taking up money at interest, sometimes practised, viz. on *bottomry*, at a high rate of interest, perhaps 30 or 40, nay, sometimes 50 *per cent.*; but on this condition, that the sum borrowed, with the interest, is only to be paid in case of a safe voyage; so that if the ship should chance to be cast away, the lender has nothing to demand. This way of borrowing and lending is called *bottomry*, as being not properly upon the borrower's credit, but a risk upon the bottom of his ship. In journalizing the cases of *bottomry*, you may either adopt the method used in common borrowing and lending, as taught in this and the following problem, or open an account under the title of *Hazard-account*. And when you borrow money on *bottomry*, charge *Cash* Dr to *Hazard-account*, for the sum received, mentioning the rate of interest. If the ship arrive safe at the port agreed on, and thereupon you pay the lender, enter *Sundries* (viz. *Hazard-account*, for the principal, and *Profit and Loss*, for the interest) Drs to *Cash*. If the ship be lost, and you have nothing to pay, make *Hazard-account* Dr to *Profit and Loss*, for the sum borrowed. In like manner, if you lend money on *bottomry*, make *Hazard-account* Dr to *Cash*, for the sum lent. And when the ship arrives, and you receive payment, enter *Cash* Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to *Hazard-account*, for the principal, and to *Profit and Loss*, for the interest. If the ship be cast away, charge *Profit and Loss* Dr to *Hazard-account*, for the sum lent, and now lost.

Note 2. If, in any of the cases above, you receive goods instead of money, the goods received, and not cash, will be the Dr: e. g. 1. If you receive goods of *A. B.* as payment of any debt, enter the *Goods* received Dr to *A. B.* 2. If you receive part goods, part money, make *Sundries* (viz. *Goods*, for their value, and *Cash*, for the sum received) Drs to *A. B.* March 24. 3. If you receive goods above the value of the debt, and pay back the balance in money, charge *Goods* received Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to *A. B.* for the debt, and to *Cash*, for the balance. 4. If you receive goods above the value of the debt, and agree to pay in the balance against a certain day afterwards, enter *Goods* received Dr to *A. B.* for their full value. In like manner, 5. If you receive goods of *A. B.* as payment of a sum formerly lent him at interest, charge *Goods* received Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to *A. B.* for the principal, and to *Profit and Loss*, for the interest.

In the same manner, when a person retires or pays up a bill in your possession, by giving you money, or part money part bill, or part money part bill part goods, you must charge *Cash*, or *Cash* and

and *Bills receivable*, or *Cash*, *Bills receivable*, and *Goods* received, Drs to *Bills receivable*. Sept. 17.

Note 3. Discount or rebate, which are synonymous terms, have a sense different from the word *abatement*. By the former is meant, a regular deduction from any sum, according to the rate of interest, on account of payment per advance, that is, before the time it falls due: whereas *abatement* is a discretionary allowance made for damage in goods sold, for inlack of weight or measure, on account of bad markets, or to a bankrupt debtor, &c. But in all cases, the Dr for what you abate being still *Profit and Loss*, the *Journal entry* will be easily discovered. Thus, suppose *A. B.* breaks in your debt, and you are obliged to compound with him, and receive part in money, part in goods, abate part, and give him a day for the rest; in this case the entry is, *Sundries* (viz. *Cash*, for the sum received, *Goods*, for their value, and *Profit and Loss*, for the sum abated) Drs to *A. B.* See May 9. If *A. B.* were quite broke, so that you could recover nothing of him, the entry is obvious, viz. *Profit and Loss* Dr to *A. B.* for the whole debt lost.

N. B. If you have to do with several bad debtors, erect a general account, under the title of *Desperate Debts*, and make it stand Dr for all such debts, till you receive payment, or find them irrecoverable.

Note 4. It commonly happens, that legacies are not paid presently; and in this case you must charge the executor *A. B.* Dr to *Profit and Loss*, till you receive payment; and then discharge him by *Cash*, or the *Thing* received. May 5. Nov. 13.

Note 5. If you be named executor by any deceased friend, erect an account by the title of *A. B.'s Estate*, and charge the fundry effects of the person deceased Dr to the estate; and charge the estate Dr for all legacies, bills, or other debts, you have occasion to pay by virtue of the will or testament.

Note 6. If, in order to secure payment, you take a bond of any person, and discharge the debt, you may open an account under the title of *Bonds*, and charge this account of bonds Dr to the person, for the sum; and when you receive payment of the bond, enter *Cash* Dr to *Bonds*.

Note 7. If at the time of underwriting, you do not receive the premium, charge *Insurance-office*, *Bills receivable*, or *Person insured*, Dr to *Insurance-account*; and when you receive payment, enter *Cash*, or *Bills receivable*, Dr to *Insurance-office*, or to the *Payer*. May 14. 23.

Note 8. If you have a ship lost at sea, and not insured, enter *Profit and Loss* Dr to *Ship*, for value lost. But if the ship be insured, upon settling with the insurance-office, enter *Cash*, or *Bills receivable*, Dr to *Ship*, for the sum recovered.

P R O B L. VI. F.

Debtor and Creditor applied in paying money.

IN all cases of this nature, *Cash* is Cr; but the Dr varies, according to the terms on which the money is delivered.

Case 1. When you lend money, enter the *Borrower*, or *Bills receivable*, Dr to *Cash*. Jan. 16. March 14.

2. When you pay a debt, without discount or abatement, enter the *Receiver* Dr to *Cash*. Jan. 4. 8. Feb. 1. 16.

3. When, in paying any debt, you have discount or abatement allowed, enter

Receiver Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Cash*, for the sum paid,

To *Profit and Loss*, for the discount or abatement. Mar. 6.
Aug. 21.

Or, if the *Ledger* account, on which the discount or abatement is allowed, be still open, enter thus :

Receiver Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Cash*, for the sum paid,

To *Ledger-account*, for the sum discounted or abated.

4. When you pay interest, the principal being continued, enter *Profit and Loss* Dr to *Cash*. Apr. 6.

5. When you pay both principal and interest, enter

Sundries Drs to *Cash*, viz.

Lender, for the principal,

Profit and Loss, for the interest. July 6. 28. Nov. 12.

6. When a ship or goods you have formerly insured happens to be lost, and thereupon you pay the value to the owners, enter *Insurance-account* Dr to *Cash*.

7. When you pay for a draught or bill, and give exchange, enter

Sundries Drs to *Cash*, viz.

Bills receivable, for the draught,

Profit and Loss, for the exchange. Aug. 6.

8. When you discount a bill to any other person, enter

Bills receivable Drs to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Cash*, for the neat sum paid,

To *Profit and Loss*, for the discount.

9. When you pay charges on goods, repairs on a ship, repairs

E

or

or taxes on a house, enter *Goods, Ship, or House, Dr to Cash.* Apr. 17. May 4. 26. Dec. 21.

10. When you pay charges that relate to trade in general, such as, warehouse-rent, shop-rent, shop-keepers wages, postage of letters, &c. enter *Charges of merchandise Dr to Cash.* Jan. 31. Nov. 15.

11. When you pay rent for a dwelling-house, servants their wages, or make any disbursements for yourself or family, as all expences of this nature should be collected in a small book by themselves; so, when you bring them to the *Journal*, enter thus: *House-expences Dr to Cash*, for the total. Nov. 14. Dec. 31.

12. When you pay upon losing a wager, when you pay a penalty, or when you lose upon exchange, that is, put off a piece of coin for less than it cost you, or when you give away money in charity, or any other way not yet mentioned, for which nothing comes in, enter *Profit and Loss Dr to Cash.* May 7. 8.

Note 1. It is an usual practice among merchants to pay a debt by an order, assignment, or draught on some third person. Here I shall propose two or three cases, 1. Suppose you pay a debt to *Samuel Needy*, by an assignment or draught on *Peter Punctual*, the entry is, *Samuel Needy Dr to Peter Punctual.* August 9. 2. If *A. B.* give an assignment or bill on you to *M. S.* charge *A. B. Dr to Cash*, if you pay at sight; if not, to *M. S.* 3. If *E. F.* give you an order, assignment, or bill, on *G. H.* charge *Cash*, if you get ready money; if not, charge *G. H. Dr to E. F.* 4. If *J. H.* draw a bill on you to *G. L.* payable against a certain day, which you pay presently, upon having discount allowed you; in this case, make *J. H. Dr to Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for the sum paid, and to *Profit and Loss*, for the sum discounted.

Note 2. If you pay a debt with goods instead of money, the goods delivered, and not *Cash*, will be Cr. As, 1. If you pay *A. B.* in goods, enter *A. B. Dr to the Goods*, for their value. 2. If you pay him, part goods, part money, charge *A. B. Dr to Sundries*, viz. to *Goods*, for their value, and to *Cash*, for the rest, March 5. 3. If you give him goods above the debt, and he presently pay you back the balance in money, enter *Sundries* (viz. *A. B.* for the sum of the debt, and *Cash*, for the balance) Drs to *Goods*, for their full value March 27. 4. If you give him goods above the debt, but do not presently receive the balance, enter simply *A. B. Dr to Goods* delivered, for their value. 5. If you pay interest with goods, charge *Profit and Loss Dr to the Goods* delivered, &c. March 17.

Hence the entries will be obvious, when you pay a debt, or retire a bill, by bill, or by part money part bill, or by part money, part bill, part goods, &c. June 22. July 12.

Note 3. To prevent filling up your *Ledger* with accounts for every small dealer, you may erect two general accounts; one called *Debts receivable*,

receivable, and the other, *Debts payable*. Charge the former with all the petty debts due to you, and give it credit as you receive payment. Make the latter Cr for all the small debts due by you to others, and charge it Dr as you pay.

Note 4. The entries mentioned in this and the preceding problem, with respect to wagers, suppose, that the wager is gained or lost, and the betts paid, before the wager is booked; which is indeed the best way, if the wager is very soon to be determined. But if you enter into a wager that cannot be soon decided, and thereupon consign the betts; in this case, it is proper to erect an account, under the title of *Wagers account*, and charge it Dr to *Cash*, for the sum consigned. If you gain the wager, and receive the betts, enter *Cash* Dr to *Wagers account*, for the sum received; if you lose, make *Profit and Loss* Dr to *Wagers account*, for the sum formerly consigned, and now lost.

Note 5. These accounts, viz. *Refusal of bargains*, *Charges of merchandise*, *Insurance-account*, *House-expences*, &c. are of the same nature with the general account *Profit and Loss*, being nothing else but particular branches of it; and the only design of keeping them distinct is, in order to know what is gained or lost on each of these several heads.

Note 6. When a ship, or goods, you have insured to another, happens to be lost at sea, enter *Insurance-account* Dr to *Cash*, to *Bills payable*, or to the *Person insured*; after which the subject becomes your own; and if any part of the wreck be recovered, you enter *Cash*, or *Bills receivable*, Dr to *Insurance-account*, for what the saved wreck is sold at. *July 14.*

Note 7. If you deal much in foreign specie, you may erect an account, under the title of *Foreign coin*, and charge it Dr for what pieces you receive, and give it credit as you put them off. *June 13. 14.*

Note 8. If any parcels of goods happen to be damaged or lost, or casks to be ullaged, &c. charge *Profit and Loss* Dr to the *Account of the Goods or Liquor*, for the value of the damage, loss, or ullage. *March 8.*

Note 9. If a ship or cargo insured by you be cast away, and you, instead of paying down the value insured, grant a bill upon yourself, or upon some third person; in this case, charge *Insurance-account* Dr to *Bills payable*, or to *Bills receivable*.

Note 10. I shall now conclude proper domestic trade, by reminding the learner, in posting any case to the *Journal*, carefully to consider, whether it be opposed in any of its parts to some preceding one; otherwise no rules, however particular, can be sufficient to direct his practice. For if the parts of a former and subsequent case be the reverse of one another, they must also be opposed in respect of terms, notwithstanding whatever particular rules

may seem to say. Thus, suppose *A. B.* accepts a bill payable to you, and thereupon you charge, not *A. B.* but the general account *Bills receivable*, Dr; it is plain, that when you receive payment, you must enter *Cash* Dr, not to *A. B.* but to *Bills receivable*, notwithstanding what is said *prob. 5. case 2.* See *Jan. 17.* and *Feb. 19.* Again, admit you accept a bill payable to *A. B.* and thereupon credit, not *A. B.* but the general account *Bills payable*, it is evident, that when you pay, you must charge, not *A. B.* but *Bills payable*, Dr to *Cash*, notwithstanding *prob. 6. case 2.* See *March 20.* and *Apr. 9.*

S E C T. II.

Debtor and Creditor applied in proper foreign trade.

PROPER foreign trade comprehends three things, viz. 1. *The shipping off goods to a factor.* 2. *Advices concerning them from the factor.* 3. *Returns made by the factor to you.*

P R O B L. I. G.

Debtor and Creditor applied in shipping off goods to a factor.

IN all cases, *Voyage to ———* is Dr; but the Cr varies, according as the goods shipped off are already entered in your books, that is, taken from your own warehouse, or presently bought; which may be either for ready money, or on time, &c.

Case 1. If you ship off goods from your own warehouse, enter

Voyage Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To the respective *Goods*, for their value,

To *Cash*, for insurance, and all other charges. *March 3.*

June 7. Aug. 13.

2. If you ship off goods presently bought for ready money, enter *Voyage* Dr to *Cash*, for prime cost, and all charges. *Apr. 4.*

3. If you ship off goods presently bought on time, enter

Voyage Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Seller*, or *Sellers*, for value of the goods,

To *Cash*, for charges at shipping. *Jan. 12.*

4. If you ship off a cargo, made up partly of goods taken from your own warehouse, partly of goods bought on time, enter

Voyage Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Goods* your own, for their value,

To *Seller*, or *Sellers*, for value of the goods bought,

To *Cash*, for all charges. *Feb. 9.*

Note

Note 1. Several other cases may be supposed; such as, 1. When the cargo consists of goods, part your own, part bought for ready money. Or, 2. Part your own, the rest bought, part for ready money, part on time. *June 15.* Or, 3. All bought, part for ready money, part on time. But the way of journalizing these and the like cases, may be easily gathered from what is already said; and therefore I shall leave them for the learner's exercise. *March 26.*

Note 2. If the premium of insurance be not paid presently, charge the *Voyage* Dr to *Insurance-office*; and when you pay, charge *Insurance-office* Dr to *Cash*. *Aug. 1. 4.*

Note 3. If you do not pay charges at shipping immediately, you must credit the *Person* to whom due, and not *Cash*.

Note 4. As *Voyage* is to be debited for all charges, or whatever augments the cost, so it must be credited for whatever lessens the same; such as bounties or drawbacks on exported goods, as under.

1. For bounties or excise, enter, *Cash*, or *Customhouse-debentures*, according as you get money, or a debenture-bill, Dr to *Voyage*. *March 30. June 18.* And when you get payment of the debenture-bill, enter *Cash* Dr to *Customhouse-debentures*. *Sept. 26.*

2. For drawbacks, enter *Cash*, or *Customhouse bonds*, according as you receive money, or get up your bond, Dr to *Voyage*, or to *Goods exported*. *Apr. 14.*

Note 5. Instead of the title, *Voyage to ———*, some use *Adventure to ———*, or *Adventure to ——— per such a ship*; as, *Adventure to Barbadoes per the Neptune*.

Note 6. Merchants frequently find it necessary to employ factors at home as well as abroad; but as the accounts, in either case, are kept the same way, such home-transactions are reckoned up with proper foreign trade. *Apr. 27. May 22. June 11.*

Note 7. If any factor at home ship off goods by your order, to any of your factors or storekeepers abroad, enter *Voyage* Dr to *Factor-shipper my account current*, for prime-cost and charges, per invoice. *March 2. Apr. 18.* If the goods be sent to your employer, the Dr will be *Employer's account-current*, the Cr the same as above. *Sept. 12.*

P R O B L. II. H. I.

Dr and Cr applied, upon advice from your factor A. B.

H. § 1. The Cases of the first advice.

In all cases of the first advice, *Voyage to ———* is Cr; but the Dr varies, according to the nature of the advice.

Case 1. If the first advice be, That A. B. has received your goods, but sold none of them, enter A. B. my account of goods Dr to

to *Voyage*, for the sum the said voyage was formerly charged with.
Apr. 10. June 16.

2. If the first advice be, That *A. B.* has received the goods, and sold them for ready money, enter *A. B. my account-current* Dr to *Voyage*, for neat proceeds; that is, the sum due to you, after the factor's commission and all charges are deduced. *Sept. 24. Oct. 25.*

3. If the first advice be, That the goods are received, and all sold on time, enter *A. B. my account on time* Dr to *Voyage*, for neat proceeds. *Apr. 3.*

4. If the first advice be, That they are received, and all sold, part for ready money, part on time, enter

Sundries Drs to *Voyage*, viz.

A. B. my account current, for the money in his hands,

A. B. my account on time, for the debts outstanding. *Apr. 28.*

5. If the first advice be, That part of the cargo is sold, and part on hand, enter

Sundries Drs to *Voyage*, viz.

A. B. my account-current, for the amount, if sold for ready money,

A. B. my account on time, for ditto, if sold on credit.

A. B. my account of goods, for value of the part on hand.

Apr. 12.

6. If the first advice be, That the goods are not only received and sold, but a cargo shipped in return, and now at sea; here there are three varieties. 1. If the value of the cargo inward be equal to the neat proceeds, enter *Voyage inward* Dr to *Voyage outward*, for neat proceeds. *Sept. 25.* 2. If the factor overship the neat proceeds, enter *Voyage inward* Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to *Voyage outward*, for neat proceeds, and to *Factor my account-current*, for the rest. 3. If he undership the neat proceeds, enter *Sundries* (viz. *Voyage inward*, for its value, and *A. B. my account-current*, for the rest) Drs to *Voyage outward*.

When the ship arrives, enter *Goods received* Dr to *Voyage inward*.
Oct. 20.

Note 1. In the entry to be made in the first case above, if there be but one kind of goods, or if several kinds can be brought under one common name, let them be so expressed in the entry; as *A. B. my account of tobacco*, *A. B. my account of spiceries*, &c.

Note 2. If you have a store abroad, and consign goods to *A. B.* your supercargo or storekeeper, or order any of your factors to consign them, upon advice that the goods are received at the store, enter *A. B. my store* Dr to *Voyage*. *Apr. 21. 24. June 26.*

Note 3. If you have advice, that the ship is damaged or lost, no insurance having been made, enter *Profit and Loss* Dr to *Voyage*,
 for

for the loss. But if the cargo was insured, enter *Insurance-office* Dr to *Voyage*, for the value insured. July 13. And when you receive payment, enter

Sundries Drs to *Insurance-office*, viz.

Cash, or *Bills receivable*, for the sum recovered,

Profit and Loss, for the discount, if any. July 14.

Note 4. *A. B. my account of goods*, *my account-current*, and *my account on time*, are used by the employer; and, on the other hand, *A. B. his account of goods*, *his account-current*, and *his account on time*, are used by the factor, as in the following chapter.

Note 5. Instead of the title, *A. B. my account of goods*, some use *Consigned goods in the hands of A. B.*; and instead of *A. B. my account-current*, some use *A. B. his account-current*; and instead of *A. B. my account on time*, some use *Debts outstanding*. And true it is, that these titles are in some sort arbitrary, or as the merchant pleases: but still one choice is better than another; for it is suitable the titles be distinctive, or such as readily point out the branch of trade to which they belong.

I. § 2. *The cases of the second advice.*

The entries to be made upon a second advice, vary according to the nature of the first advice; for whatever was then Dr must now be made Cr.

If, therefore, the first advice be, That the factor had received the goods, but had not sold them; upon this supposition the varieties in the second advice will be as follows.

Case 1. If the second advice be, That the goods formerly received are now sold, in whole or in part, for ready money, enter *A. B. my account-current* Dr to *ditto my account of goods*, for neat proceeds. Apr. 23.

2. If the second advice be, That goods received formerly are now sold, in whole or in part, on time, enter *A. B. my account on time* Dr to *ditto my account of goods*, for neat proceeds. Apr. 18. July 26.

3. If the second advice be, That goods formerly received are now sold, part for ready money, part on time, enter

Sundries Drs to *A. B. my account of goods*, viz.

A. B. my account-current, for the money in his hands,

A. B. my account on time, for the outstanding debts.

But if the former advice had been, That the factor had sold your goods on time, then, upon this supposition, the advice that comes next, whether second or third, is journalized as follows.

Case 1. If the next advice be, That the factor has now received payment

payment of the debts outstanding, without abatement, enter *A. B. my account-current* Dr to *ditto my account on time*, for the sum received by him. *May 28. July 23. Sept. 5.*

2. If the next advice be, That he has indeed received payment of the debts, but was obliged to allow abatement, for inlack, for complaints of goods, or for other reasons, enter

Sundries Drs to *A. B. my account on time*, viz.

A. B. my account-current, for the sum received by him,
Profit and Loss, for the sum abated.

Note 1. Though in this problem I have given an account at large of the entries that are to be made upon your booking of the several advices you may have from your factor, yet I have done this rather to illustrate the method of Dr and Cr, than that I think the booking of every advice to be necessary; for the ordinary method in real business is, to book no advice at all, till the *account of sales* is sent up by the factor, which is not commonly done till all the goods are disposed of; and then you charge *A. B. my account-current* Dr to the *Voyage*, for the neat proceeds, and that whether the goods are sold for ready money, or on time, or part both. If after this you are advised by the factor, that he has been obliged to allow abatement to the buyers, or has been at any further charges, you enter the *Voyage*, if that account be yet open, or *Profit and Loss*, if it be closed, Dr to *A. B. my account-current*, for the sum. This way of doing cuts off the use of the *account of goods*, and the *account on time*, and saves a good deal of writing: nor are the advices, if of importance, lost, since you are supposed to keep the letters that bring them; and the *account of sales* sent you shows when the debts are payable to the factor. Some cut off every intermediate account, and credit the *Voyage* by the returns from the factor.

Note 2. Merchants, who have stores abroad, generally debit *A. B. my store*, and not *Voyage*, when the goods are shipped off; and credit *A. B. my account-current*, for commission, charges, and all remittances, whether in goods or bills: and when an abstract of the books is sent home, which is done commonly once a year, *A. B. my store*, is then credited by *ditto my account-current*, for all the money received at the store, and by *ditto my account on time*, for the outstanding debts, and by *Balance*, for the goods remaining unfold; and *A. B. my store*, is debited for commission and charges. *July 21. Sept. 18. Dec. 28.*

Note 3. From what has been hitherto observed, it is easy to perceive, that in every branch of trade, two entries may frequently be contracted into one, by connecting the Dr of the one with the Cr of the other; and in general, two distant links of the chain may

may be connected, while all the intermediate links are dropped or rejected. *Apr. 25. 26. 27. May 26. 28.*

P R O B L. III. K. L.

Debtor and Creditor applied when returns are made you by the factor.

Returns are made in goods or bills.

K. § 1. Returns in goods.

Case 1. If the factor ship off goods to yourself, advising you thereof, before the arrival of the ship, enter *Voyage from* ———
Dr to *A. B. my account-current*, for cost and charges of the cargo, per invoice. *March 7.*

2. If the factor ship off goods for yourself, of which you have no advice, or of which you book no advice prior to the arrival of the ship, enter

Voyage from ———, or *Goods received*, Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *A. B. my account-current*, for cost and charges, per invoice,

To *Cash*, for duties and charges here. *Jan. 19.*

Or, if no charges be yet paid here, you may enter thus,

Sundries Drs to *A. B. my account-current*, viz.

Goods, each sort for their prime cost,

Profit and Loss, for commission and charges, per invoice.

May 1. Oct. 25.

2. If your factor *A. B.* at Leghorn ship off goods, not to yourself, but, by your order, to *C. D.* your factor at *Lisbon*, and advise you thereof, by sending you a copy of the invoice, enter *Voyage from Leghorn to Lisbon* Dr to *A. B. my account-current*, for cost and charges, per invoice. *March 2. Aug. 1.*

Note 1. The entries in this problem suppose that you had formerly received the *account of sales*, and discharged the *Voyage outward*, by making the *Account-current* Dr to it for neat proceeds; which naturally leads to give the *Account-current* credit here, and shows how the Dr part of a prior entry is reversed, or becomes Cr, in a posterior one.

Note 2. The entry for duties paid down, or secured by bond to the customhouse at importation, in all its varieties, is *Voyage*, or *Goods imported*, Dr

To *Cash*, if paid down. *March 21. May 2.*

To *Customhouse-bonds*, if secured,

To *Cash*, and to *Customhouse-bonds*, if partly paid, and partly secured.

Note 3. If you sell off any part of the cargo on the quay, viz. before the voyage be discharged in your books, enter the *Buyer, Bills receivable, Cash*, or thing received, Dr to the *Voyage*. *March 22.*

Note 4. If the ship and cargo be lost at sea, enter as directed in H. n. 3.

Note 5. The *Journal* entry is all the same, whether the goods shipped for you by the factor, be in return for goods of yours sold, or in consequence of your commission or order, though he have none of your effects in his hands. *Jan. 19.*

L. § 2. Returns in bills.

Case 1. If you draw upon your factor, and receive present money for the bill, enter *Cash* Dr to *A. B. my account-current*, for value of the bill. *Apr. 13. Aug. 14.*

2. If you draw upon your factor, and give the remitter a day for payment; or if you owe the remitter, and give him the bill as payment; enter the *Remitter* Dr to *A. B. my account-current*, for the value of the bill. *May 25.*

3. If you draw upon your factor *A. B.* payable to your factor *C. D.* charge *C. D. my account-current* Dr to *A. B. my account-current*, for the value of the bill. *May 28. Aug. 8. Sept. 13.*

4. If your factor remit you a bill, for which you receive present payment, enter *Cash* Dr to *A. B. my account-current*, for the value of the bill. *June 6.*

5. If your factor remit you a bill, payable at single or double usance, or any other time after date or sight; upon getting the bill accepted, enter *Bills receivable* Dr to *A. B. my account-current*, for value of the bill. *Sept. 27.*

6. If your factor *A. B.* by your order, remit a bill to your factor *C. D.* charge *C. D. my account-current* Dr to *A. B. my account-current*, for value of the bill. *June 16.*

7. If your factor draw a bill on you, which you pay on sight, enter *A. B. my account-current* Dr to *Cash*, for the sum. *Feb. 5.*

8. If your factor draw a bill on you at usance, or any time after date or sight; upon accepting, enter *A. B. my account-current* Dr to *Bills payable*, or to the *Possessor*, if he be your dealer. *Feb. 7. March 28.*

9. If you remit a bill to your factor, enter *A. B. my account-current* Dr to *Cash*, to the *Drawer*, &c. *Aug. 6.*

Note 1. When you receive payment of the bill mentioned in *case 5.* you enter *Cash* Dr to *Bills receivable*: or, if instead of money you receive goods, enter *Goods* Dr to *Bills receivable*.

Note . If a bill you draw upon your factor, or upon any other person, be protested and returned, enter *Sundries* (viz. *A. B. my account-*

account-current, or your correspondent's *account-current*, for value of the bill, and *Profit and Loss*, for the charges of the protest) Drs to *Cash*, for the whole sum you repay; or to the remitter, if the bill was granted on time, or in payment of a debt; for, besides the sum of the bill, you must now account to him for the charges of protesting paid by him or his correspondent. *N. B.* This case is not only supposeable, but frequently happens; for by the time your bill arrives, your factor or correspondent may have made you returns in goods now at sea, or in bills not yet come to hand; and for several other reasons your bills may not be honoured; and on this account some merchants make no entry, save in a pocket-book, of bills they draw, till they have advice of acceptance.

Note 3. If you be obliged to protest a bill remitted by your factor, or any other correspondent, enter *A. B. my account-current*, or your correspondent's *account-current*, or *Bills receivable*, &c. Dr to *Cash*, for charges; or to *Correspondent's account-current*, for value of the bill, and for all charges, &c. *March 15. Aug. 16.*

But if any person, for honour of the drawer, after protest, pay up the bill, with interest and charges, enter

Cash Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Bills receivable*, for bill and charges,

To *Profit and Loss*, for interest. *March 19.*

Note 4. As the draughts and remittances betwixt a merchant and his factor give but a limited and imperfect view of intercourse by bills of exchange, I shall here enlarge the prospect, by pointing out Dr and Cr in drawing and remitting bills in general. And, to avoid circumlocutions, I shall suppose the correspondent's name to be *Peter Pen*, whom the merchant may characterise *Peter Pen my account-current*, *Peter Pen's account-current*, or, simply *Peter Pen*, &c. according as he is his factor, his employer, or an inland dealer. I shall use the simple name *Peter Pen*; and the varieties may be reduced to the four cases following.

1. When you draw at par, enter *Cash*, *Bills receivable*, or the *Remitter*, Dr to *Peter Pen*.

N. B. If you be allowed exchange, the Dr will be the same as above, but must now be charged Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Peter Pen*, for the sum of the bill,

To *Profit and Loss*, or to *Exchange-account*, for the exchange.

2. When you remit at par, enter *Peter Pen* Dr

To *Cash*, if you pay ready money for the bill,

To *Bills payable*, if you grant your own acceptance,

To *Drawer*, if you procure the bill on time.

N. B. If you pay exchange, enter

Sundries Drs, viz.

Peter Pen, for the sum of the bill,

Profit and Loss, for the exchange.

The Crs will be the same as above.

3. When *Peter Pen* draws on you, enter *Peter Pen Dr*

To Cash, if you pay at sight,

To Bills payable, if you accept in order to pay,

To Possessor, if he be your dealer.

4. When *Peter Pen* remits you, enter

Cash, if you get payment at sight,

Bills receivable, if accepted only,

Acceptor, if accepted by your dealer,

} *Dr to Peter Pen.*

Note 5. If you engage any person to be your agent or factor in the commerce of bills; in order to try what may be gained by drawing and remitting, erect an account, under the title of *A. B. my account of bills, or Exchange-account with A. B.*; such as, No 141. and No. 155.; and enter this account Dr for all the bills you remit for sale, and gave it credit for returns. *Oct. 2. 4. 6. 22. 24. 26. Nov. 9. 14. 24. 26. 8. 16. 20. 22. 28.*

Note 6. If you open a *Cash-account* with any banker or bank, to supply you with money, or answer your draughts, erect an account by the title of *A. B. my banker*, or by the firm of the bank, such as, No 64. and No 87. and give these accounts credit for all demands made upon them by yourself, or by your order, and debit them for whatever is paid in by you or your order. *Apr. 27. May 11. 26. July 3. 23. Sept. 5.*

C H A P. II.

Debtor and Creditor applied in factorage.

FActorage comprehends three things, viz. 1. The receipt of the employer's goods. 2. The disposal of them. 3. Returns made for them.

Factors, besides a *Waste-book, Journal, and Ledger*, usually keep other two books, viz. an *Invoice-book*, into which they copy the invoices of all their consignments, or the goods sent them for sale; and a *Sales-book*, in which the several items or articles of every particular sale, which lie scattered in the *Waste-book* and *Journal*, are collected or brought together, and represented under one view. In short, the *Sales-book* is the same in substance, or contains the same

same articles, as the *account of goods*, or of *sales*, in the *Ledger*, but narrated in a way somewhat different, and in a more full and minute manner. But our business now being to show how factory-accounts are managed in the *Waste-book*, *Journal*, and *Ledger*, we refer our reader, for the explication and use of the other two books, to the *Appendix*, chap. 1. No 4. & 5.

P R O B L. I. M.

Debtor and Creditor applied upon the receipt of goods.

WHEN you turn factor, and have goods consigned to you by *A. B.* your employer, upon receiving the goods, enter *A. B. his account of goods* Dr to *Cash*, for freight, duty, or other charges you pay. *May 15. Dec. 17.*

Note 1. If there be but one kind of goods, name it; as, *A. B. his account of Serges*, *A. B. his account of Sugars*, &c.

Note 2. Instead of the title *A. B. his account of goods*, some use *A. B.'s sale*, or *A. B.'s sale per such a ship*; as, *A. B.'s sale per the Swallow*.

Note 3. In the following set of books, in regard no *Invoice-book* is supposed to be kept, the consigned goods are enumerated in the *Waste-book*; but in real business, or where an *Invoice-book* is kept, the common practice is, to copy them directly into it, and in the *Waste-book* to mention only the money paid for freight or other charges, without taking any notice of the names or quantity of the goods. Thus, the entry in the *Waste-book*, *May 15.* narrated in this manner, would stand as follows.

Paid duties, freight, cartage, portorage, &c. of fundry goods per the *Venus*, Captain *Nairn*, consigned from *Herman Van Beek* of *Amsterdam*, for sale and returns, 22 l. 9 s. 4 d.

P R O B L. II. N.

Dr and Cr applied in disposing of your employer's goods.

THE varieties are the same here as in proper trade; and therefore I shall only mention a few.

Case 1. When you sell all, or any part of your employer's goods, for ready money, enter *Cash* Dr to *A. B. his account of goods*, for the sum received. *May 16.*

2. When you sell all or any part of his goods on time, charge the *Buyer* Dr to *A. B. his account of goods*, for the sum due. *May 17.*

3. When you take all or any part of his goods to yourself, at the current price; or when you put off his goods in barter, for others

thers which you take to yourself; enter *Goods* received Dr to *A. B.* his account of goods, for their value. May 19.

4. When all your employer's goods are disposed of, balance his account of goods; that is, charge *A. B.* his account of goods Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for any charges paid by you, not yet booked; or to the person or persons to whom they are due, if not yet paid; and to *Profit and Loss*, for your commission; and to *A. B.* his account-current, for neat proceeds. May 21. Nov. 1.

Note 1. When you receive payment of the outstanding debts, enter as in proper trade, viz. *Cash* Dr to the Payer. May 24. But if you be obliged to make abatement, for defect in weight or measure, or bad markets, &c. enter

Sundries Drs to the Payer, viz.

Cash, for the sum received,

A. B. his account-current, for the sum abated. June 1.

Note 2. When you pay the persons mentioned in case 4. who get credit at balancing the account of goods, such as packers, pressers, porters, coopers, dyers, brokers, &c. enter as in proper trade, viz. *Receiver* Dr to *Cash*; but if they allow abatement, this being your employer's profit, not your own, charge the *Receiver* Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for the sum paid, and to *A. B.* his account-current, for the sum abated.

Note 3. If, after part of the employer's goods are sold, you find that you cannot dispose of the rest to advantage, and thereupon, by his order, either return what remains to himself, or ship them off to another of his factors; in this case, charge his account of goods Dr to *Cash*, or if the account of goods be closed, charge his account-current Dr to *Cash*, for all charges you pay in putting them to sea.

Note 4. The method of closing the employer's account of goods prescribed above, is the shortest way, and most usually practised; but the factor not being obliged to remit any money but what he has received, it is necessary for him to know how far the debts are paid up, and consequently what of the employer's money is in his hands; but this the above account does not show. For this they have two remedies, viz. some satisfy themselves on this head, by comparing and pricking the *Sales-book* with the *Ledger*. Others, again, in filling up the credit-side of the employer's account of goods, leave the sums for the sales on time short-extended; and, as payments are made, extend them to the money-columns; and thus, by bare inspection, it appears what debts are outstanding.

The other method of closing the employer's account of goods, is, by charging it Dr to *ditto* his account on time, for the outstanding debts, and to his account-current, for the employer's ready money in your hands, after deducting charges; and in case the money received

ceived do not balance the charges, the account of goods must be credited by his *account-current* for the difference. And in collecting the debts, there will be a double entry for every payment, viz. *Cash* Dr to the *Payer*, and employer's *account on time* Dr to ditto his *account-current*, for the same sum. This method requires more writing than the former; but, in point of regularity, is preferable.

The accounts for a small consignment may be kept, by help of the *Sales-book*, without bringing any thing to the *Ledger*, except the *account-current*. Thus, turn the *Sales-book* into a folio form, upon the Dr side of which enter the consigned goods, mentioning their quantity, mark, and number; but charge the *account-current* in the *Ledger* Dr for all charges, and give it credit for all ready-money sales. To the credit-side of the *Sales-book* carry the sales; but let the *sales on time* be short extended; and, on receiving payment, extend them to the money-columns, and at the same time carry the sum to the credit-side of the *account-current* in the *Ledger*. But in conducting large concerns in factory, it will be found convenient to have separate books for the purpose, and that all the five mentioned above, from which your commission, or what else relate to yourself, must, from time to time, be carried to your own books.

P R O B L. III. O. P.

Dr and Cr applied when you make returns to your employer.

Returns are made either in *goods* or *bills*.

O. § 1. Returns in goods.

Case 1. WHEN you buy up goods for ready money, and ship them off for your employer, enter

A. B. his account-current Dr to *Sundries*, viz.
To *Cash*, for prime cost, and charges paid,
To *Profit and Loss*, for your commission. July 5.

2. When you buy goods on time, and ship them off for your employer, enter

A. B. his account-current Dr to *Sundries*, viz.
To *Sellers*, for prime cost of the goods,
To *Cash*, for charges, as custom, insurance, &c.
To *Profit and Loss*, for your commission. July 7.

3. When you take goods of your own, and valuing them at the current price, ship them off for your employer, enter

A. B.

A. B. his account-current Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Goods* sent off, for their value,

To *Cash*, for charges at shipping,

To *Profit and Loss*, for your commission. July 24.

Note 1. There may be several other cases; as, 1. When the goods shipped off are bought, part for ready money, and part on time. June 27. 2. When part of them are bought for ready money, part of them your own. 3. When part of them are bought on time, the rest being your own. 4. When part of them are bought for ready money, part on time, part of them your own. All which being compounds of the cases mentioned, can prove no difficulty to the learner.

Note 2. The *Journal entry* is the same, whether the goods shipped off be in return for goods sold by you, or in answer to your employer's commission, when you have none of his effects or money in your hands. The entry is also the same, whether the goods shipped off be consigned to himself, or by his order to his factor, or any other person.

Note 3. If the charges on shipping are not presently paid, the Cr will not be *Cash*, but the *persons* to whom they are due. June 27. And when you pay, enter the *Receiver* Dr to *Cash*. But if abatement be allowed you, this being your employer's advantage, not your own, enter the *Receiver* Dr to *Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for the sum paid, and to *A. B. his account-current*, for the sum abated.

Note 4. In like manner, when you pay for the goods mentioned case 2. enter as in *proper trade*, viz. the *Sellers* Drs to *Cash*; but if abatement be allowed you, you must charge the *Sellers* Drs to *Sundries*, viz. to *Cash*, for the sum paid, and to *A. B. his account-current*, for the sum abated.

Note 5. If you get bounty or drawback, as this belongs to your employer, enter *Cash* Dr to *A. B. his account-current*.

Note 6. If, by your employer's order, you insure any of his ships or goods, or do any other business for him, enter

Employer's account-current Dr

To *Cash*, for the money you pay out,

To the *Office*, or *Person*, for what may be due,

To *Profit and Loss*, for commission. June 8.

Note 7. If you receive money, bill, or bond, at the custom-house, by way of bounty or drawback, enter *Cash*, *Customhouse-debentures*, or *Customhouse-bonds*, Dr to *Employer's account-current*. June 29.

P. § 2. Returns in bills.

Case 1. When your employer draws a bill on you, which you
1 accept

accept and pay on sight, enter *A. B. his account-current* Dr to *Cash*, for value of the bill. *June 25.*

2. When your employer draws a bill on you, payable at 1 or 2 usance; upon accepting, enter *A. B. his account-current* Dr to *Bills payable*, for value of the bill.

3. When you remit a bill to your employer, for which you pay ready money, enter *A. B. his account-current* Dr to *Cash*, for value of the bill.

4. When you remit a bill to your employer, which you either procure on time, or receive in payment of a debt due to you by the drawer, enter *A. B. his account-current* Dr to the *Drawer*, for value of the bill. *July 17.*

5. When your employer remits a bill to you, enter *Cash*, if you receive present payment; or, if not, *Bills receivable*, Dr to *A. B. his account-current*, for value of the bill. *July 25. Dec. 23. 25.*

6. When you draw upon your employer, enter *Cash*, if you receive present money for the bill; or, if not, the *Remitter*, Dr to *A. B. his account-current*, for value of the bill. *July 2.*

Note 1. When you pay the bill mentioned in case 2. enter *Bills payable* Dr to *Cash*.

Note 2. Charge *A. B. his account-current* Dr to *Cash*, for all charges you pay in making returns.

Note 3. If you be employed as agent or factor in the traffic or sale of bills, erect an account under the title of *A. B. his account of bills*, or *A. B. his account of exchange*, such as No 162.; and charge this account Dr to *A. B. his account current*, for all the bills remitted to you for sale, and give it credit as you sell them off. *Dec. 6. 10. 18. 19.*

Note 4. When you cannot dispose of your employer's goods to advantage, and thereupon, by his order, ship them off to a factor of your own, in expectation of a better market, the regular method in this case is, 1. When you ship off the goods, enter *Voyage to ———* for account of your *Employer*, Dr to *Cash*, for charges paid at shipping. 2. When you have advice from your factor, that he has received them, enter your *Employer his account of goods in the hands of factor*, or rather, your *Employer his account of goods at such a place*, Dr to *Voyage thither*, for charges of the said voyage. 3. When you have advice that he has sold them, e. g. for ready money, enter your *Employer his account-current at ———* Dr to *ditto his account of goods at ———*, for neat proceeds. The entry in any other case will be obvious to one who understands *proper trade and factorage*, as explained above. But though this be the regular method, yet in practice, the short way is, when you ship off the goods, to charge the *Employer's account of goods* (as they stand in your *Ledger*) Dr to *Cash*, for charges at shipping, making no more entries till you receive the *account of sales*, and

then charge *A. B. his account-current* at ———, Dr to *ditto his account of goods*, for the neat proceeds ; and discharge *A. B. his account-current* at ———, as returns are made to you by your factor.

This kind of trade, which is but seldom used, is by authors called *foreign factorage* ; in which the second factor is to look on you the first as his sole employer, and accordingly is to journalize every case as taught in the preceding part of this chapter. As for the principal employer, he corresponds with you only, and has no occasion to book any thing, till you send him the *account of sales* ; and then he enters as taught in *proper foreign trade*.

C H A P. III.

Debtor and Creditor applied in partnership.

Partnership is that branch of trade which is managed and carried on by a trustee, in the name, and for the account of the partners ; that is, when a joint stock or capital, made up by two or more merchants, is deposited in the hands of one person, to be employed by him in a way of commerce, according to instructions.

Merchants, upon entering into *partnership*, generally chuse one of their own number, to whom they commit the management of their company-concerns ; who, on account of his being partner, as well as manager or doer for the company, is called *partner-trustee*, and shares of gains and losses that happen, according to his share of capital ; and must allow his proportion of all charges, even of his own commission, since, in quality of trustee, he serves himself as partner equally with the rest.

Hence it is obvious, that each partner will have occasion to keep an account in his own books, of every thing he gives into and receives from the company, and also of what he owes to the company, or they to him : and, on the other hand, it will be the business of the trustee, not only to keep clear accounts with the persons he deals with, in buying up and disposing of goods for the company ; but he must also keep distinct accounts, with respect to the partners, shewing what share each of them gives in, and what part of neat proceeds is due to them, and likewise what every one of them owes to the company, or the company to them.

The trustee or manager may keep the accounts of the company's affairs in his own books, along with the accounts of his own private business ; but in this way, he cannot lay a state before the company, without exposing his own affairs ; and this few merchants chuse ; on which account this method is seldom practised, and that only in small concerns, or short adventures. The proper and usual method is, to keep the company-accounts in separate books

books allotted for the purpose; and this is the constant practice in large concerns, and fixed companies.

In explaining company-accounts, I shall observe the method following.

1. I shall shew how a partner keeps the accounts which he has occasion for.

2. I shall explain the way how a trustee keeps the accounts of the company's affairs in his own books.

3. I shall teach the manner of keeping company-accounts in books apart, that contain nothing else.

In my former treatise on book-keeping, company-accounts were explained in a way regular and accurate, though somewhat prolix; but as merchants are fond of brevity, and want to save writing, I now propose to exhibit them in a form as succinct as may consist with perspicuity, avoiding in a great measure the use of second entries.

SECTION I.

How a partner keeps the accounts he has occasion for.

PROBL. I. Q.

Debtor and Creditor applied when you give in your share of stock or capital.

Case 1. IF you give in just your own share, enter Manager, viz.

A. B. my account in company Dr

To Cash, if you give in money,

To Bills payable, if you accept a bill. March 20.

To Bills receivable, if you indorse a bill,

To Goods, if you give in goods,

To Banker, or Bank, if you give a draught. June 4.

2. If you give in goods above the value of your share, enter *Sundries, viz.*

A. B. my account in company,

for value of your share,

A. B. my account-proper, for

the excess,

To Goods given in. Aug. 15.

Note 1. A. B. my account-proper, is a personal account, and used exactly as such with respect to all debts and dealings that happen betwixt you and the manager, other than your concern in company; the adjection, my account-proper, being purely distinctive. Aug. 15. 18. July 20. Sept. 1.

Note 2. Instead of A. B. my account in company, some use the title,

title *My account of goods in the hands of A. B.* or particularly, *My account of broad cloth in the hands of A. B.*; *My account of voyage in company with A. B.*; *My account in wine-company*, &c.

Note 3. If you and partner open a warehouse for the sale of goods, under the management of partner, erect an account by the title of *A. B. our warehouse*, such as, No 93. and charge this account Dr for your share of capital, and for all goods sent afterward by your order. *June 4. July 4. 18. Aug. 3. 10.* And give it credit for all returns. *Aug. 2. 30. Dec. 27.*

And as you and partner, in the course of these transactions, will now and then have occasion to draw upon or remit to one another, you may erect an account by the title of *Warehouse-bills*, such as, No 103.; and charge *A. B. our warehouse* Dr to *Warehouse-bills*, for all bills you draw on partner, *July 4.* and charge *Warehouse-bills*, or *Cash*, if paid presently, Dr to *A. B. our warehouse*, for partner's remittances to you. *Aug. 2. 30.*

P R O B L. II. R.

Debtor and Creditor applied when you receive your share of neat proceeds.

Case 1. If you receive your share of neat proceeds, which may be either in money, bills, or goods, enter *Cash, Bills receivable*, or *Goods received*, Dr to *A. B. my account in company*, for value received. *Aug. 23.*

2. If only a state of the accounts be laid before the company, but no dividend made, or if an abstract of the accounts be transmitted you, enter *A. B. my account in company* Dr to *Profit and Loss*, for your share of gain. *Dec. 29. 31.* And in case of loss, reverse the said entry.

3. If a dividend be made of the profits, and the capital continued, enter *Cash* Dr to *Profit and Loss*.

Note. More varieties might be supposed; but they are such as can occasion no difficulty.

S E C T. II.

How a trustee keeps the company's accounts in his own books.

P R O B L. I. S.

Dr and Cr applied in bringing goods into company.

Case 1. IF the goods are bought, and each partner pay down his share of the price, or if each partner bring in his own share of goods, enter

Goods in company Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Cash*, or to *Goods*, for your share,

To each partner's account in company, for their shares. *Aug. 24.*

2. If

2. If the goods are bought on time, enter twice, viz. one entry for the dealer, and the other for the partners, namely,

Goods in company Dr to *Seller*, for value of the goods bought.

Again,

Each partner's *account proper* Dr to *ditto his account in company*, for their respective shares. Sept. 28. Nov. 6.

3. If, in buying goods, each partner advance what ready money he has; or if, in making up a cargo for sea, each partner put in what goods he has proper for the voyage, intending to adjust matters afterwards with money; in either of these cases, enter also twice, namely,

Goods, or Voyage in company, Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To each partner's *account proper*, for what they advance,

To *Cash* or *Goods*, for what you advance,

To *Seller*, for what may be still unpaid.

Again,

Each partner's *account proper* Dr to *ditto his account in company*, for their respective shares. Sept. 5. Nov. 3.

Note 1. More cases may be supposed; but these well understood will be sufficient direction.

Note 2. Partner's *account proper* is a personal account, and shows what partner owes to the company, or the company to him; instead of which, some use, *Partner's account-current*. And indeed, the merchant is at liberty to do in this as he pleases; it comes to the same thing in the issue, only the title of accounts ought to be distinctive, and shew to what branch of business each account belongs.

Note 3. *Goods in company*, or *Voyage in company*, is debited for abatements allowed to debtors, for repairs, interest, premium of insurance, commission, and all charges; and is credited for abatements in favour of the company, for freight, and for every other article of profit. Aug. 25. 28. 29. Sept. 6. Oct. 11. Nov. 3. Dec. 5. 8. 15.

Note 4. In paying for goods bought, or in receiving payment for goods sold, the entries are the same as in proper trade. Sept. 21. 22. Oct. 3. 10. 15. 17. Nov. 29. Dec. 5. 14.

Note 5. After goods are brought into company, there will be no further occasion for second entries; and the entries, not only in matter of payments, but in every other transaction, will, in general, be the same with their parallels in proper trade, as will appear more fully in the sequel.

Note 6. If you and any partner carry on a commerce in bills of exchange, erect an account by the title of *A. B. our account of bills*,

bills, or A. B. our account of exchange, such as, No 160; and charge this account Dr for all the bills you remit to partner, or he draws on you, Dec. 4. 7. 10. and give it credit for all the bills he remits to you, or you draw on him. Dec. 20. 24.

P R O B L. II. T.

Debtor and Creditor applied in disposing of goods in company.

Case 1. If goods in company are fold, enter Cash, Bills Receivable, Buyer, Cash and Bills Receivable, Cash and Buyer, &c. as in proper trade, Dr to Goods in company. Sept. 7. 8. 11. Oct. 5. 9. Nov. 21. 23. Dec. 3. 11.

2. If goods in company are put off in barter, for other goods brought into it, enter Goods in company received Dr to Goods in company delivered. Nov. 27.

3. If partners withdraw their shares of goods in company remaining unfold, enter

<i>Partner's account in company, for what he withdraws,</i>	} Dr
<i>Goods, for what you retain,</i>	

To Goods in company, for value. Dec. 6.

4. When goods in company are all fold off, or a voyage finished, balance the said account; that is, charge Goods in company, or Voyage in company, Dr to Sundries, viz.

To Cash, for any charges not yet booked.

To Profit and Loss, for your commission, or interest of money advanced,

To each partner's account in company, for their share of gain,

To Profit and Loss, for your share.

See Oct. 11. and Ledger, No 122. 125. 138. 148. 153. 159.

Note 1. When you receive payment for goods fold on time, enter Cash Dr to the Payer; but if you allow abatement, enter Sundries (viz. Cash, for the sum received, and Goods in company, for the sum abated) Drs to the Payer. Sept. 22. Oct. 10. Nov. 29. Dec. 5. 14. See S. n. 4.

Note 2. When you pay partners their share of neat proceeds, enter Partner's account in company Dr to Cash. Oct. 12.

Note 3. A trustee or manager in company-affairs, is very much the same as a factor acting for himself and the other partners; and accordingly there is a great similitude in the way of keeping and closing their accounts.

Note 4. Voyage in company is closed in the same manner as Goods in company; and therefore are conjoined in case 4.

P R O B L.

P R O B L. III. U.

Debtor and Creditor applied in payments betwixt partners, and betwixt trustee and partners.

Case 1. If you the trustee receive payment of partner in money, charge *Cash* Dr to partner *his account proper*, for the sum received. Oct. 1. Nov. 17.

2. If you pay partner in money, charge partner *his account proper* Dr to *Cash*, for the sum paid. Sept. 10. Nov. 5.

3. If, in adjusting shares in company, one partner pay in to another, charge partner-receiver *his account proper* Dr to partner-payer *his account proper*, for the sum. Nov. 5. 17.

4. If partner make payment to *E. F.* of a debt due by the company, charge *E. F.* Dr to partner *his account proper*. Nov. 16.

P R O B L. IV. V.

Dr and Cr applied when the company send goods to sea.

Case 1. If the goods sent to sea have been formerly brought into company, upon shipping them off, enter

Voyage in company to ——— Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Goods in company*, for their value,

To *Cash*, for charges at shipping. Sept. 6.

2. If a cargo is sent to sea, purchased on the company's credit, enter twice, viz.

Voyage in company Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Sellers*, for value of the goods,

To *Cash*, for charges at shipping.

Again,

Each partner *his account proper* Dr to *ditto his account in company*, for their respective shares.

The reason of the second entry is obvious; because this is not barely the shipping off a cargo, but also the bringing of goods into company. The first entry respects the dealers, the second the partners. See S. 2. 3.

Or you may omit the second entry till payment is made; and then charge the *Sellers* Drs to *Sundries*, viz.

To each partner's *account in company*, for their shares,

To *Cash*, for your share.

Note 1. I might now proceed to give the entries, upon advice and returns from the factor; but these being all the same as in proper

proper trade, I pass them : enough has been said to direct the learner's practice in keeping company-accounts in his own books.

Note 2. As in all the entries hitherto prescribed, the trustee or manager seems to be in some sort neglected, there being no account in company erected for him, the learner may possibly ask upon what accounts in the *Ledger* stand his share of capital, charges, neat proceeds, gain or loss. The answer is, That *Cash-account* shows what money he has given in or received from the company; the several accounts of *Goods proper* exhibit the goods he has given in or received; and *Profit and Loss* account discovers his share of gain or loss.

Note 3. If you admit a new partner, enter *Cash, Bills Receivable, or Goods received, Dr* to new partner's account in company.

S E C T. III. X.

How company-accounts are kept in separate books.

WHEN company-accounts are kept in separate books, the *Waste-book* ought to open with an abstract of the terms of copartnery; and this, when signed by the partners, may serve instead of a more formal contract.

The shortest and best method of journalizing the contract is, to make the two entries following :

Sundries Drs to *Stock*, viz.

Each partner's account proper, including the manager, for their respective shares of capital.

Again,

Stock Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To each partner's account in company, for their shares of capital.

And when partners pay in their shares of capital, enter *Cash, Bills Receivable, or Goods received, Dr* to *Partner-payer his account proper*. See Partnership, in separate books, Jan. 1. 2. 3. 4.

Note 1. After the shares of capital are all paid in, the two sides of the partners accounts proper in the *Ledger* will be equal; and these accounts will not occur in any future transaction, unless the partner deal with the company in buying, selling, &c. April 18. 24. *N. B.* The adjection *his account proper*, is purely distinctive, denoting, that such a person is a partner.

Note 2. The *Stock-account* is only a collection of the sums that stand upon the credit-sides of the partner accounts in company; and is not absolutely necessary, but used chiefly for form's sake. If no *Stock-account* is kept, the entry for the contract will be each partner's

ner's *account-proper* Dr to ditto *his account in company*, and no second entry.

Note 3. The accounts of the copartnery being carried on in separate books, there is no occasion for annexing to the titles the adjection *in company*, such as, *Broad Cloth in company, Voyage in company, &c.* The books themselves are sufficiently expressive of that. But instead of *my*, used in proper trade, the word *our* may be adopted; as *A. B. our account of goods, our account current, &c.*

Note 4. If a new partner be admitted, the best way is, to balance the old books, and begin a new set; but in case the new partner come in only for a share with one of the old partners, the books may be carried on; for such admission will occasion no alteration.

Note 5. It is usual and necessary that every fixed company have some firm or designation, by which they are distinguished, such as, *John Scot and Company; John Scot, Peter Grant, and Company, &c.*; and this firm is used in subscribing letters, or other deeds wherein the company is concerned as parties.

Note 6. There is a kind of company-accounts, wherein the partners promiscuously take a share in the management, and co-operate with one another; and these are commonly small adventures, and of short continuance. The accounts may be kept like other accounts in *Partnership*, or rather, in a more simple and easy manner, by charging each partner Dr for his intromissions, and for what he owes, and giving him credit for all his disbursements. These accounts shall be exemplified in a set of questions subjoined to the *Ledger of Partnership*.

The order of things would now lead me to assign Dr and Cr in buying, selling, &c.; but the entries for these and for all transactions after the contract being exactly the same as in proper trade, to say more would be an idle repetition of what has been already taught.

B O O K III.

Of the L E D G E R,

IN treating of the *Ledger*, I shall observe the following method.

1. I shall describe it, and shew the manner of filling it up from the *Journal*; with the way of transposing accounts.
2. Explain the method of examining, and proving it, when filled up; with the way of correcting errors.
3. Give instructions for closing or balancing the *Ledger-accounts*, and raising from them a new *Inventory*, in order to begin another set of books.

C H A P T E R I.

The Ledger described, the manner of filling it up from the Journal, with the way of transposing accounts.

S E C T. I.

The Ledger described.

TH E *Ledger* is the principal book, wherein all the several articles of each particular account, that lie scattered in the other books according to their dates, are collected and placed together, in spaces allotted for them, in such manner, that the opposite parts of every account are set directly fronting one another, on opposite sides of the same *folio*.

The *Ledger* is the chief or principal book of accounts, as being that which immediately answers the end of book-keeping. For, as has been already observed, the *Journal* is only preparatory or introductory to the *Ledger*; and the *Waste-book* contains only the matter of accounts, without either the form or order; whereas the *Ledger* has all the perfection of form and order aimed at in book-keeping, or that possibly can be wished for; affording a ready answer to all the demands of the inquisitive merchant; and is therefore justly esteemed the principal book of the three. It is called the *Ledger*, (an *Italic* word, that signifies *art* or *dexterity*), because in it the artificial part of book-keeping chiefly appears. But some chuse rather to derive the word from the *Dutch* verb *legger*, to lie
or

or continue in a place, because the *Ledger* is lodged or lies in the counting-house.

The *Ledger*, in opposition to the scattered order of things in the *Waste-book*, has all the particular articles of each account collected and placed together; and that in such a manner, as to have the opposite articles separated, and set fronting one another on opposite sides of the same *folio*. Thus, the opposite articles of the *Cash-account* are, the sums of money received, and the sums laid out; which accordingly stand, the former on the Dr side, and the latter on the Cr side of the same *folio*. Again, in an *account of goods*, the prime cost and charges go to the Dr side, and the sales to the Cr side; by comparing of which, appears the gain or loss: and so in other accounts. In this order and disposition of things consists the excellency and perfection of the *Ledger*.

The *Ledger folios* are divided into spaces, for containing the accounts, on the head of which are written the titles of the accounts, marked *Dr* on the left-hand page, and *Cr* on the right; below which stand the articles, with the word *To* prefixed on the Dr side, and the word *By* on the Cr side. Upon the margin are recorded the dates of the articles, in columns allotted for that purpose. Some form another column, next after that of the day of the month, in which they insert the page of the *Journal* the article is posted from. This they use, as being a more ready way of finding the article in the *Journal* than the date; for the transactions of a single day may sometimes fill up several pages of the *Journal*. The money-columns are the same as in the other books. Before them stands the *folio-column*, which contains figures directing to the *folio*, where the correspondent *Ledger-entry* of each article is made; for every thing is twice entered in the *Ledger*, viz. on the Dr side of one account, and again, upon the Cr side of some other account; so that these figures mutually refer from the one to the other, and are of use in examining the *Ledger*. Besides these columns, there must be kept, in all accounts where number, weight, measure, or distinction of coins, is considered, inner columns, to insert the quantity, as in all accounts of goods, &c. See No 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 12. 33. 41. 73. 89. 125. 136. 155. &c.

For the ready finding any account in the *Ledger*, it has an alphabet, or index, wherein are written the titles of all accounts, with the number of the *folios* where they stand. And here it is to be observed, that persons names are inserted, according to the initial letter of their surname; e. g. *George Bryce* is placed under the letter *B*. The form of the *Index* is arbitrary; but that commonly used, and which seems to be most convenient, is made thus: Upon the upper corner of the first page, towards the right hand, write the letter *A*. and pare away below it the whole outer margin (to the depth of a quarter of an inch, or the breadth of a capital letter)

ter) of three or four leaves, viz. as many as you think proper to allow for that letter : then, the book being closed or shut, write immediately below *A.* the letter *B.* and cut off beneath it the external margin of three or four more leaves, to the same depth as before ; and proceed in like manner with all the rest of the alphabet. By this means the letters will appear when the book is shut, and the accountant may readily open upon any letter he has occasion to inspect.

Note. If the *Ledger-accounts* be numbered, 1. 2. 3. &c. according to their order ; these numbers may, if you please, be inserted in the *folio-column* and *Index*, and used instead of the *folio-figures*. I have numbered the accounts of the following *Ledger*, but have not made this use of them ; my design being only to refer, by means of them, to the *Ledger-accounts*, as occasion requires.

S E C T. II.

How the Ledger is filled up from the Journal.

TO transport immediately from the *Waste-book* to the *Ledger*, would, as has been formerly observed, be a complex task, and require too great a measure of thought and attention ; but the former being first reduced to a *Journal*, the posting from it to the *Ledger* becomes easy, and may be performed by the following

R U L E S.

I. Turn to the *Index*, and see whether the debtor of the *Journal post* to be transported, be written there : if it be not, insert it under its proper letter, with the number of the *folio* to which it is to be carried.

II. Upon the *folio*, and in the head of the space allotted for the account, write the title (if it be not done already) in a large text-letter, for ornament, marking it *Dr* on the left side of the *folio*, and *Cr* on the right.

III. Record the date in the columns on the margin of the *Dr* side, and write the *Cr* with the word *To* prefixed to it, immediately below the title, or other articles formerly posted ; and complete the entry in
one

one line, by giving a short narrative of the transaction, carrying the sum to the money-columns ; and insert the quantity, if it be an *Account of goods*, &c. in the inner columns, and the referring figure in the *folio column*.

IV. Turn next to the Creditor of the *Journal post*, and proceed in the same manner with it, both in the *Index* and *Ledger* ; with this difference only, that the entry is to be made upon the Cr side, and the word *By* prefixed to it.

V. The post being thus entered in the *Ledger*, return to the *Journal*, and, on the margin, mark the *folios* of the accounts, writing the *folio* of the Dr above, and the *folio* of the Cr below, a small line drawn between them, thus, $\frac{4}{2}$. These marginal numbers in the *Journal* are a kind of *Index* to the *Ledger*, and are of use in examining the books, and on other occasions.

VI. In opening the accounts in the *Ledger*, follow the order of the *Journal* ; that is, beginning with the first *Journal post*, allow the first space in the *Ledger* for the Dr of it, the next for the Cr, the third for the Dr of the following post, if it be not the same with some of those already opened ; and so on till the whole *Journal* be posted.

This last rule respects only natural order ; and the observance of it is not absolutely necessary ; for the order of accounts in the *Ledger* is in a great measure arbitrary. To neglect, however, the order that the *Journal* directs to, wantonly, and without any reason, would appear capricious and absurd. Some indeed transgress this rule, with respect to the *Accounts of Stock*, and *Profit and Loss*, which they place in the front of the *Ledger* by themselves, as being the accounts that are last of all closed ; as is done in the following *Ledger*.

The above six rules are formed for simple posts, where there is but one Dr and one Cr ; but may easily be applied to complex ones :

ones : *e. g.* In posts where only one of the terms is complex, the simple term is entered Dr to or Cr by *Sundries*, referring to the *Journal* for particulars. And the single Drs or Crs of the complex term, are each of them, in their respective accounts, entered Dr to or Cr by the simple term. Again, in posts where both terms are complex, each particular Dr and Cr are entered Dr to or Cr by *Sundries*, with a reference to the *Journal*, as before. And here observe, that *Sundries* has no referring figure in the *folio-column*, because it refers to several accounts : but this defect is supplied by the marginal numbers of the *Journal*, which must still be consulted before the particulars can be known.

S E C T. III.

How to transpose an account from one folio to another.

WHEN the space allotted for an account proves too little, that is, when either the Dr or Cr side, or both, are so charged and filled with articles, that they can hold no more ; the account must be transposed to a new space : which may be done by one or other of the methods following.

1. In all accounts that have inner columns for the quantities, such as, *Account of goods*, &c. add up both the Dr and Cr sides, and charge the new account Dr to the old, for the total of the Dr side ; and make the old account Dr to the new, for the total of the Cr side. Thus the old account will be evened ; that is, the sums and quantities on both sides will be equal ; and the new account will exhibit the same sums and quantities on its Dr and Cr sides, that the old did before it was transposed.

2. In accounts that have no inner columns, such as *personal accounts*, *Cash-account*, *Profit and Loss*, &c. where the difference betwixt the two sides is only considered, it is sufficient, after adding up both sides, as before, to carry the balance or difference only to the new account, by making it Dr to the old, for the said balance, if the Dr side of the old be heaviest ; but if the Cr side be heaviest, then charge the old account Dr to the new. See No 3. & 84.

3. In *Bills Receivable*, enter the new account Dr to the old, for all bills outstanding, putting the time when they fall due in the inner column ; and give the old account credit by the new, for said bills outstanding, in one line.

4. In *Bills Payable*, give the new account credit by the old, for all bills unpaid or not retired, inserting the time of payment in the inner column ; and charge the old account Dr to the new, for said bills, in one line.

Note.

Note. The number of the *folio* on which the new account is opened, must be inserted in the *Index*, and also in the *folio-column* of the old account; and again, the *folio-number* of the old must be written in the *folio-column* of the new; that the accountant may readily turn from the one to the other, as occasion requires.

C H A P. II.

Of examining the books, and correcting errors.

S E C T. I.

How the books are examined.

AN accountant should be at all imaginable pains in filling up the books, to make them correct: but in spite of all the care that even a person of experience and practice can possibly take, some things may escape his observation, and mistakes be committed. This renders the examination of the books, after they are written up, absolutely necessary. Again, from the connection and dependence of the books, it is obvious, that every error in the *Journal* will of course be in the *Ledger*; and every mistake in the *Waste-book* will run through both the other two; and therefore the search must begin at the *Waste-book*, and then proceed to the *Journal*, and pass from it to the *Ledger*. The method of doing which is as follows.

1. The *Waste-book* being the first book, there is none prior to it by which it can be tried; so that the only means left for discovering errors in it, are, a careful reading of it, and comparing it with the accountant's memory, or the *Book of letters*, or *Letters* of correspondents, *Bills*, *Invoices*, &c. And this, with casting up the sums of money anew, is all that can be done.

2. In revising the *Journal*, compare each post (beginning with the first) with the *Waste-book*, to see if the sums of money be right, and whether the narrative or reason of the entry be justly expressed. Next, consider whether the true Dr and Cr are assigned. And, after having thus narrowly examined the posts, and corrected (by the directions in the following section) what happens to be wrong, return to the *Waste-book*, and, on the margin opposite to the revised post, make a dash with a pen, thus, /, to signify, that the *Journal* has been compared with it, and found right, or made so; and in the same manner proceed in each post, till the whole *Journal* be revised and corrected.

3. The *Ledger* is examined, by comparing it with the *Journal*, in the manner following. Take the *Journal*, and, beginning with
the

the first post, turn (as the marginal numbers direct) to the *folio* of the *Ledger* where the Dr of the said post stands, and see whether it be duly entered; and, upon finding it right, or making it so, return to the *Journal*, and prefix to the marginal number of the said Dr a dot or point, thus, [.], to shew that it has been examined. Next, turn to the *folio* where the Cr is posted; and, upon finding it right, or, after correcting it, if wrong, return to the *Journal*, and prefix a dot to its referring figure in the margin, for the same purpose as before. If there be more Drs or Crs in the post, proceed the same way with each of them. And thus go on with the next post, and after it with the third, &c. till the whole *Journal* and *Ledger* be compared.

The reader by this time cannot miss to have observed what has formerly been inculcated, viz. That every thing is twice entered in the *Ledger*; that is, once upon the Dr side of one account, and again upon the Cr side of some other account. From whence it is plain, that the total sum of all the money on the Dr sides will be precisely equal to the total sum of all upon the Cr sides: and therefore the accountant, after revising the books as directed above, is next, for further satisfaction, to add up the Dr sides of the whole *Ledger* into one sum, and the Cr sides into another. If they agree, all is right; if they differ, something is wrong.

This addition of the Dr and Cr sides, is, by merchants, called the *Trial-Balance*; and ought to be made, not simply by taking the sum of every page, but by summing the Dr and Cr sides of every account separately, omitting such accounts as close of themselves, and then adding those on every page into one sum; and, lastly, you are to add all the Dr pages into one total, and all the Cr pages into another total. By going to work in this manner you lose no labour; for when you come afterwards to close the accounts, instead of adding their Dr and Cr sides anew, you take their sums from the trial-balance.

If, after addition, the totals of the Dr and Cr sides agree, the accountant may, without further trial, conclude the books to be right. But if they differ, his next step is, to examine the *Ledger* by itself. Which is done thus. Beginning with the first account, compare the first article on the Dr side with its counter-part, (to which the referring figure directs), and, upon finding them right, or making them so, affix a dot to the end of the sum, or in the *folio* or day column of each of them, thus [.], to signify that they have been compared. Proceed in like manner with all the other articles on the Dr side, and next with those upon the Cr side; and then go on to a new account, and from it to the following, till the whole *Ledger* be finished. Here observe, that in prosecuting the examination, all the dotted articles you come to are to be omitted, as
having

having been compared already. The *Ledger* being thus examined, if the corrections of the errors found bring the sums of the Dr and Cr sides to a balance, the books may now be presumed right; but if not, something is still wrong: and there is no way left to discover the mistake, but a more careful research of the books.

This revising or examination is what merchants call *Pricking of the books*; and should not be put off till the *Ledger* is filled up, but performed weekly, and in due order; that is, the *Waste-book* should be revised, before it be carried to the *Journal*; and the *Journal* ought to be examined, before it be posted to the *Ledger*; and the revising of the *Ledger* finished, before the balance is begun. By which means the accountant will proceed all along with more certainty, and avoid that confusion at balancing of the books, which such a neglect may possibly occasion. And he will be in no danger, by these intermissions, of losing his pains in doing things twice; for the dashes, dots, or points, will always shew how far the examination has been carried.

S E C T. II.

How errors are corrected.

IN explaining the method of correcting errors, I shall join the *Waste-book* and *Journal* together, because the manner of correcting is the same in both; and then shew the way of correcting mistakes in the *Ledger*.

I. Errors in the *Waste-book* and *Journal* may be reduced to six classes, and corrected as follows.

1st, If the error be the omission of a whole post, the way to correct or supply the defect, is, to write it in a separate place by itself, with a reference to it from the place where it should have been.

2^{dly}, If only a word or two be wanting, they may be interlined, or written upon the margin.

3^{dly}, If a whole post be repeated, or twice written, it is corrected by cancelling one of them; but the cancelling ought to be done in such a slight manner, that the original writing may still be legible and distinct.

4^{thly}, In like manner, if only a word or sentence be repeated, let one of them be slightly cancelled.

5^{thly}, If there be any wrong name, word, or figure, the best way is, to let the wrong name, word, or figure, stand as they are, but correct the mistake by a note on the margin or foot of the page.

6^{thly}, If you commit a mistake, and discover it in the very time of writing, the handsomest way of correcting it, is, not to alter or cancel any thing, but to add, *I say*, and then write the post or
I sentence

sentence anew ; thus, for instance : *Sold A. B. I say, Bought of A. B.*

II. Errors in the *Ledger* are of four sorts.

1st, When an article is entered upon a wrong account. This is to be corrected, first, by making the other side of the said account Dr to or Cr by *Error*, for the sum of the said article ; which rectifies this account : after which, the article must be entered in due form, in the account to which it belongs. Or rather make the correction thus, viz. Charge the one account Dr to the other, for so much *per Error*. By either of these methods, the error is removed, and the purity of the books restored.

2^{dly}, When an article is entered in the right account, but upon the wrong side ; that is, upon the Dr side, when it should have been upon the Cr side, or *vice versa*. To correct this, the first thing to be done, is, to remove the error, by making the other side of the said account Dr to or Cr by *Error*, for the sum of the article : after which, the article must be entered anew upon the right side, as if no such blunder had happened.

3^{dly}, When there is an error in a sum of money. This, if it be too little, is corrected by a new charge on the same side, for the defect ; and if it be too much, the mistake is rectified by a discharge on the opposite side, for the excess, viz. The account is debited or credited to or by *ditto person*, or *ditto goods*, for so much short-posed, or overcharged.

4^{thly}, When an article is quite forgot, or neglected. Errors of this nature are easily adjusted, viz. by making the entry omitted : only observe, that it is not to be crowded in betwixt two former entries, in order to make it possess the place it would have done had it come regularly in ; for though the order, whatever it be, can occasion no error in the issue ; yet this interlining would look more confused and irregular than the disorder of the date, which any person skilled in book-keeping will easily perceive to have happened through mistake.

Thus all errors in the *Ledger* are corrected, without erasing or cancelling any thing ; which merchants never admit of. Here observe, that in order to render mistakes and corrections of this kind the more observable, it is usual, after the correction is made, to affix similar asterisks, or some such like marks, to every erroneous entry, and the correcting entry that corresponds to it.

If cancelling was allowed, there could be no tracing of frauds in a merchant's books ; and therefore is justly discountenanced both by law and the practice of merchants.

C H A P. III.

Of balancing the Ledger, and raising from it an Inventory, to begin a new set of books.

MERCHANTS commonly once a-year balance or close their *Ledger*, and raise from it the materials of an *Inventory* to a new set of books for the ensuing year. This they do, not purely because the spaces allotted for the accounts may, by the end of the year, be supposed to be for most part full, but chiefly with a view to discover how far they have gained or lost by last year's trade. Now, to make the method of doing this plain and intelligible to a learner, it must be observed, that by the word *Balance* merchants understand the difference betwixt the sums on the Dr and Cr sides of any account. Which difference being entered on the defective side, the account is said to be balanced; that is, to have the sums of the Dr and Cr sides evened, or made equal. And the sides of the several accounts throughout the *Ledger* being thus evened, and the total sums formally set down on the foot of the accounts, the *Ledger* is said to be balanced, closed, or finished. Again, in order to understand how the new *Inventory* is formed from the old *Ledger*, it must be observed, that these balances, or differences of the sides of accounts, are of different kinds. In some accounts, the balance is, the gain or loss made upon the sale of goods; in some, the balance is, the price of goods remaining unsold; and in others, it is a debt due to or by the merchant, &c. Now, balances of the first kind, viz. of gain or loss, must be distinguished from the rest, and carried to the *Profit and Loss account*; which being done, the balance, or difference of its sides, will be the gain or loss made upon one year's trade, and goes to the *Stock-account*. All the other kinds of balances must be brought together into one space or folio, under the title of *Balance account*, and are the very articles of which the *Inventory* is made up. These things premised, the method that offers, as most natural for performing what is proposed in this chapter, is, first to point out what is contained upon the Dr and Cr sides of each account, and consequently what the balances are; and then, to shew the mercantile and approved way of going to work, in closing the *Ledger*, collecting the balances, and converting them into a new *Inventory*.

S E C T. I.

Shewing what is contained upon the sides of each account in the Ledger, and what their balance or difference is.

What goes to the Dr and Cr side of each account in the Ledger, may be known, by reflecting upon the problems in the preceding book, where the Drs and Crs are ascertained: and accordingly, in prosecuting what is proposed in this section, I shall follow the order there prescribed; and that too by way of problem.

P R O B L. I.

What the balances in the accounts of proper trade are.

§ 1. *What the balances in proper domestic trade are.*

1. *Cash-account,*

Contains, upon the Dr side, the ready money which the merchant had at first, or when the books were begun; together with all he has received since that time. The Cr side contains all the payments he has made, or the money he has given out. So that the difference of the two sides is, the ready money he has by him; and therefore this account is closed, by being credited by *Balance*, for the said difference. No 3. and 84.

Note. By casting up, and comparing the sides of this account, the merchant may, at any time, know how much money he has by him, without the trouble of counting his coin. And here also observe, that the Cr side can never be heaviest; for this strong reason, That a person cannot give away more than he has. If the sides be equal, the merchant has no money by him, and the account closes of itself.

2. *An account of goods,*

Contains, upon the Dr side, the prime cost and charges; and, upon the Cr side, the sale or disposal of them. So that there are here three varieties. 1. When the goods are all disposed of, which is known by the inner columns being equal, the difference of its sides, if any, is the gain or loss made upon the sale; and so is closed, by charging it Dr to *Profit and Loss*, for the gain, if the Cr side be heaviest; or giving it credit by *Profit and Loss*, for the loss, if the Dr side be heaviest. No 24. 34. 8. 9. 18. 17. 47. &c.

2. When

2. When none of the goods are disposed of, which will appear by the Cr side being empty, then it is closed by *Balance*, for the whole sum on the Dr side. No 46. 49. 50. &c. 3. When only part of the goods are disposed of, which will appear by the inequality of the quantity-columns; in this case, first credit the account by *Balance*, for the goods remaining, valued at prime cost; which equals the inner columns; after this, if the money-columns be unequal, it must be made Dr to or Cr by *Profit and Loss*, for the difference of its sides, which is the gain or loss made upon what are sold; this evens the outer columns, and closes the account. No 4. 5. 6. &c.

Note 1. A merchant may, at any time, know what goods he has on hand, by comparing the inner columns of the *accounts of goods*, without being put to the trouble of inspecting his warehouse, and weighing or measuring the goods themselves.

Note 2. If there be inlack or outcome of goods, that is, defect or excess in weight or measure, it will happen, when the goods are all disposed of, that the inner columns will not be equal. In this case, the *Balance* or *Equality* must be restored, by inserting as much in the deficient column as will make it equal to the other, writing the words *Inlack, Broke, Lost in weight, Ullaged, Outcome*, or the like, before it, as the reason why it is added; but nothing goes to the money-columns.

3. *Plate and Jewels, or Household-furniture.* See B. n. 4.

These accounts contain, on the Dr side, the value of the things of that kind you are possessed of; and, like an *account of goods remaining on hand*, are closed, by being credited by *Balance*, for said value. No 135.

4. *Personal accounts,*

Contain, upon the Dr side, the debts due by the person to the merchant, with the payments made upon any other score by the merchant to him. The Cr side contains the payments made by the person to the merchant, with the debts due by the merchant to the said person, upon any other dealings. So that there are here two cases. 1st, If the Dr side be heaviest, the difference is a debt due by the person to the merchant. No 87. 164. 144. &c. 2^{dly}, If the Cr side be heaviest, the difference is a debt due by the merchant to the person. No 21. 43. &c. And in both cases the account is closed, by making it Dr to or Cr by *Balance*, for the difference of its sides. If the sides are equal, the debts are cleared, and the account closes of itself. No 13. 14. &c.

Note 1. If there be any article of debt, such as a bond, or the like,

like, which the merchant inclines to keep distinct from other debts, he may do it thus : First state the said article on the defective side, as a balance by itself ; after which, add up the Dr and Cr sides, and close the account as above directed.

Note 2. When a personal account contains on the Dr side only goods sold, and on the Cr side only payments, such an account is called *an account-common* ; and accounts of this kind are generally the most numerous in a merchant's books. But when the person or dealer not only buys from the merchant, but also sells to him, or transacts business for him, so as to render the merchant Dr to him on that head, the account in this case is by merchants denominated *an account-current*.

5. *Bills Receivable.*

This is a general personal account ; and contains, upon the Dr side, the bills payable to the merchant. The Cr side contains the payments he has received, or the disposal of the bills in payment. So that the difference of its sides (if there be any) is, what is yet unpaid : and the account is closed, by giving it credit by *Balance*, for the *Bills outstanding*. No 12.

6. *Bills Payable.*

This is an account of the same nature with the former ; and contains, upon the Cr side, the bills accepted by the merchant, payable to others ; and upon the Dr side, the payments he has made. So that the difference of the sides (if there be any) is the bills yet unpaid : and the account is closed, by charging it Dr to *Balance*, for the bills unpaid, or not retired. No 41.

7. *Suspense-account*, See C. n. 4.

Contains, upon the Dr side, the goods sent off ; and upon the Cr side, either the same goods returned, or advice from your correspondent that he designs to keep them, or the price sent up. So that either the sides of this account are equal, and then the account closes of itself ; or, if there be any difference, it is owing to your having hitherto had no advice concerning the goods sent off ; and in this case the account is closed, by being credited by *Balance*, for the said difference.

8. *Foreign coin,*

Contains, upon the Dr side, the value at which the several pieces are received ; and on the Cr side, the value at which they are put off. In closing this account, there are three cases. 1st, If the pieces

pieces are all disposed of, the account is closed, by being debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loss*, for the gain or loss made by them. No 33. 2dly, If none of the pieces are yet disposed of, it is closed, by being credited by *Balance*, for the whole value on the Dr side. 3dly, If part of them are disposed of, and part of them yet on hand; in this case the account must first be credited by *Balance*, for value of the pieces on hand; and if, after this, the money-columns still remain unequal, it must be debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loss*, for the said difference; which is the gain or loss made upon the pieces disposed of.

9. *Wagers account*, See F. n. 4.

Contains, upon the Dr side, the consignments made when the wagers were entered into. The Cr side contains the decisions of the wagers. So that here occur two varieties, viz. 1st, If all the wagers are determined, the difference of the sides will be the gain made upon those decided in favour of the merchant; and the account is closed, by being charged Dr to *Profit and Loss*, for the said difference. 2dly, If any of the wagers are yet undecided, the account must first be credited by *Balance* for them; after which, if the sides are still unequal, it must be charged Dr to *Profit and Loss*, for the difference.

10. *Deceased person's estate*. See E. n. 5.

The Dr side of this account exhibits the legacies, bills, or debts, you the executor have paid on account of the person deceased; and the Cr side shows what he died possessed of: and the account is closed, by being made Dr to *Profit and Loss*, for the difference of its sides; which is the sum that falls to you the executor.

11. *Accounts of ships, houses, or other possessions*,

Contain, upon the Dr side, what they cost at first, or are valued at, with all charges, such as repairs, or other expences laid out upon them. The Cr side contains, (if any thing be writ upon it), either what they are sold or exchanged for, or the profits arising from them; such as, freight, rent, &c. Here there are three cases. 1st, If the Cr side be empty, it is closed, by being credited by *Balance*. No 110. 2dly, If the Cr side be filled up, with the price of the ship, house, &c. sold, or otherwise disposed of, then the difference of the sides is the gain or loss made upon the sale; and the account is closed, by being debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loss*. No 106. 3dly, If the Cr side contain the freight or rent; in this case, first give the account credit by *Balance*, for value

value of the ship or house, and then close the account with *Profit and Loss*. No 10. 11. 53. 85.

12. *House-expences, Charges of merchandise, Refusal of bargains, Interest-account, Insurance-account, and others of the like nature, See F. n. 5.*

Contain, upon their Dr sides, the articles of loss, and upon the Cr sides, the articles of gain; and are closed, by being debited or credited to or by *Profit and Loss*, for the difference of their sides. No 156. 39. 86.

§ 2. *What the balances in proper foreign trade are.*

1. *Voyage to or from ———,*

Contains, upon the Dr side, the prime cost and charges of the cargo. The Cr side is either empty, or it contains the receipt or disposal of the goods by the factor, or perhaps returns made for them. There are therefore here two cases. 1st, If the Cr side be empty, the ship is still at sea; or, at least, there has been as yet no advice of her arrival; and the account is closed, by giving it credit by *Balance*. 2^{dly}, If the Cr side be filled up, the difference of the sides is the gain or loss made upon the voyage; and accordingly the account is closed, by being made Dr or Cr to or by *Profit and Loss*. No 26. 61. 62. &c. If the sums of the sides happen to be equal, there is neither gain nor loss on the voyage; and the account closes of itself. No. 42. 137.

2. *A. B. my account of goods,*

Contains, upon the Dr side, the goods consigned to and received by the factor; and on the Cr side, the disposal of the said goods. This account balances exactly as an *Account of goods in proper domestic trade*. No 72. 74. 97.

3. *A. B. my account on time,*

Contains, upon the Dr side, the debts due to the factor on my account. The Cr side contains the payments made him. So the difference of the sides, if there be any, is the debts yet outstanding; and the account is closed by *Balance*. No 167. 70. 82. 115.

4. *A. B. my account-current,*

Contains, on the Dr side, the factor's draughts on me, the remittances I have made him, with all the debts due by him to me. The

The Cr side contains my draughts on the factor, his remittances to me, with all the debts due by me to him. The difference of the sides is a debt due by the factor when the Dr side is heaviest, and due to the factor when the Cr side is heaviest. And the account is closed with *Balance*. No 60. 112. 145.

N. B. In case of a rise or fall in the course of exchange, the gain or loss thence resulting must be computed, and the account made Dr to or Cr by *Profit and Loss*, for the same; and that previous to the closing entry mentioned above, which is the balance betwixt you and factor.

If the two sides of this account be equal, the debts betwixt you and the factor are cleared, and the account closes of itself. No 35. 73. 78. &c.

5. *A. B. my store,*

Contains, on the Dr side, the prime cost and charges of all goods sent to and received at the store. The Cr side is either empty, and then the account closes with *Balance*: or the Cr side is filled up with the annual abstract of the money received at the store, the debts outstanding, and the goods on hand; and then the account is closed with *Profit and Loss*, for the difference of its sides. No 77.

6. *A. B. my account of bills,*

Contains, on the Dr side, the bills you remit for sale, factor's draughts on you, and all money you lay out on his account. The Cr side contains your draughts on factor, and his remittances to you. The inner columns contain the exchange, what you pay on the Dr side, and what you receive on the Cr side; their difference is the gain or loss by exchange. From the column of days therefore compute the interest, and then close the account as follows, viz. 1. Make the account Dr to or Cr by *Profit and Loss*, for the gain or loss, by exchange, which evens the inner columns. 2. Give the account credit by *Profit and Loss*, for commission, postage, or other charges due to the factor. 3. Make the account Dr to or Cr by *Profit and Loss* for the interest due to you or to the factor. 4. If the money columns be still unequal, their difference is what you owe the factor, or what the factor owes you; and the account must be closed with *Balance*. No 155.

In transactions of this kind, the factor sometimes remits only the neat proceeds; and in this case the account must first be credited by *Balance*, for returns due from the factor, if any; and then closed with *Profit and Loss*. No 141.

7. *Profit and Loss,*

Contains, on the Dr side, the articles of loss, and on the Cr side the articles of gain, whether posted from the *Journal*, or collected from the closing of the *Ledger*-accounts; and so the difference of its sides will be the neat gain or loss made since the books were begun, and is closed to or by *Stock*. No. 2.

8. *Stock,*

Contains, on the Dr side, the debts due by the merchant when the books were begun. The Cr side contains his ready money, effects, and debts due to him at the same time. To this account is brought, at closing the *Profit and Loss* account, the neat gain or loss made since the books were begun; so the difference of its sides will be the merchant's present neat stock, and is closed with *Balance*. No 1.

9. *Balance,*

Contains, on the Dr side, the merchant's ready money, his effects, and the debts due to him. The Cr side contains the debts due by him to others. The difference of the sides then must be the merchant's present neat stock: and consequently the entry brought from the *Stock-account* will even the sides of the *Balance-account*. No 169.

P R O B L. II.

What the balances in factory-accounts are.

1. *A. B. his account of goods.*

THIS account ought to be closed, and the account of sales transmitted to the employer, as soon as the goods are sold off. The manner of closing it was formerly explained in No 4. and n. 4. But in regard an account of this kind, wanting only the closing entries, may occur at the general balance of the books, or may then happen to be standing open, or unfinished, I shall here briefly repeat what was there taught, and shall then show how this account, when open or unfinished, is carried into the new books.

A. B. his account of goods, then, contains, on the Dr side, the charges paid or payable by you the factor; the Cr side contains the sale or disposal of the goods; and it is closed differently, according as an account on time is kept or not kept.

When the goods are all sold, and no account on time is kept, charge *A. B. his account of goods* Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To

To *Cash*, for charges not booked, or to the persons to whom due,
 To *Profit and Loss*, for your commission,
 To *A. B. his account-current*, for neat proceeds. No 89. 118.

If an account on time is kept, enter for charges and commission as above; and then add,

To *A. B. his account on time*, for debts outstanding,
 To *A. B. his account-current*, for the employer's money in your hands.

When none of the goods are sold, or when only part of them are sold, or when all are sold, but the account left open, with the outstanding debts short-extended on the Cr side till payments are collected, transpose the account to *Balance*; that is, charge the account Dr to *Balance* for the sum-total of the Cr side, and then give it credit by *Balance* for the sum-total of the Dr side. Thus, the account will appear in the new books in the same state that it did in the old. No 166.

2. *A. B. his account on time,*

Contains, on the Cr side, the debts due for the employer's goods sold on time; and, on the Dr side, the payments made to you the factor: and so the difference of the sides, if any, is the debts still outstanding; and is closed, by being charged Dr to *Balance*.

3. *A. B. his account-current,*

Contains, on the Dr side, whatever the factor can charge against the employer, for remittances, commission, charges, &c.; and, on the Cr side, all the money received by the factor on his account: so the difference, if any, is a debt due to the employer when the Cr side is heaviest, and due by the employer when the Dr side is heaviest; and it is closed with *Balance*. No 101. 133. 163.

Note 1. *A. B. his account of bills*, contains, on the Dr side, the bills remitted to you for sale; and, on the Cr side, the sale or disposal of them. After all the bills are sold off, this account is closed the same way as *A. B. his account of goods*; namely, charge *A. B. his account of bills* Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Profit and Loss*, for your commission and charges,
 To *A. B. his account-current*, for neat proceeds. No 162.

Note 2. If the factor dispose of the employer's goods on trust, to persons with whom he has private dealings of his own, it will be proper, in closing their accounts, to divide the balance into two

parts, viz. one due for the employer's goods, and the other due to or by himself.

P R O B L. III.

What the balances in company-accounts are.

§ 1. *What the balances in the accounts kept by a partner are.*

1. *A. B. my account in company,*

CONTAINS, upon the Dr side, the partner's inputs, or share of capital; upon the Cr side, the returns made; and the difference is gain or loss. In balancing this account, there are two cases. 1st, If the account be finished, i. e. if the goods be sold, and returns made, it is closed, by being made Dr or Cr to or by *Profit and Loss*. No 119.

2^{dly}, If the account be yet unfinished, transpose it to *Balance*; that is, make it Dr to *Balance*, for the sum of the Cr side, and give it credit by *Balance*, for the sum of the Dr side.

Note 1. If we suppose the company fixed, and a dividend made of last year's profits, as your share of profits received will stand on the Cr side of *A. B. my account in company*, you must close the account by *Balance*, for your share of capital, and to *Profit and Loss*, for your share of gain. But if there happen to be loss on that year's trade, the loss paid will stand on the Dr side; and the account must be closed by *Balance*, for your share of capital, and by *Profit and Loss*, for your share of loss.

Note 2. If your share of gain or loss on last year's trade be stated to the account from an abstract transmitted, you may close the account with *Balance*, and the entry to be made upon receiving your share of gain, or paying your share of loss, will adjust the account in company. No 67.

Note 3. *A. B. our warehouse*, contains, on the Dr side, your share of capital, all the goods transmitted afterwards by your order, with your share of gain per abstract. The Cr side contains returns, with your share of loss per abstract, if any. In closing this account, first give it credit by *Warehouse-bills*, for any bills not yet paid; by the persons from whom the goods transmitted by you were bought, for the debts due to them; and then close the account with *Balance*. No 93.

The subsidiary account, *Warehouse-bills*, is closed, by being charged Dr to *A. B. our warehouse*. No 103. As also the creditor's accounts. No 108. 107.

2. *A. B.*

2. *A. B. my account proper.* No 55.

This account, as formerly observed, is purely personal, and closed with *Balance*, for the difference of its sides; which is the debt due to or by the company. No 109.

§ 2. *What the balances of the accounts kept by a trustee in his own books are.*

1. *Goods in company,*

Contains, on the Dr side, the prime cost, with all charges, and your commission; and, on the Cr side, the sales, or disposal of the goods. The difference of the sides is the gain or loss, to be divided among partners. If then the sale be finished, the account is closed with each partner's account in company, for their shares; and with *Profit and Loss*, for your share. No 125. 138. 153. 159. See T. 4.

Note 1. *Ship in company*, and *Voyage in company*, are of like nature with *Goods in company*, and closed in the same manner. No 122. 148.

Note 2. If goods in company are sent to sea, and returns made, instead of closing the *Goods in company* and the *Voyage* separately, you may transpose the latter to the former; and by this means have only a single division of the gain or loss made on both. No 125. 130.

Note 3. If the company deal in several branches, and have a multiplicity of accounts, such as, *Sugar in company*, *Tobacco in company*, *Voyage in company*, &c. it will be best to open an account for *Profit and Loss in company*, with which close all the said accounts; and then, upon this, make the division of the total gain or loss, as taught above.

Note 4. If the sales be not finished, you may close with *Balance*, for the goods remaining; and with *Sundries*, as above, for the gain or loss. Or, you may transpose the whole to *Balance*; that is, charge the account Dr to *Balance*, for the total of the Cr side, and give it credit by *Balance*, for the total of the Dr side; and this is the preferable method, when your design is, not to inquire into the state of the company's affairs, but purely to close the old *Ledger*, and carry the accounts into new books.

Note 5. The manager ought to keep a *Cash-account in company*, in order to satisfy his copartners at any time of what money he has received, and to enable himself to make up an *Interest-account* on what money he has advanced.

Note 6. *A. B. our account of bills*, contains, on the Dr side, your remittances to partner, and his draughts on you; and, on the

the Cr side, partner's remittances to you, and your draughts on him; and when finished, is closed with partner's *account in company*, for his share of gain or loss; and with *Profit and Loss*, for your share. No 160.

2. *Partner's account in company,*

Contains, on the Cr side, the partner's share of capital, with his share of gain at close. The Dr side contains his share of neat proceeds, with his share of loss, if any. Here there are two varieties. 1. This account, if returns are fully made, closes of itself. 2. If no returns are made, or made only in part, this account may be closed with *Balance*. No 123. 151. 152. 168. Or, it may be closed with *Partner's account proper*, if that account, at balancing the *Ledger*, have its sides unequal. No 128. 129.

All other accounts that may occur in company-affairs kept in your own books, are closed exactly as their parallels in proper trade.

§ 3. *What the balances of company-accounts kept in separate books are.*

When company-accounts are kept in separate books, the balances, and the manner of closing, are in general the same as in proper trade; all, therefore, that seems necessary in this place, is to make a few remarks; such as,

1. That *Stock* contains, on either side, the company's capital; and consequently the sides of this account, from the time of its being opened when the books were begun, are equal.

2. The division of gain or loss among partners is made on the *Profit and Loss* account, by closing it with the partner's accounts in company, for their respective shares.

3. The *Partners accounts in company*, in case the profits be added to the old capital, are closed with *Stock*. But if a dividend be made of the profits, they are closed with *Stock*, for old capital, and with *Balance*, for their respective shares of the dividend.

4. *Stock* is closed with *Balance*, and the entry carried from it evens the sides of *Balance-account*, in the same manner, and for the same reason, as in proper trade.

5. If no *Stock-account* be kept, the *Partners accounts in company* must be closed with *Balance*, both for their share of capital, and for their share of dividend.

6. The Dr side of *Balance* contains the company's ready money, their effects, and debts due to them. The Cr side, excluding the closing entry, contains the debts due by the company to others. And the *Balance-account* is turned into a *Journal-inventory*, or directly posted to the new *Ledger*, in the same way as in proper trade.

S E C T. II.

How the balances are collected, the Ledger closed, a new Inventory formed, and new books opened.

When you set about to balance your *Ledger*, in order to begin a new set of books, proceed in the manner following.

Take two sheets or folios of loose paper, rule them like the *Ledger*, and write on the heads or tops of them, the titles of the two following *accounts*, viz. on the head of the one, *Profit and Loss Dr*, and *Contra Cr*; on the other, *Balance Dr*, and *Contra Cr*. Then, beginning with the *Account of Cash*, go over every account in the *Ledger*, (omitting only the *Account of Profit and Loss*, and *Stock*, which must be left open to the last), and carry the articles of gain or loss found on any of them, to the *Profit and Loss* sheet; and the articles of debt, or goods remaining, to the *Balance* sheet, without touching the accounts themselves: *e. g.* Taking (from the *Trial balance*) the sums of the *Dr* and *Cr* sides of the *Cash-account*, subtract the one sum from the other, and, on the *Balance* sheet, make *Balance Dr* to *Cash*, for their difference, being the ready money in your hands. Again, in an *Account of goods* that are all sold, taking the sums of the *Dr* and *Cr* sides, subtract the one from the other, and, on the other sheet, make *Profit and Loss Dr* or *Cr* to or by the said *Account of goods*, for the difference of its sides. And in this manner proceed with every other account in the *Ledger*, according to their nature, as explained in the last section.

Having advanced thus far, your next step is, to add up the *Dr* sides of the *Profit and Loss* sheet, and the *Profit and Loss account* in the *Ledger*, into one sum, and their *Cr* sides into another; and, on the said sheet, make *Profit and Loss Dr* or *Cr* to or by *Stock*, for their difference: which difference being carried to the *Stock-account*, add up its *Dr* and *Cr* sides, and carry their difference to the *Balance* sheet. Which being done, the total sums of the *Dr* and *Cr* sides of the *Balance* sheet will be equal to a farthing, if the books be right, and the balancing work truly performed; as was demonstrated, in pointing out the *Balance* in proper foreign trade. *Case 9.*

Having brought the two sides of the *Balance-account* to an equality, which is the test of every thing being right, proceed to close the *Ledger-accounts*, thus. First, to the *Profit and Loss account*, transfer the articles on the *Profit and Loss* sheet. Next, at the end of the *Ledger*, erect an *Account of Balance*, into which transcribe the *Balance* sheet. After which, return to the beginning

ning of the *Ledger*, and giving the *Cash-account* credit by *Balance*, for your ready money, draw a line cross the money-columns on each side, at the foot of the account; below which set down the total sums, which will be now equal. Proceed in like manner with all the following accounts, transferring to each the respective articles that belong to them, from the two sheets of loose paper, inserting the referring figures in the *folio-column*, and writing the total sums on the foot of the *accounts*; by which means all the accounts in the *Ledger* will come to be balanced and closed; that is, evened and finished.

But here it will be proper to observe, that merchants, in balancing their *Ledger*, do not all go the same way to work. For some, instead of proceeding according to the above directions, close their *Ledger accounts*, and post the closing entries to the *Accounts of Profit and Loss*, and *Balance*, all at the same time. And it must be owned, that this way, practised with care, will well enough answer the purpose; but to post the closing entries in the first place, and then to close the accounts, seems to be the surer and better method.

The *Ledger* being now closed, the next thing to be done is, to begin a new set of books; in order to which, a new *Inventory* must be fetched from your old books, as the foundation of your future trade in the new. Now, it is plain, at first view, that the several articles on the Dr side of the *Balance-account*, being the particular *items* of your effects, and debts due to you, make up the first part of the *Inventory*; and the several articles on the Cr side, except the last, being the debts due by you to others, make up the second part of it: and accordingly in your new *Journal*, the several particulars on the Dr side must all of them be made Drs to *Stock*, and *Stock* Dr to the several particulars on the Cr side. See the new *Inventory* subjoined to the following *Ledger*.

Some, instead of forming a *Journal inventory*, post directly from the *Balance-account* to the new *Ledger*; which is the shortest method; and in either way, the new *Waste-book*, without any *Inventory* prefixed, opens with the daily occurrences of trade, and the new books are carried on, and at last finished, in the same manner as the old.

I shall now conclude with one general reflection upon the stock or inventory placed in the front of a merchant's books. It is the fund for traffic; and it is worth while to observe how it spreads, and diffuses itself, in a course of trade, branching out into a multitude of various accounts, which all depend and hang on it, as the branches on the root. It is to a merchant some way like seed to the husbandman, which is sown in the spring; adorns and beautifies the fields in summer, and appears with quite another face than
 2 what

what it had before ; is cut down in harvest, and gathered into the barn : where, being separated from chaff and straw, it again resumes its former shape, with increase or diminution, according to the nature of the soil and season, and becomes feed for the ensuing year. Thus, when a merchant begins to trade, his stock dissipates and scatters, spreads, sprouts, and shoots out into a variety of accounts, and these again into others, proceeding in a constant succession, and continual flux, till by this propagation a whole *Ledger*, consisting perhaps of 200 or 300 folios, be replete, and ripened as it were into a harvest. Upon this the books are shut up, and the articles of stock that lay lately diffused through the whole *Ledger*, and seemed to possess so large a field, being now separated from refuse and dregs, shrink again within the narrow limits of the *Balance-account*, being enlarged or lessened, or only varied, according to success and the chance of trade. From this it passes into the *Inventory* of the new books ; where it takes the same turn as before, and again is brought to the *Balance-account*, and from it to the next *Inventory* ; and thus goes on in a circulatory manner, while the merchant continues to trade. In one word, it gives birth to, is the burden, and proves the burial of accounts.

L. WASTE

WASTE-BOOK. A.

LONDON, the 1st of January 1778.

Inventory of the money, goods, and debts, belonging to me A. B.; as also of the debts due by me to others, viz.

	L.	s.	d.
✓ I have in ready money, —	3000	—	—
— 80 pieces Scotch linen, 25 yards each, at 30 d. per yard, —	250	—	—
— 100 pieces Indian chints, at 4 l.	400	—	—
— 20 hogsheds sugar, containing 240 C. which, with duties, cost	550	14	6
— 30 puncheons rum, at 40 l.	1200	—	—
— 50 hogsheds tobacco, containing 50,000 lb. which, including duties, amounts to 8½ d. per lb.	1770	16	8
— 800 l. India Stock, at 120 per cent.	960	—	—
— ¼ of the ship Swan, freighted to Barbadoes, —	348	10	—
— ½ of the sloop Unity, freighted to Virginia, —	470	—	—
— John Harris owes me per note, on demand. No 1. —	45	—	—
— Josiah Scot, per bill, due the 2d February next. No 2. —	96	—	—
— George Evans, per bond, with interest since Martinmas. No 3. —	300	—	—
	9391	1	2

I owe as follows.

✓ To Joseph Martin, on demand, —	36	—	—
To Sir Isaac Crisp, per note, due 20th of June next, —	120	—	—
To George Moncrief, per account, —	50	—	—
To the customhouse, for tobacco-duties, —	1140	19	8
A.	1346	19	8

January

	L.	s.	d.
<i>January 2.</i>			
✓ Bought for ready money, 56 pieces cambrics, at 50 s.	140	—	—
B. 1.			
<i>3.</i>			
✓ Bought of John Vernon, at 4 weeks, 200 pieces duroys, at 25 s.	250	—	—
B. 3.			
<i>4.</i>			
✓ Paid Joseph Martin, in full,	36	—	—
F. 2.			
<i>5.</i>			
✓ Bought of Jacob Ruffel, 78 pieces druggets, at 50 s.			
L. s. d.			
Paid half down,	97	10	—
Due on demand,	97	10	—
B. 5.	195	—	—
<i>6.</i>			
✓ Borrowed of Joseph Martin, for 3 months, at 5 per cent.	400	—	—
E. 1.			
<i>8.</i>			
✓ Paid Jacob Ruffel, in full for druggets,	97	10	—
F. 2.			
<i>9.</i>			
✓ Bought of Edward Harley, 40 pieces broad cloth, 25 yards each, at 13. 6 d. per yard,			
L. s. d.			
Paid him in money,	330	—	—
By note, No 1. on John Harris,	45	—	—
Due at 3 months,	300	—	—
B. 7.	675	—	—
<i>10.</i>			
✓ Bought for ready money, the goods following, viz.			
L. s. d.			
150 pieces kerseys, at 72 s.	540	—	—
180 pieces fustians, at 25 s.	225	—	—
B. n. 1.	765	—	—
<i>11.</i>			
✓ Sold for ready money, 30 pieces druggets, at 2 l. 14 s. 4 d.	81	10	—
C. 1.			
L 2			
<i>January</i>			

		L. s. d.		
January 12.				
✓ Sent as an adventure to Jamaica, in the ship Hope- well, Captain Gordon, consigned to William Boyd, for sale and returns, the goods following, marked W. B. and numbered as per margin, viz.				
N ^o		L. s. d.		
1.	50 pieces Irish linen, 25 yards each, at 4 s. per yard, bought of James Rofs, at 6 months,	250 — —		
2.	60 pieces Osnaburgs, 100 yards each, at 8 d. per yard, of John Edwards, at 6 months,	200 — —		
3.	1200 pairs of shoes, of Drummond's shoe-factory, at 9 months, weight 1780 lb.	240 — —		
	Charges at shipping	15 — —		
	G. 3.	705 — —		
13.				
✓ Sold George Young, at 20 days, 16 pieces broad cloth, 25 yards each, at 14 s. per yard,		280 — —		
	C. 3.			
15.				
✓ Sold John Keil 150 pieces kerseys, at 3 l. 16 s.				
	Received in part,	300 — —		
	Due at 14 days,	270 — —		
	C. 5.	570 — —		
16.				
✓ Lent Jacob Spencer on bond, for 3 months, at 5 per cent.		1000 — —		
	F. 1.			
17.				
✓ Sold Jacob Preston, 8 pieces broad cloth, 25 yards each, at 14 s. 2 d. per yard, and received his bill, No 4. for the whole, on Henry Sidney, payable at 1 month,		141 13 4		
	C. 2.			
January				

	L.	s.	d.
<i>January 18.</i>			
Sold Richard Stone 16 pieces broad cloth, 25 yards each, at 14 s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard, and received,			
	L.	s.	d.
In Sterling,	150	14	8
26 moidores, at 27 s.	35	2	—
His bill on Peter Hart, No 5. at 2 } months,	100	—	—
C. 4. F. n. 7.	285	16	8
<i>19.</i>			
Received from on board the Nelly 250 hhds flax-feed, shipped for my account, and per my order, by George Franklin merchant in Philadelphia,			
	L.	s.	d.
Cost and charges, per invoice,	275	—	—
Freight and charges paid here,	282	15	—
K. 2. and n. 5.	557	15	—
<i>20.</i>			
Sold James Burt merchant in Perth, 150 hhds flax-feed, at 3 l. to be transported at his own charge, and received a bill, No 6. on George Wright, in Manchester, at 6 months,			
	L.	s.	d.
His own acceptance, No 7. at ditto, for	250	—	—
C. 2.	450	—	—
<i>22.</i>			
Sold John Cairns, 5 hhds sugar, containing 60 C. at 50 s. per C. and received,			
	L.	s.	d.
In money,	50	—	—
His bill, No 8. at sight, on Hen. Sidney, for	50	—	—
Due on demand,	50	—	—
C. 7.	150	—	—
<i>23.</i>			
Sold Colin Hume, 50 hhds flax-feed, at 3 l. 5 s.			
	L.	s.	d.
Received in part,	62	10	—
His bill, No 9. on Thomas Freeman, at 4 months, for	100	—	—
C. 4.	162	10	—
<i>24.</i>			
Sold George Knox my remaining 50 hhds flax-feed, at 3 l. 10 s.			
	L.	s.	d.
Received in part 40 pieces Scotch linen, 25 yards each, at 2 s. per yd,	100	—	—
Due at 2 months,	75	—	—
D. n. 2.	175	—	—
<i>January</i>			

		L.	s.	d.
<i>January 25.</i>				
✓ Sold Adam Love, 5 hhds fugar, containing 60 C. at 50 s. per C. and received,				
	L. s. d.			
His bill, No 10. on George Digby, at } 2 months, for	100	—	—	
Due at 40 days,	50	—	—	
C. 6				150
<i>26.</i>				
✓ Received of Henry Sidney, in full of John Cairns's bill, No 8. on him,				50
F. n. 10.				
<i>27.</i>				
✓ Sold for ready money, as under,	L. s. d.			
2 puncheons rum,	90	—	—	
1 hhd fugar,	30	—	—	
C. n. 1.				120
<i>29.</i>				
✓ Received in barter 20 pieces Irish linen, 25 yards each, at 3 s. per yard, for the goods following, of the same value, viz.				
	L. s. d.			
1 hhd fugar,	30	—	—	
1 puncheon rum,	45	—	—	
D. 2.				75
<i>30.</i>				
✓ Sold Edward Harley, at 2 months, the goods following, viz.				
	L. s. d.			
2 puncheons rum,	90	—	—	
2 hhds fugar,	60	—	—	
C. n. 1.				150
<i>31.</i>				
✓ Charges on my trade this month,				12 13 4
F. 10.				
<i>February 1.</i>				
✓ Paid John Vernon, in full for duroys,				250
F. 2.				
<i>2.</i>				
	L. s. d.			
✓ Received in full of George Young, } for broad cloth,	280	—	—	
— of Josiah Scot, for his bill, No 2.	96	—	—	
E. 2. F. n. 10.				376
<i>February.</i>				

February 3.			L.	s.	d.
			L.	s.	d.
Received in full of John Cairns, for sugar,	50	—	—	—	—
— of John Keil, for kerseys,	270	—	—	—	—
E. 2.	—	—	320	—	—
5.			—	—	—
Accepted and paid George Franklin's bill on me to Robert Morison,	—	—	100	—	—
L. 7. and n. 4.	—	—	—	—	—
6.			—	—	—
Sold John Erskine, on demand, 15 pieces Indian chints, at 5 l.	—	—	75	—	—
C. 3.	—	—	—	—	—
7.			—	—	—
Accepted another bill of George Franklin, to Key and Granger, at 2 days sight,	—	—	175	—	—
L. 8. and n. 4.	—	—	—	—	—
8.			—	—	—
Retired George Franklin's bill to Key and Granger,	—	—	L.	s.	d.
By paying down,	—	—	100	—	—
By a draught on John Erskine,	—	—	75	—	—
F. n. 10.	—	—	175	—	—
9.			—	—	—
Agreed with George Friar, to go supercargo to Boston, and open store there on my account, as per contract; and accordingly have shipped along with him, on board the Sarah, Captain Hunter, the goods following, marked G. F. and numbered as per margin.			L.	s.	d.
No			—	—	—
1.	80 pieces Scotch linen, 25 yards each,	}	250	—	—
	my own, (sheeted box),		—	—	—
2.	1 bale broad cloth, containing 25 pieces, 40 yards each, at 14 s. per yard, bought of Peter Forbes, at 12 months,	}	700	—	—
			—	—	—
3.	1 box hardware, of Peter Smith, at 6 months,	}	200	—	—
			—	—	—
4.	1 chest china, of Simon Swan, at 3 months,	}	85	—	—
			—	—	—
	Package, and shipping-charges,		10	17	6
	Freight on 1200 l. at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		30	—	—
	Passage to G. Friar,		15	15	—
	Premium on 1352 l. 10 s. to cover the outset, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	}	33	16	3
			—	—	—
	G. 4.		1325	8	9
			February		

			L.	s.	d.
February 10.					
Received 40 pieces lockrams, at 25 s. in barter,					
for 10 pieces Indian chints, at 5 l.			50	—	—
D. 1.					
12.					
Bought of George Knox 80 pieces Scotch linen, 25					
yards each, at 30 d. per yard.		L. s. d.			
Paid in cash,		150	—	—	
Indorsed Adam Love's bill, No 10. }		100	—	—	
on George Digby, }					
B. 4.			250	—	—
13.					
Received		L. s. d.			
140 lb. cochineal, at 16 s.		112	—	—	
32 lb. cinnamon, at 13 s. 4 d.		21	6	8	
			133	6	8
in barter, for 40 pieces Scotch linen, 25 yards each,					
at 32 d. per yard.					
D. 3.					
14.					
Received		L. s. d.			
34 pieces muffin, at 3 l.		102	—	—	
And a balance in money of		48	—	—	
			150	—	—
in barter, for 30 pieces Indian chints, at 5 l.					
D. n. 2.					
15.					
Received of George Dennis,		L. s. d.			
42 C. 2 Q. cotton, at 8 l. per C.		340	—	—	
8 lb. cloves, at 15 s.		6	—	—	
			346	—	—
in barter, for					
40 pieces Scotch linen, 25 yards }		L. s. d.			
each, at 33 d. per yard, }		137	10	—	
10 pieces Indian chints, at 5 l.		50	—	—	
D. 4.			187	10	—
16.					
Paid George Dennis the balance due to him, in					
barter,			158	10	—
F. 3.					
			February		

February 17. -			L.	s.	d.
Bought of Joseph Martin a house in Fleet-street, of L. 50 rent, at 12 years purchase, my entry to commence at Whitsunday next, whereof paid,					
		L. s. d.			
By Richard Stone's bill, No 5. on Peter Hume,	}	100 — —			
Due at 1 month,		500 — —			
	B. 6. n. 3.		600	—	—
19. —					
Received of Henry Sidney, in full of Jacob Preston's bill, No 4.			141	13	4
	F. n. 10.				
20. —					
Bought of George Frazer, at 1 month,					
10 barrels raisins, at 42 s.		21 — —			
12 barrels figs, at 40 s.		24 — —			
	B. n. 1.		45	—	—
21. —					
Sold George Aiton, and received his bill, No 11. for the whole, on Jacob Grant, at 10 days sight.					
		L. s. d.			
1 puncheon rum,		45 — —			
1 hhd sugar,		30 — —			
	C. n. 1.		75	—	—
22. —					
Bought of Peter Andrew, and paid the whole by George Aiton's bill, No 11. on Jacob Grant.					
		L. s. d.			
16 pieces Irish linen, 25 yards each, at 3 s.		60 — —			
12 pieces duroys, at 25 s.		15 — —			
	B. n. 1.		75	—	—
23. —					
Sold George Bryce, as under,					
		L. s. d.			
1 puncheon rum,		46 — —			
1 hhd sugar,		30 — —			
			76	—	—
Received in money,		20 — —			
His bill, No 12. on John Keil, at 1 month,	}	30 — —			
			50	—	—
Balance due on demand,	C. n. 1.				
M					
February					

			L.	s.	d.
February 24.					
Bought of Edward Harley the goods following, viz.					
8 pieces broad cloth, containing 200 yards, at 13 s. per yard,	}	L. s. d.	130	—	—
28 pieces druggets, at 50 s.		70	—	—	
			200	—	—
Paid in money,	}	100	—	—	
By G. Bryce's bill, No 12. on John Keil,		30	—	—	
Balance due at 8 days. B. n. 1.			130	—	—
26.					
Bought at 6 months of Simon Short 100 pieces ferges, at 42 s.					
			210	—	—
B. 3.					
27.					
Received 20 pieces Scotch linen, 25 yards each, at 30 d. per yard, in barter for					
10 barrels raisins, at 45 s,	}	L. s. d.	22	10	—
12 barrels figs, at 42 s.		25	4	—	
Paid the balance in money,		14	16	—	
D. n. 1.			62	10	—
28.					
Charges this month,					
			14	10	6
F. 10.					
March 1.					
Received of George Bryce 46 pieces Scotch linen, containing 1160 yards, at 2 s. per yard, in barter for					
2 puncheons rum, at L. 45	}	L. s. d.	90	—	—
The balance being a debt due by him to me,		26	—	—	
D. n. 1.			116	—	—
2.					
George Flint of Bristol writes me, that, in consequence of my order, and for my account, he has shipped on board the Vernon, for my store at Boston, goods, which, with charges as per invoice, amount to					
To pay at 12 months.			748	12	6
G. n. 7. K. 3.					
March					

<i>March 3.</i>			L.	s.	d.
Shipped on board the Vanhoven of Rotterdam, Capt. Frazer, consigned to William Murdoch merchant there, to sell for my account,			L.	s.	d.
My 50 hhds tobacco, weighing neat	}	468 15			
50,000 lb. valued at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.					
My 100 pieces serges, at 42 s.		210			
Shipping charges, and $\frac{1}{2}$ freight,		32 15			
G. 1.			711	10	
<i>5.</i>					
Paid Edward Harley in full, for broad cloth and druggets, by giving him			L.	s.	d.
32 lb. cinnamon, at 15 s.		24			
In cash,		46			
F. n. 2.			70		
<i>6.</i>					
Paid Simon Swan neat,			L.	83	10
Abated for prompt payment,		1 10			
F. 3.			85		
<i>7.</i>					
Peter Cheap, merchant in Funchal, Madeira, writes me, that he, by my order, and for my account, has shipped on board the Sally, Capt. White, bound for London,					
20 pipes Madeira wine,		820,000			
Commission and charges,		80,000			
		900,000			
Exchange at 64 d. per mill-ree makes			240		
K. 1.					
<i>8.</i>					
Lost a silver watch, valued at			L.	s.	d.
Charges of advertising,		7 15			
F. n. 8.		10	8	5	
<i>10.</i>					
Sold Peter Nisbet, 6 puncheons rum, at 50 l. and received,			L.	s.	d.
An accepted bill, No 13. on John Tod, 2 days to run,	}	60			
Ditto, No 14. on James Meek, Liverpool, at 30 days,		70			
Adraught on Peter Prince, my banker, in Lombard-street, at sight,	}	80			
Due at two months,		90			
C. 6.			300		
M 2			<i>March</i>		

March 12.			L.	s.	d.
✓	Sold my bill, No 14. on James Meek, Liverpool, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. exchange.	L. s. d.			
	Sum of the bill is,	70 — —			
	Exchange,	— 7 —			
	E. 7. F. n. 10.	— — —	70	7	—
13.					
✓	Sold my bill on Peter Prince, and received,		80	—	—
	E. 7. F. n. 10.				
14.					
✓	Lent George Smith, to be repaid on demand,		50	—	—
	F. 1.				
15.					
✓	Protested Peter Nisbet's bill, No 13. on John Tod, the charges being,			3	6
	L. n. 3. F. n. 10.				
16.					
✓	Received of George Smith, in full of the sum lent him,		50	—	—
	E. 2.				
17.					
✓	Paid Joseph Martin in full for my house in Fleet-street, as follows.	L. s. d.			
	8 puncheons rum, at 50 l.	400 — —			
	By a draught on Adam Love, at sight,	50 — —			
	In cash,	50 — —			
	F. n. 2.	— — —	500	—	—
19.					
✓	Francis Friend has taken up Nisbet's bill, No 13. on Tod, and paid me in full, with charges and interest.	L. s. d.			
	The bill, with charges, is,	60 3 6			
	The interest comes to	— 2 3			
	L. n. 3.	— — —	60	5	9
20.					
✓	Agreed with William Murray and Peter Gray, to erect a silk manufacture at Perth, under the direction of ditto Murray as manager, and have granted acceptance for my $\frac{1}{3}$ of the capital, at 20 days, with interest till that time.	L. s. d.			
	My share of capital,	1000 — —			
	20 days interest,	2 14 9			
	Q.	— — —	1002	14	9
March					

<i>March 21.</i>		L.	s.	d.
The Sally is arrived from Madeira; and I have paid freight, duties, and other charges, on my 20 pipes wine, amounting to		370	—	—
K. n. 2.				
<i>22.</i>		L.	s.	d.
Sold John Hunter, on the quay, 10 pipes Madeira wine, at 45 l.				
Received in money, — — —		200	—	—
His bill, No 15. on George Monro, } Manchester, at 3 months, for }		250	—	—
K. n. 3.		450	—	—
<i>23.</i>		L.	s.	d.
Discounted John Hunter's bill, No 15. on George Monro, at 3 months interest.				
The sum of the bill is, — — —		250	—	—
Off 3 months interest, — — —		3	2	6
Received neat, — — —		246	17	6
E. 8.				
<i>24.</i>		L.	s.	d.
Received of George Knox in full, as follows, viz.				
20 pieces Scotch linen, 25 yards } each, at 2 s. per yard, }		50	—	—
In cash, — — —		25	—	—
E. n. 2.		75	—	—
<i>26.</i>		L.	s.	d.
Consigned my remaining 10 pipes Madeira wine, per the Isabella, Capt. Ford, to John Gardiner merchant in Leith, to sell for my account.				
Value here amounts to — — —		305	—	—
Export-charges, — — —		3	10	—
G. n. 1.		308	10	—
<i>27.</i>		L.	s.	d.
Sold George Frazer, part for ready money, part in payment of a debt, 4 hhds sugar, at 30 l.				
Received in money, — — —		75	—	—
The debt amounts to — — —		45	—	—
F. n. 2.		120	—	—
<i>March</i>				

<i>March 28.</i>			L.	s.	d.
Accepted two bills drawn by Peter Cheap, Ma- deira, viz.					
To John Henry, Bristol, the 20th <i>pro-</i>	}	L. s. d.	100	—	—
<i>ximo,</i>					
To Oliver Hart, London, at 30 days	}		140	—	—
fight,					
		L. 8.	—	—	—
			240	—	—
<i>29.</i>					
Sold Peter Nisbet 7 puncheons rum, at 50 l. and received his bill, No 16. for the whole, on George Jenkins, at 3 months,					
		C. 2.			
			350	—	—
<i>30.</i>					
Received at the customhouse the boun- ty on my 60 pieces Osnaburgs, exported per the Hopewell,			L. s. d.		
And a debenture-bill for 1780 lb. shoes,			37	10	—
		G. n. 4.	11	2	6
			48	12	6
<i>31.</i>					
Charges this month,					
		F. 10.	17	14	6
<i>April 3.</i>					
Received advice from John Gardiner, Leith, that the Isabella is arrived, and that he hath sold my 10 pipes Madeira wine, at 3 months, the neat proceeds being					
		H. 3.	480	—	—
<i>4.</i>					
Shipped on board the Tay, George Bett, consign- ed to James Ramsay merchant in Perth, to sell for my account,			L. s. d.		
1 chest china, bought for ready money,			80	—	—
Charges,			2	10	—
Premium of insurance, at 1 per cent.			—	16	—
		G. 2.			
			83	6	—
<i>5.</i>					
The sloop Unity being arrived from Virginia, my $\frac{1}{2}$ freight amounts to 250 l. of which paid 140 l. to the master, and received neat,					
		E. 9.	110	—	—
<i>6.</i>					
Paid Joseph Martin 3 months interest of 400 l. the principal being continued in my hands 3 months longer,					
		F. 4.	5	—	—

April

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April 7.			L.	s.	d.
Sold Peter Maxton $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sloop Unity, and					
Received in part,			L.	s.	d.
His bill, No 17. on Adam Orr, at 10			160	—	—
days,			100	—	—
C. 4. n. 3.			260	—	—
9.					
Settled with Edward Harley, and paid him the balance,			150	—	—
F. 2.					
Paid my acceptance to William Murray and Company,			1002	14	9
F. n. 10.					
10.					
Received advice from William Boyd, Jamaica, that he has received my goods per the Hopewell, cost per invoice being			705	—	—
H. 1.					
11.					
The ship Swan being arrived from Barbadoes, my $\frac{1}{4}$ freight comes to			L.	s.	d.
Whereof paid to the master,			125	—	—
The neat freight received is			40	—	—
E. 9.			85	—	—
12.					
Received advice from William Murdoch, Rotterdam, that the Vanhoven arrived safe, and that he has sold for ready money my 50 hhds tobacco, the neat proceeds, per account of sales, amounting to 7968 guilders 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ stivers, which, at 22 d. per guilder, amounts in Sterling			L.	s.	d.
to			730	9	9
The serges still on hand,			210	—	—
H. 5.			940	9	9
13.					
Bought of James Anderson his $\frac{1}{4}$ of the ship Swan, and			L.	s.	d.
Paid in cash,			250	—	—
By Peter Maxton's bill, No 17. on Adam Orr, 4 days to run,			100	—	—
B. 4. n. 3.			350	—	—
April					

April 13.		L.	s.	d.
✓ Drawn on William Murdoch, Rotterdam, for 7968 guilders 19½ stivers, and received value, at 22 d.		730	9	9
L. 1. n. 4.				
14.		L.	s.	d.
✓ Received up my bond from the customhouse, for the secured duties on 50 hhds tobacco exported,		1140	19	8
Received likewise the old subsidy on } ditto,		156	5	—
G. n. 4.		1297	4	8
16.				
✓ Received of Jacob Spencer 3 months interest of 1000 l. lent him, the principal being continued in his hands 3 months longer, the interest is		12	10	—
E. 4.				
17.		L.	s.	d.
✓ Paid my ¼ of a bill of repairs on the sloop Unity,		10	12	6
Paid also my ½ of repairs on the ship } Swan,		30	14	8
F. 9.		41	7	2
18.				
✓ James Ballantine merchant in Glasgow writes me, that, according to my order, and for my account, he has shipped from Clyde for my store in Boston, on board the Cochran, Capt. Dunlop, goods of various kinds, which, with charges, amount per invoice to 1895 12 6		1895	12	6
To pay at 9 months.				
G. n. 7.				
✓ Received further advice from William Murdoch, Rotterdam, that he has now sold my 100 pieces serges, payable at Whitsunday next, the neat proceeds, per account of sales, amounting to 2480 guilders, which, at 22 d. makes Sterling		227	6	8
L. 2.				
19.		L.	s.	d.
✓ Received of Peter Nisbet neat,		85	—	—
Abated in consideration of ullage,		5	—	—
E. 3.		90	—	—
20.				
✓ Paid Peter Cheap's bill to John Henry,		100	—	—
F. n. 10.				

	L.	s.	d.
<i>April 21.</i>			
Received advice from George Friar, that he arrived safe at Boston, with the cargo per the Sarah, the value per invoice being H. n. 2.	1325	8	9
<i>23.</i>			
Received further advice from William Boyd, Jamaica, that he has now sold for ready money my adventure per the Hopewell, the neat proceeds per account of sales amounting to I. 1.	1180	—	—
<i>24.</i>			
Received advice from George Friar, Boston, that the Vernon is arrived, value of my goods on board, per invoice, is, H. n. 2.	748	12	6
<i>25.</i>			
Sold Peter Nesbit 400 l. of my India stock, at 130 l. 10 s. per cent. and received his draught on Peter Prince at sight, C. 2. I. n. 3.	522	—	—
<i>26.</i>			
Bought of Andrew Sloan 70 quarters flour at 63 s. and given a draught on Peter Prince at sight for the whole, B. 2. I. n. 3.	220	10	—
<i>27.</i>			
Paid Peter Cheap's bill to Oliver Hart, by a draught on Peter Prince, L. n. 6. I. n. 3.	140	—	—
<i>28.</i>			
Put my 70 quarters flour into the hands of Thomas Trader for retail, prime cost, G. n. 6.	220	10	—
<i>28.</i>			
Received advice from James Ramsay, Perth, that the Tay arrived safe, and that he has sold my chest china, the neat proceeds being 100 l. Whereof received by him, Due June 8. H. 4.	100	—	—
<i>30.</i>			
Charges this month, N F. 10.	14	8	4
<i>May</i>			

	L.	s.	d.
<i>May 1.</i>			
✓ The Rachel just now arrived from Jamaica, brings, according to my order, from William Boyd, in full of neat proceeds, as follows.			
40 puncheons best rum, containing			
4200 gallons, at 3 s. per gallon,	630	—	—
20 hhds fugar, containing 240 C. at	480	—	—
40 s. per C.			
Commission and charges,	70	—	—
K. 2.	1180	—	—
<i>2.</i>			
✓ Sold George Knox my remaining 400 l. India stock at 140 per cent. and received his draught on Robert Crossbay, Liverpool, for	L. 560	—	—
Sold said bill, at 2 per cent. exchange,	11	4	—
C. 2. and E. 7.	571	4	—
<i>3.</i>			
✓ Paid duties on my rum			
here,	1064	—	—
Charges,	8	—	—
	1072	—	—
Paid duties on my fugar,	75	18	—
Charges,	3	2	—
	79	—	—
F. 9. and K. n. 2	1151	—	—
<i>4.</i>			
✓ Sold George Barclay 2 puncheons rum at 55 l. on demand,			
C. 3.	110	—	—
<i>5.</i>			
✓ Settled with the master of the Rachel,			
and paid him freight for rum,	75	—	—
Ditto for fugar,	25	—	—
F. 9.	100	—	—
<i>6.</i>			
✓ My cousin Charles Charity is deceased, and has left me in legacy, payable by his executor John Vernon, the sum of	L. 500	—	—
Also a house at Charing-cross, rented at 80 l. per ann. which at 12 years purchase, may be valued at	960	—	—
E. 10. n. 4	1460	—	—
<i>May</i>			

<i>May 7.</i>		L.	s.	d.
✓	Paid Simon Smart, as penalty for refusing a bargain of Norwich stuffs, F. 12.	2	2	—
<i>8.</i>				
✓	Paid loss of a wager on a horse-race, F. 12.	2	—	—
<i>9.</i>				
✓	George Barclay is broke; and I have compounded his debt of L. 110, at 15 s. per pound,			
	Received $\frac{1}{2}$ of the composition,	41	5	—
	Peter Blair's note, No 18. at 10 days, } for	41	5	—
	Abatement, at 5 s. per L.	27	10	—
	E. n. 3.	110	—	—
<i>10.</i>				
✓	Insured to John Steel 600 l. on board the Hynd, bound to James river, Virginia, at 3 per cent. and received the premium, E. 6.	18	—	—
<i>11.</i>				
✓	Opened a cash-account with the Royal Bank, Edinburgh, for L. 3000, and thereupon have drawn for L. n. 6.	200	—	—
<i>12.</i>				
✓	Gained a wager on the safe arrival of the Happy Janet from Smyrna, and received the betts, E. 10.	3	3	—
<i>14.</i>				
✓	Underwritten to James Elliot 400 l. on the Elisabeth, bound to Bergen, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on demand, E. n. 7.	10	—	—
<i>15.</i>				
✓	Received from on board the Venus, Capt. Nairn, from Amsterdam, to sell for account of Herman Van Beek, merchant there, 30 mats flax. 20 barrels madder, 2 C. each.			
	Duties paid here,	15	14	4
	Freight, cartage, portorage, &c.	6	15	—
	M.	22	9	4
<i>16.</i>				
✓	Sold for ready money 10 mats of Herman Van Beek's flax, at 3 l.	30	—	—
	N. 1.			
	N 2			
	<i>May</i>			

May 17.		L.	s.	d.
✓	Sold George Wat 4 barrels of H. V. Beek's madder, at 9 l. 10 s. to pay at 10 days, N. 2.	38	—	—
18.				
✓	Sold George Knox, on account of Herman Van Beek, 16 barrels madder, at 10 l. and 18 mats flax, at 3 l.			
	Received in part, — — — — —	160	—	—
	Due on demand, — — — — —	54	—	—
	N. 1. 2.	214	—	—
19.				
✓	In order to finish H. V. Beek's sales, I have taken to myself his remaining 2 mats flax, valued at 55 s.	5	10	—
	N. 3.			
21.				
✓	H. V. Beek's sale being now ended, my commission comes to — — — — —	7	10	11
	N. 4.			
22.				
✓	Received of Thomas Trader, to account of my flour, — — — — —	120	—	—
	G. n. 6.			
23.				
✓	Received of James Elliot, in full of premium on the Elifabeth, — — — — —	10	—	—
	E. n. 7.			
24.				
✓	Received of George Knox, in full for Van Beek's goods, — — — — —	54	—	—
	N. n. 1.			
25.				
✓	Drawn on James Ramsay, Perth, to George Bryce, value due by ditto Bryce, on demand, the sum of the bill is, — — — — —	30	—	—
	L. 2.			
26.				
✓	Received for a draught on the Royal Bank 100 l. with which paid, — — — — —			
	Repairs on my house in Fleetstreet, — — — — —	12	14	6
	Ditto on my house at Charing-cross, — — — — —	40	10	6
	Remains in my hands, — — — — —	46	15	0
	F. 9 I. n. 3.	100	—	—
✓	Sold my 2 mats flax, at 3 l. for ready money, — — — — —	6	—	—
	C. 1.			

May

	L.	s.	d.
<i>May 28.</i>			
Received again advice from William Murdoch, Rotterdam, that he has now received payment for my ferges, the neat proceeds being 2480 guilders, for which I have drawn on him to Herman Van Beek, at 10 days sight, value at 22 d. in Sterling is, I. Sup. II. 1. and L. 3.	227	6	8
<i>31.</i>			
Charges this month, F. 10.	13	15	9
<i>June 1.</i>			
Received of George Watt, in full for Herman Van Beek's madder, Abated on account of damage, N. n. 1.	L. 37	s. 10	d. —
	—	10	—
	38	—	—
<i>4.</i>			
Opened a warehouse at Glasgow, for the sale of English goods, in partnership with Elias Bell, each $\frac{1}{2}$ concerned, and have sent him a draught on the Royal Bank, for my part of the capital, Q. n. 3.	800	—	—
<i>5.</i>			
Received of George Bryce, in full of my draught on James Ramsay, E. 2.	30	—	—
<i>6.</i>			
Received of James Ramsay a draught on Peter Punctual, which he has paid, the sum being L. 4.	30	—	—
<i>7.</i>			
Consigned to Hugh Wilson merchant in Leith, per the Fanny, to sell for my account, 20 puncheons rum, which cost Shipping-charges here, G. 1.	L. 89	s. —	d. —
	4	10	—
	895	10	—
<i>8.</i>			
By order of Peter Hunter, Dundee, I have insured 850 l. on the Sailwell, from Riga to Cadiz, as under.			
800 l. at Smith's office, premium 3 per cent.	24	—	—
50 l. underwrote by myself, ditto,	1	10	—
Brokerage, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	4	5	—
O. n. 6. E. n. 7.	29	15	—
<i>June</i>			

			L.	s.	d.
June 9.					
✓	Insured to George Newland, on board the Industry, from Quebec to Gibraltar, the value of 1000 l. at 4 per cent. and received the premium,			40	—
			E. 6.		
11.					
✓	Received of Thomas Trader, in full of neat proceeds of my flour,			122	10
			G. n. 7.		
12.					
✓	Sold for ready money 160 pieces duroys, at 24 s.			192	—
			C. 1.		
13.					
✓	Sold my 180 pieces fustians, at 24 s. 6 d. and received				
			L. s. d.		
	80 moidores, at 26 s.	104	—	—	
	30 Joannes, at 3 l. 10 s.	105	—	—	
				L. s. d.	
			209	—	—
	In Sterling,	—	—	11	10
				220	10
			F. n. 8.		
14.					
✓	Sold Peter Prince, as under,			L. s. d.	
	106 moidores, at 27 s.	—	143	2	—
	30 Joannes, at 3 l. 12 s.	—	108	—	—
			F. n. 8.		
				251	2
15.					
✓	Shipped on board the Dolphin, consigned to John Perkins merchant in Hamburg, to sell for my account, the following goods, marked J. P. and numbered as per margin :				
No				L. s. d.	
1.	2 hhds sugar, my own, valued at		59	17	—
2.	18 pieces calicoes, bought of Jacob Ruffel, at 55 s. at 8 months,	}	49	10	—
3.	8 fodder lead, bought for ready money, at 12 l. 18 s.		103	4	—
	Charges at shipping,	—	14	6	8
			G. n. 1.		
				226	17 8
June					

			L.	s.	d.
June 16.					
Hugh Wilfon, Leith, writes me, that the Fanny is arrived, with my 20 puncheons rum, which, with charges, cost			895	10	—
H. 1.					
Advifes also, that James Ramsay, Perth, in consequence of my order, has remitted him in full of neat proceeds a bill at sight on Hugh Arnot, of which he has got payment, the sum being			40	—	—
L. 6. F. n. 10.					
18.					
Received at the customhouse a debenture-bill for drawback on 2 hogsheds sugar exported to Hamburg,			7	11	9
G. n. 4.					
19.					
Bought 6 vats blue Hungary pearl ashes, each vat containing 18 C. neat, in all 108 C. at 41 s. for which given					
140 lb. cochineal, at 16 s.			112	—	—
A draught on Peter Prince for			109	8	—
D. n. 1.			221	8	—
20.					
Shipped on board the Anne, consigned to George Ewing, Dublin, to sell for my account,					
My 6 vats pearl ashes, cost			221	8	—
Charges at shipping,			2	10	—
G. 1.			223	18	—
21.					
Received in full of Peter Blair's note,					
No 18.			41	5	—
1 month's interest,			—	3	5
E. 5.			41	8	5
22.					
Paid Sir Isaac Crisp in full, as follows,					
By Colin Hume's bill, No 9. on Thomas Freeman,			100	—	—
In cash,			20	—	—
F. n. 2.			120	—	—
25.					
Herman Van Beek has drawn on me to James Hill, London, which I have paid,			8	—	—
P. 1.					

June

		L.	s.	d.
<i>June 26.</i>				
✓	Received advice from George Friar, Boston, that the Cochran is arrived from Clyde, and that he has received my goods, the amount, per invoice, being H. n. 2.	1895	12	6
<i>27.</i>				
✓	Shipped on board the Leah, Capt. Scot, by order and for account of John Jessop merchant in Leghorn, the following goods, marked J. J. and numbered as No per margin,	L.	s.	d.
1.	8 tuns lead, bought of Geo. Dennis, } at 13 l. 10 s. to pay at 9 months, }	108	—	—
2.	7536 lb. tanned leather, for ready } money, at 1 s. }	376	16	—
	Charges at shipping,	10	19	—
	Due to George Aiton, for packing,	1	5	—
	My commission, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12	8	6
	Paid to Smith's office for insuring 450 l. } on the whole, }	11	5	—
	My commission on ditto, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	2	5	—
	O. n. 1.	—	—	—
		522	18	6
<i>28.</i>				
✓	Paid George Aiton in full for packing John Jessop's leather, O. n. 3.	1	5	—
<i>29.</i>				
✓	Received at the customhouse a debenture-bill for 7536 lb. leather exported, O. n. 7.	47	2	—
<i>30.</i>				
✓	Charges this month, F. 10.	14	10	6
<i>July 2.</i>				
✓	Drawn on John Jessop in Leghorn, for 1920 piastres, payable to George Stapleton, or order, value here received, at 50 d. P. 6.	400	—	—
<i>3.</i>				
✓	Hugh Wilson, Leith, writes me, that in consequence of my order he has given in to the Royal Bank, the value of the bill remitted him from Perth, L. n. 6.	40	—	—
<i>July</i>				

	L.	s.	d.
July 4.			
Shipped on board the Mally of Carron, Capt. Ofwald, to Elias Bell, at our warehouse, Glasgow, to be sold for our account, 4 vats white ashes, bought of John Chapman, containing 72 C. neat, at 40 s. per C. and drawn on ditto Bell to ditto Chapman, for the value, at 8 months,	144	—	—
Q. n. 3.			
5.			
Shipped on board the Jean, for Antego, by order and at the risk of John Arnot merchant there, marked J. A. and numbered 1. 2.			
2 sheeted boxes, containing 2000 pair thread stockings, bought for ready money,	280	—	—
Charges at shipping,	5	—	—
$\frac{1}{2}$ year's interest on money advanced,	7	2	6
Commission,	7	2	6
O. 1.	299	5	—
6.			
Paid Joseph Martin in full as follows.			
The principal is,	400	—	—
3 months interest,	5	—	—
F. 5.	405	—	—
7.			
Shipped on board the Friendship, Capt. Foggo, by order and for account of H V. Beek of Amsterdam, being in full of neat proceeds on his sales here.			
2 hhds tobacco, weighing 2240 lb. neat, bought of James Duncan, on demand, at $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. which, with charges paid by him, is	21	2	6
Commission,	—	10	7
O. 2.	21	13	1
10.			
Bought the ship Charlotte at public auction, and granted bill for the value to Alexander Simson and Company at 6 months,	870	—	—
B. n. 3.			

			L.	s.	d.
<i>July 11.</i>					
George Urie and Company have freighted the Charlotte, for a voyage to New York, out and home, as under.					
		<i>L. s. d.</i>			
Advanced for outfits,	-	100	-	-	
Due when the ship returns,	-	440	-	-	
	B. n. 3.				540
<i>12.</i>					
		<i>L. s. d.</i>			
Paid James Ross, by James Burt's bill, No 6. on George Wright,	}	250	-	-	
Paid also John Edwards, by ditto		200	-	-	
Burt's acceptance, No 7.					
	F. n. 2.				450
<i>13.</i>					
Peter Hunter, Dundee, has sent up proper vouchers of the Sailwell being cast away at sea, on which, by his order, I had insured,					
		<i>L. s. d.</i>			
At Smith's office,	-	800	-	-	
Underwrote by myself,	-	50	-	-	
	H. n. 3. F. n. 6.				850
<i>14.</i>					
Smith's office, deducting L. 24 premium, has paid me, on account of Peter Hunter, in full,					
	H. n. 3.				776
<i>16.</i>					
Received of Jacob Spencer, in full of principal and interest:					
		<i>L. s. d.</i>			
The principal is,	-	1000	-	-	
3 months interest,	-	12	10	-	
	E. 5.				1012 10
<i>17.</i>					
Remitted Peter Hunter, in a bill on Peter Prince at sight, in full of value insured here on the Sailwell,					
		<i>L. s. d.</i>			
From Smith's office,	776	-	-		
From me,	38	-	-		
			<i>L. s. d.</i>		
			814	-	
Brokerage,	-		6	5	
	P. 4.				820 5
			<i>July</i>		

	L.	s.	d.
July 18.			
Shipped on board the Nelly of Carron, addressed to Elias Bell, at our warehouse, Glasgow, to sell for our account, 50 bags Kentish hops, bought of Hooper and Aitcheson, at 6 months, containing 87 C. 2 Q. neat, at 50 s. per C.	218	15	—
Q. n. 3.			
20.			
Dispatched, per the Tay, George Bett, to William Murray, Perth, 100 lb. filk, bought for ready money,	200	—	—
Q. n. 1.			
21.			
Received advised from George Friar, Boston, that he hath bought the snow Roselle, and loaded her with a cargo of provisions for St Kitts, consigned to George Lyon, for sales and returns to London.			
Curr. Sterl.			
The Snow, exchange at } L. 680 — — = 400 — —			
70 per cent. cost			
The cargo, with charges, 2040 — — = 1200 — —			
	1600	—	—
2720			
I. n. 2.			
23.			
Paid James Duncan, by a draught on Peter Prince,	21	2	6
L. n. 6.			
Received advice from John Gardiner, Leith, that he has now received payment for my 10 pipes Madeira wine, the sum being	480	—	—
I. Sup. II. 1.			
24.			
Shipped on board the Sufannah, Capt. Fenton, by order and for account of James Lee merchant in Philadelphia.			
	L.	s.	d.
106 pieces Scotch linen, 25 yards each, (my own), at 25 d. per yard,	276	—	10
20 pieces Irish linen, 25 yards each, (my own), at 38 d. per yard,	79	3	4
Shipping charges,	9	15	10
Commission,	9	2	6
O. 3.	374	2	6
O 2			
July			

		L.	s.	d.
<i>July 25.</i>				
✓ James Lee has remitted me a bill on Robert Hay, Bristol, at 3 days sight,	L. 200 — —			
Which I have sold at 2 per cent. exchange,	4 — —			
	P. 5. E. 7.	204		
<i>26.</i>				
✓ Received advice from Hugh Wilson, Leith, that he hath now sold my 20 puncheons rum, payable 1st of September, the neat proceeds, per account of sales, amounting to	I. 2.	1120		
<i>27.</i>				
✓ The ship Swan being arrived from Gottenburg, I have settled with the freighters, and, in terms of contract, have received 50 l. per month, for 3 months out,	L. 150 — —			
And 30 d. per barrel, for 100 barrels } tar on board,	12 10 —			
	162 10 —			
Paid the master in full,	62 10 —			
Neat freight,	100 — —			
Whereof paid one half to the other owners, and retained as my half,		50		
	E. 9.			
<i>28.</i>				
✓ Paid George Moncrieff's account,	L. 50 — —			
3 months interest,	12 6 —			
	F. 5.	50	12	6
<i>30.</i>				
✓ Received of George Jenkins, in full } of Peter Nisbet's bill, No 16.	L. 350 — —			
1 month's interest,	1 9 2 —			
	E. 5.	351	9	2
<i>31.</i>				
✓ Charges this month,		25	6	8
	F. 10.			
<i>August</i>				

	L.	s.	d.
<i>August 1.</i>			
Received advice from James Macfee merchant in Ayr, that he, according to my order, and for my account, has shipped on board the Brothers, Capt. Hill, consigned to Hugh Clark in Kingston, Jamaica, for sale and returns to London,			
30 lasts herring, prime cost, commiss- sion, and charges, amounting to	450	—	—
Premium of insurance, at 3 per cent. due to Smith's office here,	13	10	—
K. 3. G. n. 2.			463 10 —
<i>2.</i>			
Elias Bell has remitted me a draught on the Royal Bank for 400 l. which I have sold at 3 per cent. exchange,			412 — —
Q. n. 3.			
<i>3.</i>			
Ambrose and Allan, by my order, have shipped on board the Unity of Borrowstounness, for our warehouse at Glasgow,			
80 hhds porter, at 43 s. 6 d.	174	—	—
Hogsheds, if not returned, 13 s. 6 d. each,	54	—	—
Paid in part, by a draught on Peter Prince,	128	—	—
In account, at 6 months,	100	—	—
Q. n. 3.			228 — —
<i>4.</i>			
Paid premium on my cargo per the Brothers, to Smith's office,			13 10 —
G. n. 2.			
<i>6.</i>			
Remitted to James Macfee, Ayr, a bill on George Murdoch, Glasgow, at sight, for which I paid 1 per cent. exchange.			
The sum of the bill is,	250	—	—
Exchange,	2	10	—
L. 9. F. 7.			252 10 —
<i>8.</i>			
Drawn on John Gardiner, Leith, to James Macfee, Ayr, at sight, the sum being			200 — —
L. 3.			
<i>9.</i>			
Paid Peter Smith, by a draught on Peter Prince,			200 — —
F. n. 1.			

August

	L.	s.	d.
<i>August 10.</i>			
Dispatched by the Katharine of Carron, addressed to Elias Bell, at our warehouse, Glasgow, 150 lb. silk, at 42 s. which I have paid by a draught on Peter Prince,	315	—	—
Q. n. 3.			
<i>13.</i>			
Received from on board the Butterfly, Capt. Austin, to sell for account of George Roy of Barbadoes, 30 hhds sugar, weighing 300 C.	L.	s.	d.
Paid duties,	94	17	6
Petty charges,	1	2	6
Freight,	31	—	—
G. 1.	127	—	—
<i>14.</i>			
Drawn on John Gardiner, Leith, at sight, in favour of Timothy Tait, and received,	280	—	—
L. 1.			
<i>15.</i>			
Delivered to Edward Hope 56 pieces cambrics, to sell for our account, each $\frac{1}{2}$, valued at 50 s. per piece,	140	—	—
Q. 2.			
<i>16.</i>			
Lee's on Hay, being protested and returned for non-acceptance, I have settled with the holder, and paid as follows.	L.	s.	d.
Bill,	200	—	—
Protest and postages,	—	9	6
Exchange,	4	—	—
Re-exchange,	6	—	—
	210	9	6
Returned the bill with protest to Philadelphia.			
L. 3.			
<i>18.</i>			
Received of Edward Hope his half share of the prime cost of 56 pieces cambrics in his hands,	70	—	—
Q. n. 1.			
<i>20.</i>			
Received advice from George Ewing, Dublin, that he hath received and sold my ashes, neat proceeds, at my credit, 260 l. Irish, exchange at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. makes Sterling,	240	10	—
H. 1.			
<i>August</i>			

<i>August 21.</i>		L.	s.	d.
✓	Paid Simon Short for ferges, - L. 208 - -			
	Abated in hopes of further dealing, 2 - -			
	F. 3 - - -	210		
<i>22.</i>				
✓	Sold Peter Tom, per bill, No 19. at 3 months, 10 hhds of George Roy's sugar, weighing neat 100 C. 2 Q. 14 lb. at 50s. per C. - - -	251	11	3
	N. C. 2. - - -			
<i>23.</i>				
✓	Edward Hope, having sold our cambrics, has paid me my half share of neat proceeds, as follows, viz.			
	In money, - - - L. s. d.			
	4 pieces Irish linen, 25 yards each, at } 15 - -			
	3 s. per yard, - - -			
	A bill on George Knox, at sight, 45 - -			
	R. 1. - - -	80		
<i>24.</i>				
✓	Bought in company with George Kent, each $\frac{1}{2}$, the ship Phenix, for which we have paid down our respective shares to the owners, amounting to	640		
	S. 1. - - -			
<i>25.</i>				
✓	The carpenter has brought in his bill of repairs on the Phenix, which I have paid, - - -	16	10	
	S. n. 3. - - -			
<i>28.</i>				
✓	Mr Jones and company have freighted the Phenix for a voyage to Cadiz, at 60 l. per month, and have advanced half a month's freight, which I have re- ceived, - - -	30		
	S. n. 3. - - -			
<i>29.</i>				
✓	Paid premium to Smith's office, for insuring 600 l. on the Phenix, to and from Cadiz, at 3 per cent.	18		
	S. n. 3. - - -			
<i>30.</i>				
✓	Received from Elias Bell another draught on the Royal Bank, for 350 l. which I have sold at 3 per cent. exchange, - - -	360	10	
	Q. n. 3. - - -			
<i>31.</i>				
✓	Charges this month, - - -	10	18	6
	F. 10. - - -			
<i>September</i>				

	L.	s.	d.
<i>September 1.</i>			
Received from William Murray, Perth, as a specimen of their work, 3 pieces brocades, 20 yards each, valued at 15 s. per yard, Q. n. 1.	45	—	—
<i>4.</i>			
Received advice from Hugh Wilfon, Leith, that he has received payment for my rum, and paid in the neat proceeds, by my order, to the Royal Bank, I. Sup. II. 1. L. n. 6.	1120	—	—
<i>5.</i>			
Bought of Edward Harley, in company with Robert Nairn and Charles Maxton, each $\frac{1}{3}$, 8 bales broad cloth, 40 pieces, 1600 yards, at 10 s. per yard, for which	L. s. d.		
Robert Nairn has advanced	200	—	—
Charles Maxton,	100	—	—
I have paid in cash,	L. 100	—	—
By a draught on Peter Prince, 100	—	—	—
	200	—	—
Granted joint acceptance to Edward Harley, at 10 days, for	300	—	—
S. 3.	800	—	—
<i>6.</i>			
Consigned to George Duff, merchant in Guernsey, per the Lark, Capt. Williams, to sell for our account,	L. s. d.		
2 bales broad cloth, 10 pieces, 400 yards, at 10 s. per yard,	200	—	—
Paid charges at shipping,	2	—	—
S. n. 3.	202	—	—
<i>7.</i>			
Sold Charles Snell, on demand, 2 bales of our broad cloth, 10 pieces, 400 yards, at 12 s. per yard,	240	—	—
F. 1.			
<i>8.</i>			
Sold for ready money other 2 bales of our broad cloth, 10 pieces, 400 yards, at 11 s. 6 d. per yard,	230	—	—
T. 1.			
I	<i>September</i>		

	L.	s.	d.
<i>September 10.</i>			
Counted with partners in the broad-cloth concern, and paid,	L.	s.	d.
To Robert Nairn,	110	—	—
To Charles Maxton,	10	—	—
U. 2.	—	—	—
	120	—	—
<i>11.</i>			
Sold John Gultard our 2 remaining bales broad cloth, 10 pieces, 400 yards, at 12 s. 6. d. per yard, and	L.	s.	d.
Received in part,	150	—	—
Due at 6 days,	100	—	—
T. 1.	—	—	—
	250	—	—
<i>12.</i>			
Received advice from Arthur Gwin, Cork, that, according to my order, he has shipped on board the Rebecca, Capt. Gray, for account of George Roy of Barbadoes,	L.	s.	d.
100 barrels mefs-beef, at 27 s.	135	—	—
100 barrels mefs-pork, at 28 s.	140	—	—
20 half-barrel tongues, at 34 s.	34	—	—
Charges,	6	—	—
Irish	315	—	—
Exchange at $7\frac{1}{2}$, makes Sterling, at } my debit,	291	7	6
My commission, at 1 per cent.	2	18	3
G. n. 7.	—	—	—
	294	5	9
<i>13.</i>			
Remitted Arthur Gwin, Cork, a draught at sight, on George Ewing, Dublin, for 260 l. Irish, exchange at $7\frac{1}{2}$, makes Sterling,	L.	s.	d.
L. 3.	—	—	—
	240	10	—
<i>14.</i>			
Sold Peter Black 4 puncheons of my rum, at 55 l. and	L.	s.	d.
Received in cash,	80	—	—
A bill, No 20. on Robert Rich, at 3 } months,	140	—	—
C. 4.	—	—	—
	220	—	—
P			
September			

	L.	s.	d.
<i>September 15.</i>			
✓ Sold George Mather 10 hhds of George Roy's sugar, weighing neat 100 C. 1 Q. at 50s. per C. and received,			
	L.	s.	d.
A bill, No 21. on John Ireland, at 3 months,	150	—	—
His own acceptance, No 22. at ditto,	100	12	6
N. C. 2.			
	250	12	6
<i>17.</i>			
✓ Robert Rich, intending to go abroad, has retired his bill, No 20. as under,	L.	s.	d.
By paying down,	40	—	—
By a bill on John Love, No 23. at 3 months,	100	—	—
E. n. 2.			
	140	—	—
<i>18.</i>			
✓ Received from George Friar, Boston, a remittance, Greig on Fullerton, at 60 days sight, which I have sold at 2 per cent. exchange.			
The sum of the bill is,	L. 400	—	—
Exchange,	8	—	—
I. n. 2.			
	408	—	—
<i>19.</i>			
✓ Bought and paid for household-furniture to the amount of			
B. n. 3.	200	—	—
<i>21.</i>			
✓ Paid Edward Harley our conjunct acceptance,	300	—	—
S. n. 4.			
<i>22.</i>			
✓ Received of the following persons in full, viz.			
Of Charles Snell,	L. 240	—	—
John Gustard,	100	—	—
George Knox,	45	—	—
T. n. 1. and S. n. 4.			
	385	—	—
<i>24.</i>			
✓ Received advice from John Perkins of Hamburg, that he has received, and sold for ready money, my goods per the Dolphin, the neat proceeds, per account of sales, amounting to 5155 merks 5 sch. current, which, agio 30 per cent. makes 3965 merks 10 sch. banc. equivalent to 528 l. 15 s. Flemish, and exchange at 35 s. 3 d. the value in Sterling is,			
H. 2.	300	—	—
<i>September</i>			

	L.	s.	d.
<i>September 25.</i>			
Received advice from Hugh Clark, Jamaica, that the Brothers arrived safe, and that he has sold my herrings, and shipped on board the Nightingale, Capt. Turnbull, now at sea, a cargo of rum, in full of neat proceeds, viz.	L.	s.	d.
30 puncheons, containing 3125 gal- lons, at 3 s.	468	15	—
Charges and commission,	51	5	—
H. 6.	520	—	—
<i>26.</i>			
Received at the customhouse drawback on 2 hhds sugar exported to Hamburg,	L. 7	11	9
Received ditto on 7536 lb. leather ex- ported to Leghorn,	47	2	—
G. n. 4.	54	13	9
<i>27.</i>			
John Perkins hath remitted me in full of neat proceeds, viz. 528 l. 15 s. Flemish, exchange at 35 s. 3 d. in the following bills.	L.	s.	d.
1 on John Alston, Hull, No 24. at 20 days sight,	100	—	—
1 on Jacob Finch, Norwich, No 25. at 30 days sight,	200	—	—
L. 5.	300	—	—
<i>28.</i>			
Bought of Richard Owen, for account of George Kent and myself in company, each $\frac{1}{2}$,			
4 pipes sherry, at 26 l.	L. 104	—	—
5 pipes ditto, at 26 l. 10 s.	132	10	—
Due on demand,	236	10	—
S. 2.			
<i>29.</i>			
Charges this month,	14	8	4
F. 10.			
<i>October 1.</i>			
Received of George Kent his half share of the price of 9 pipes sherry,	118	5	—
U. 1.			
P. 2			
<i>October</i>			

		L.	s.	d.
<i>October 2.</i>				
✓	Remitted to Samuel Quint, Bristol, the following bills, to sell for my account,	L.	s.	d.
	Barland on Banks, at 40 days date,	300	—	—
	Dawson on Dobby, at 60 days date,	500	—	—
	Paid value with exchange at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	4	—	—
	L. n. 6.	804	—	—
<i>3.</i>				
✓	Paid Richard Owen, in full for sherry,	236	10	—
	S. n. 4.			
<i>4.</i>				
✓	Remitted to Samuel Quint a bank post-bill at 30 days date, to sell for my account, value paid in a draught on Peter Prince,	500	—	—
	L. n. 6.			
<i>5.</i>				
✓	Sold Edward Turner our 5 best pipes sherry, at 29 l.			
	Received in part,	L. 120	—	—
	Due on demand,	25	—	—
	T. 1.	145	—	—
<i>6.</i>				
✓	Remitted to Samuel Quint, to sell for my account, Primrose on Piercy at 90 days, value paid at par,	300	—	—
	L. n. 6.			
<i>9.</i>				
✓	Sold our other 4 pipes sherry, for ready money, at 27 l. 12 s.	110	8	—
	T. 1.			
<i>10.</i>				
✓	Received of Edward Turner, in full for our sherry,	25	—	—
	T. n. 1. and S. n. 4.			
<i>11.</i>				
✓	Paid carriage, cellar-rent, and other charges on our sherry,	L. 3	2	—
	My commission amounts to	7	8	6
	S. n. 3.	10	10	6
<i>12.</i>				
✓	Paid George Kent, in full of his half share of neat proceeds on sherry,	122	8	9
	T. n. 2.			
<i>13.</i>				
✓	Bought two lottery-tickets in the state-lottery, 15 l. each, viz. No 542, 788. and paid	30	—	—
	B. n. 3.			

October

		L.	s.	d.
<i>October 15.</i>				
Received advice from George Duff, Guernsey, that the Lark arrived safe, and that he has sold our 2 bales broad cloth, the neat proceeds being 220 l. for which he has remitted a draught, No 26. on Harris and Company, at sight,	-	220	-	-
S. n. 4.				
<i>16.</i>				
My ticket, No 788. turns out a prize, in 3 per cent. annuities, of	-	2000	-	-
C. n. 3.				
<i>17.</i>				
Received of Harris and Company, in full of George Duff's draught, No 26.	-	220	-	-
S. n. 4.				
<i>18.</i>				
Paid Robert Nairn, to account,	L. 60	-	-	
Charles Maxton, ditto,	-	60	-	
U. 2.		120	-	
<i>20.</i>				
The Nightingale is arrived from Jamaica, and I have received my 30 pucheons rum, containing 3125 gallons, which, per invoice, cost	-	520	-	
H. 6.				
<i>22.</i>				
Samuel Quint has remitted me, his own commission deduced, a bill on George Knox, at sight, in full for Barland on Banks, and Dawson on Dobby, which he has paid, being	-	816	-	
L. n. 6.				
<i>23.</i>				
Paid duties on my rum,	L. 635	8	11	
Paid freight to Captain Turnbull,	-	31	10	-
Charges here,	-	2	1	1
K. n. 2.		669	-	
<i>24.</i>				
Received from Samuel Quint, in full of neat proceeds of the bank-bill remitted him the 4th current, a draught on Edward Stanhope, at 3 days sight, which I have given in to Peter Prince,	-	515	-	
L. n. 6.				
<i>October</i>				

		L.	s.	d.
October 25.				
✓ The Roselle is arrived from St Kitts, and brings advice from George Lyon, that he received and sold my cargo from George Friar, Boston, the neat proceeds, per account of sales, amounting to	-	1800	-	-
	H. 2.			
Received from ditto Lyon, per the Roselle, as follows.				
		L.	s.	d.
80 puncheons rum, containing 8336 gallons, at 33 d.		1146	4	-
90 hhds sugar, containing neat 810 C. at 24 s.		972	-	-
Charges and commission,	-	201	16	-
	K. 2.			
	26.	2320	-	-
✓ Received from Samuel Quint, as neat proceeds of Primrose on Piercy, a draught on Edward Harley, at 16 days sight, for		304	10	-
	L. n. 6.			
	27.			
✓ Paid duties on my rum, L. 1695 2 9				
Charges,	-	7	10	3
		1702	13	-
Paid duties on my sugar, 256 3 3				
Charges,	-	7	10	6
		263	13	9
	K. 2. and n. 2.			
	29.	1966	6	9
✓ Settled with the master of the Roselle, and given him an order on Peter Prince, for		170	-	-
	L. n. 6.			
	30.			
✓ Sold Simon Crouch, per bill, No 27. at 2 months, the remaining 10 hhds of George Roy's sugar, containing 99 C. 14 lb. at 50 s. per C.		247	16	3
	N. C. 2.			
	31.			
✓ Charges this month,	-	13	4	8
	F. 10.			
November				

		L.	s.	d.
<i>November 1.</i>				
George Roy's sugar being now disposed of, the charges turn out as follows.				
Cellar-rent, and petty charges,		L. 3	—	—
Commission, and interest on money advanced,		} 22		—
N. 4.			25	—
<i>2.</i>				
Bought of James Ward 70 pieces flowered stuffs, at 3 l. to pay at 3 months,			210	—
B. 3.				
<i>3.</i>				
Simon King, John Oker, and myself, resolving to make an equal joint adventure, we have put into company what goods each of us have proper for the intended voyage, without regard to our due proportion, purposing to adjust that matter with money.				
1.	Simon King, 300 pieces ferges, at 30 s.	} L. 450		—
2.	John Oker, 90 pieces frize, at 3 l.		270	—
3.	I have put in my 70 pieces stuffs, which cost 3 l. per piece,	} 210		—
I have paid charges till on board,			27	10
I have also paid to Smith's office, for insuring 900 l. on our said adventure,		} 22		10
			980	—
Shipped the whole on board the Thistle, Capt. Bently, consigned to Philip Jenkins merchant in Lisbon, to sell for our account, being marked and numbered as per margin.				
S. 3. and n. 3.				
<i>5.</i>				
Upon adjusting accounts with Simon King and John Oker, there appears due to the former,				
From John Oker,		L. 56	13	4
And from me,			66	13
			123	6
Which we have paid.		U. 2.	3.	8
<i>6.</i>				
Simon King, John Oker, and myself, resolving further to trade in company, have bought of George Wood 30 tuns train oil, at 21 l. payable on demand,			630	—
S. 2.				
<i>November</i>				

		L.	s.	d.
<i>November 7.</i>				
Received of Edward Harley, in full of Samuel Quint's bill,		304	10	—
	E. 2.			
	8.			
Received from Jacob Orr, Edinburgh, my factor in the affairs of bills, a draught on George Dunlop, Rotterdam, for 1000 guilders, valued at 22d. payable 10th July next, which I have sold for ready money, at 22½d. per guilder.				
The bill, at 22 d. amounts to	L. 91 13 4			
The exchange is,	2 1 8			
	L. n. 5.	93	15	—
	9.			
Remitted, with a letter of advice, Wedder on Brent, at 90 days, to Jacob Orr,	L. 300 — —			
Value paid, with 1 per cent. exchange,	3 — —			
	L. n. 5.	303		—
	10.			
Received of George Evans 1 year's interest of 300 l. the principal being continued in his hands,		15		—
	E. 4.			
	12.			
Paid to Drummond's shoe-factory } in full, — — — — — } L. 240 — —				
1 month's interest, — — — — — } 1 — —				
	F. 6.	241		—
	13.			
Received rent from Whitsunday to Martinmas of my house in Fleet-street, } L. 25 — —				
Ditto of my house at Charing-cross, 40 — —				
From John Vernon my cousin's legacy, 500 — —				
	E. 9. n. 4.	565		—
	14.			
Paid house rent and window-tax } for last year, — — — — — } L. 48 — —				
Paid tradesmens bills to the amount of 10 — —				
	F. 11.	58		—
Remitted Crumpet on Craig, at 60 days, to Jacob Orr, value paid by an order on Peter Prince,		500		—
	L. n. 5.			

November 15.			L.	s.	d.
Paid shop and ware room rent,	L. 45	—	—		
Clerks fees,	—	60	—		
F. 10.	—	—	—	105	—
16.					
Simon King, John Oker, and myself, have paid George Wood, in full for oil, as follows.					
Simon King has given him goods to the value of	}	L. 120	—	—	
John Oker has counted with him for		220	—	—	
I have paid him in cash,	—	290	—	—	
U. 4.	—	—	—	630	—
17.					
Drawn on Jacob Orr, in favour of David Swinton, value received,					
At 30 days, exchange 2 per cent.	L. 200	—	—		
At 60 days, ——— 1 per cent.	100	—	—		
Exchange,	—	5	—		
L. n. 5.	—	—	—	305	—
18.					
Simon King has evened our accounts, by paying,					
To John Oker,	L. 10	—	—		
And to me,	—	80	—		
U. 1. 3.	—	—	—	90	—
20.					
Drawn on Jacob Orr, to Peter Ward,					
At 10 days, exchange 2 per cent.	L. 300	—	—		
At 20 days, ——— 1 per cent.	400	—	—		
Exchange,	—	10	—		
Value received.	—	—	—	710	—
L. n. 5.	—	—	—		
21.					
Sold James Grant 1 tun of our oil, on demand,					
T. 1.	—	—	—	24	—
22.					
Drawn to John Skene, on Jacob Orr, at 30 days, per note, No 28. on demand,					
Received exchange at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	—	3	—		
L. n. 5.	—	—	—	203	—
23.					
Sold John Whiston 9 tuns of our oil, at 23 l. 10 s.					
Received in part,	L. 111	10	—		
Due on demand,	—	100	—		
T. 1.	—	—	—	211	10
Q			November		

			L.	s.	d.
<i>November 24.</i>					
✓	Received in full of John Skene's note, No 28. and remitted the same to Jacob Orr, in Borrel's on Blanter, at 80 days par,	- - -	200	-	-
	L. n. 5.				
<i>26</i>					
✓	Received from Jacob Orr a bill to be negotiated for him, viz. Ramsay on Ronald, which being refused acceptance, I have returned with protest,		-	2	6
	L. n. 5.				
<i>27.</i>					
✓	Bartered the remaining 20 tuns of our oil, at 24 l. for 12 pipes Canary wine, viz.				
	6 pipes, at 42 l.	L. 252	-	-	
	6 pipes, at 38 l.	228	-	-	
	T. 2.		480	-	
<i>28.</i>					
✓	Remitted Arthur Gwin in full, by a draught on Jacob Short, at sight,	- - -	50	17	6
	L. n. 5.				
<i>29.</i>					
✓	Received of John Whiston, in full for oil,		100	-	
	T. n. 1. and S. n. 4.				
<i>30.</i>					
✓	Charges this month,	- - -	15	14	6
	F. 10.				
<i>December 3.</i>					
✓	Sold our 6 pipes best Canary, for ready money, at 46 l.	- - -	276	-	
	T. 1.				
<i>4.</i>					
✓	Remitted John Kemp, my partner in exchange at Perth, the following bills to sell for our account.				
	Anderson on Burt, at 20 days date, L. 400	- - -			
	Ker on Butler, at 30 ditto, -	200	-	-	
	Value paid, with 1 per cent. exchange, 6	- - -			
	S. n. 6.		606	-	
<i>5.</i>					
✓	James Grant is broke, and we have compounded his debt of L. 24 at 8 s. per pound.				
	The composition I have received being L. 9 12	-			
	The abatement amounts to -	14 8	-		
	T. n. 1. and S. n. 3. 4.		24	-	
<i>December</i>					

	L.	s.	d.
December 6.			
Simon King, John Oker, and myself, have parted the remaining 6 pipes Canary equally among ourselves, valued at prime cost, viz. 38 l. per pipe, T. 3.	228	—	—
George Pitt, Liverpool, has remitted me for sale a bill on David Turner, Lisbon, of 3502,250 rees, at 10 days sight, which he values at 64 d. per milree, P. n. 3.	933	18	8
7.			
Remitted John Kemp, to sell on our account, Hunter on Knox, at 40 days par, Value paid by an order on Peter Prince. S. n. 6.	500	—	—
8.			
Ship Phenix is arrived from Cadiz, and Mr Jones has paid me in full for freight, S. n. 3.	170	—	—
10.			
George Pit has remitted me to sell for his account a bill, Steel on Stamford at Brest, of 6000 crowns, at 14 days sight, valued to him at 30 d. per crown, P. n. 3.	750	—	—
Remitted John Kemp to sell for our account, Crawford on Kennet, at 10 days } fight, } L. 400 — — Burnet on Bell, at 20 days date, 300 — — Value paid at par. S. n. 6.	700	—	—
11.			
Sold our Phenix to Mr Jones and Company, to pay at 3 months, T. i.	700	—	—
12.			
Received advice from Philip Jenkins, Lisbon, that the Thistle arrived safe, and that he hath sold our cargo for ready money, the neat proceeds amounting to 4312,500 rees, which, exchange at 5 s. 4 d. per millree, amounts in Sterling to	1150	—	—

	L.	s.	d.
December 13.			
✓ The Charlotte is arrived from New York, and George Urie has paid me in full for freight, E. 9.	440	—	—
14.			
✓ Drawn on Philip Jenkins, at 3 days sight, in favour of Harris and Company, for 4312,500 rees, and received value at 64 d. per millree, T. n. 1. and S. n. 4.	1150	—	—
15.			
✓ The neat proceeds of our adventure to Lisbon being now received, my commission on 1150 l. at 1½ per cent. amounts to S. n. 3.	17	5	—
17.			
✓ Received from on board the Jeany, Capt. Mill, consigned by Robert Ainsley, Jamaica, for sale and returns, 40 hhds sugar, containing 360 C. neat. Charges here, M.	18	10	6
18.			
✓ Paid duties on Robert Ainsley's sugar, M.	113	17	—
19.			
✓ Sold George Pitt's bill on David Turner, Lisbon, of 3502,250 rees, at 64½ d. per millree, and remitted the value to ditto Pitt, P. n. 3.	941	4	7
20.			
✓ Sold Steel on Stamfoord, of 6000 crowns, at 31¼ d. per crown, value remitted to George Pitt, P. n. 3.	787	10	—
21.			
✓ Paid Capt. Mill in full for freight, as under. In cash, L. 25 — — By a draught on Peter Prince, 15 — — M. L. n. 6.	40	—	—
22.			
✓ John Kemp has remitted me in full of Anderson on Burt, Ker on Butler, and Hunter on Knox, exchange at 2 per cent. in a draught on George Ellis at sight, which he has paid, S. n. 6.	1122	—	—
December			

	L.	s.	d.
December 21.			
✓ Paid cooperage and some other incidental charges on my rum per the Roselle, F. 9.		5	—
23.			
✓ Received of James Lee, Philadelphia, a draught on Peter Crawford, at 10 days sight, which I have given in to Peter Prince, P. 5. and L. n. 6.	200	—	—
24.			
✓ Received of John Kemp, in full of Crawford on Kennet, and Burnet on Bell, exchange at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a draught on Ronald Gibson, at 60 days date, which I have given in to Peter Prince, S. n. 6.	710	10	—
25.			
✓ Received of John Arnot, Antego, a draught, No 29. on Jonathan Swift, at 40 days sight, P. 5.	299	5	—
26.			
✓ Sold George Urie and Company the ship Charlotte, and Received in cash, — — — L. 500 — — A draught, No 30. on Harris and Company, at 90 days, — — — } 400 — — C. n. 3.	900	—	—
27.			
✓ Elias Bell, Glasgow, has returned the 80 empty hogheads to Ambrose and Allan, valued at 13 s. 6 d. each, Q n 3.	54	—	—
28.			
✓ Received from George Friar, my storekeeper at Boston, a state of his accounts, by which it appears, exchange at 70 per cent. that since his arrival there, Curr. Ster.			
The money received } by him amounts to }	L. 4080 — —	=	L. 2400 — —
The debts outstanding,	2040 — —	=	1200 — —
Goods on hand at in-voice price, }			1170 — —
I. n. 2.			477 ^c — —
December			

	L.	s.	d.
December 28.			
✓ The storekeeper's commission, clerk's fees, and charges of the store, amount to 425 l. currency, which in Sterling makes	250		
I. n. 2.			
29.			
✓ Elias Bell, Glasgow, having balanced his books, hath transmitted me an abstract, from which it appears, that the neat profits amount to 285 l. 10 s. whereof my $\frac{1}{2}$ is,	142	15	
R. 2.			
31.			
✓ William Murray, Perth, having balanced the books of the silk factory there, hath transmitted me an abstract, whereby it appears, that the neat profits on that manufacture already amount to 170 l. whereof my $\frac{1}{3}$ is,	56	13	4
R. 2.			
✓ Laid out for the use of my family, since the 1st of January last,	300		
F. 11.			
✓ Charges on my trade this month,	34	18	6
F. 10.			

JOUR

JOURNAL. A.

LONDON, the 1st of January 1778.

Sundries, Drs to Stock, L. 9391 : 1 : 2.		L.	s.	d.
		L.	s.	d.
.2	Cash, for ready money, -	3000	—	—
.3	Linen, 80 pieces Scotch, 25 yards each, at 30 d. per yard, }	250	—	—
.3	Indian Chints, 100 pieces, at 4 l.	400	—	—
.3	Sugar, 20 hhds, weight 240 C.	550	14	6
.3	Rum, 30 puncheons, at 40 l. -	1200	—	—
.4	Tobacco, 50 hhds, weight 50000 lb. at 8½ per lb. }	1770	16	8
.4	India Stock, 800, at 120 per cent.	960	—	—
.4	Ship Swan, ¼, freighted to Barbadoes,	348	10	—
.4	Sloop Unity, ½, freighted to Virginia,	470	—	—
.5	Bills Receivable, for John Harris's note on demand, No 1. }	45	—	—
.5	Ditto, for Josiah Scot's bill, No 2. due Feb. 2. }	96	—	—
.5	Ditto, for George Evan's bond, No 3. with interest since Martinmas, }	300	—	—
.1		9391	1	2
Stock Dr to Sundries, L. 1346 : 19 : 8.		L.	s.	d.
.5	To Joseph Martin, on demand,	36	—	—
.6	To Sir Isaac Crisp, per note the 20th of June, }	120	—	—
.6	To George Moncreiff, per account,	50	—	—
.6	To Customhouse-bonds, for bonded duties, }	1140	19	8
		1346	19	8
.6	Cambrics Dr to Cash, 140 l.			
.2	Paid for 56 pieces, at 50 s. -	140	—	—
.7	Duroys Dr to John Vernon, 250 l.			
.7	Bought, at 4 weeks, 200 pieces, at 25 s.	250	—	—
	January			

			L.	s.	d.
	<i>January 13.</i>				
.9	<i>George Young Dr to Broad Cloth, 280 l.</i>				
.7	Sold, at 20 days, 16 pieces, 25 yards each, at 14 s. per yard, - - -				
			280		
	<i>15.</i>				
	<i>Sundries Drs to Kerseys, 570 l.</i>				
.2	<i>Cash in part for 150 pieces, at } L. 300 - -</i>				
.9	<i>3 l. 16 s. - - -</i>				
.8	<i>John Keil, at 14 days, - 270 - -</i>				
			570		
	<i>16.</i>				
.9	<i>Jacob Spencer Dr to Cash, 1000 l.</i>				
.2	Lent on bond, for three months, at 5 per cent. 1000 - -				
	<i>17.</i>				
.5	<i>Bills Receivable Dr to Broad Cloth, L. 141 : 13 : 4.</i>				
.7	Sold Jacob Preston 8 pieces, 25 yards each, at 14 s. 2 d. per yard, and received his bill, No 4. on Henry Sidney, to pay at 1 month, -				
			141	13	4
	<i>18.</i>				
	<i>Sundries Drs to Broad Cloth, L. 285 : 16 : 8.</i>				
.2	<i>Cash, in part for 16 pieces, 25 yards each, sold Richard Stone, at 14 s. 3 1/2 d. per yard, - } L. 150 14 8</i>				
.10	<i>Foreign Coin, for 26 moidores, at 27 s. 35 2 -</i>				
.5	<i>Bills Receivable, for ditto Stone's bill, No 5. on Peter Hart, at 2 } 100 - -</i>				
.7	<i>months, - - -</i>				
			285	16	8
	<i>19.</i>				
.10	<i>Flax-seed Dr to Sundries, L. 557, 15 s.</i>				
.10	<i>To George Frankland my account-current, for value of 250 hhds, } L. 275 - -</i>				
.2	<i>per invoice, - - -</i>				
	<i>To Cash, for freight and charges here, 282 15 -</i>				
			557	15	
	<i>20.</i>				
.5	<i>Bills Receivable Dr to Flax-seed, 450 l.</i>				
.10	Sold James Burt, Perth, 150 hhds, at 3 l. and received, A bill, No 6. on George Wright, Manchester, at 6 months, } L. 250 - -				
	Ditto Burt's own acceptance, No 7. at ditto, - - - } 200 - -				
			450		
	R	January			

January 22.				L.	s.	d.
Sundries Drs to Sugar, 150 l.						
.2	Cash, in part for 5 hhds, containing	}	L. 50	—	—	
	60 C. at 50 s. per C.					
.5	Bills Receivable, for J. Cairns on	}	50	—	—	
	Henry Sidney, No 8. at sight,					
.10	John Cairns, on demand,		50	—	—	
						150
.3	23.					
Sundries Drs to Flax-seed, L. 162, 10 s.						
.2	Cash, in part for 50 hhds, at 65 s.		L. 62	10	—	
.5	Bills Receivable, Colin Hume on	}				
.10	Thomas Freeman, No 9. at 4 months,			100	—	—
						162 10
	24.					
Sundries Drs to Flax-seed, 175 l.						
.3	Linen, 40 pieces Scotch, 25 yards	}	L. 100	—	—	
	each, at 2 s. per yard, in part					
.10	for 50 hhds, at 70 s.					
.10	George Knox, at 2 months,		75	—	—	
						175
	25.					
Sundries Drs to Sugar, 150 l.						
.5	Bills Receivable, Adam Love on	}	L. 100	—	—	
	George Digby, No 10. at 2 months, in part for 5 hhds, containing 60 C. at 50 s. per C.					
.11	Adam Love, at 40 days,		50	—	—	
						150
.3	26.					
.2	Cash Dr to Bills Receivable, 50 l.					
.5	In full of John Cairns's bill, No 8. on Henry Sidney,					50
	27.					
.2	Cash Dr to Sundries, 120 l.					
.3	To Rum, for 2 puncheons,		L. 90	—	—	
.3	To Sugar, for 1 hhd,		30	—	—	
						120
	29.					
.3	Linen Dr to Sundries, 75 l.					
.3	To Sugar, for 1 hhd,		L. 30	—	—	
.3	To Rum, for 1 puncheon,		45	—	—	
						75
Received in barter 20 pieces Irish, 25 yards each, at 3 s. per yard.						

January

		L.	s.	d.
	January 30.			
.8	Edward Harley Dr to Sundries, 150 l.			
.3	To Rum, for 2 puncheons, - L. 90 — —			
.3	To Sugar, for 2 hhds, - 60 — —			
		150		
	At 2 months.			
	31.			
.11	Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 12 : 13 : 4.			
.2	Expended this month, - - -	12	13	4
	February 1.			
.7	John Vernon Dr to Cash, 250 l.			
.2	Paid him in full for duroys, - - -	250		
	2.			
.2	Cash Dr to Sundries, 376 l.			
.9	To George Young, in full for broad cloth, } L. 280 — —			
.5	To Bills Receivable, for Josiah Scot's, No. 2. } 96 — —			
		376		
	3.			
.2	Cash Dr to Sundries, 320 l.			
.10	To John Cairns, in full for sugar, L. 50 — —			
.9	To John Keil, in full for kerseys, 270 — —			
		320		
	5.			
.10	George Frankland my account-current Dr to Cash, 100 l.			
.2	Paid his bill on me to Robert Morison, - - -	100		
	6.			
.11	John Erskine Dr to Indian Chintz, 75 l.			
.3	Sold him on demand 15 pieces at 5 l.	75		
	7.			
.10	George Frankland my account-current Dr to Bills Payable, 175 l.			
.11	Accepted his bill on me to Key and Granger, at 2 days sight, - - -	175		
	8.			
.11	Bills Payable Dr to Sundries, 175 l.			
.2	To Cash, in part to Key and Granger, L. 100 — —			
.11	To John Erskine, for my draught } 75 — —			
	on him, - - -	175		
	R 2			
	February			

		L. s. d.		
February 9.				
12	Voyage to Boston Dr to Sundries, L. 1325 : 8 : 9.			
		L. s. d.		
3	To Linen, for 80 pieces Scotch, 25 yards each,	250	—	—
12	To Peter Forbes, for 1000 yards broad cloth, at 14 s. due at 12 months,	700	—	—
12	To Peter Smith, for 1 box hardware, at 6 months,	200	—	—
12	To Simon Swan, for 1 chest china, at 3 months,	85	—	—
2	To Cash, for charges, as per waste-book,	90	8	9
		1325 8 9		
Per the Sarah.				
10.				
12	Lockrams Dr to Indian Chintz, 50 l.			
3	Received 40 pieces at 25 s. in barter for 10 pieces, at 5 l.	50	—	—
12.				
3	Linen Dr to Sundries, 250 l.			
2	To Cash, in part for 80 pieces Scotch, 25 yards each, at 30 d. per yard,	L. 150	—	—
5	To Bills Receivable, Adam Love, on George Digby, No 10.	100	—	—
		250 — —		
13.				
Sundries Drs to Linen, L. 133 : 6 : 8.				
12	Cochineal, for 140 lb. at 16 s.	L. 112	—	—
13	Cinnamon, for 32 lb. at 13 s. 4 d.	21	6	8
		133 6 8		
3	Received in barter for 40 pieces Scotch, 25 yards each, at 32 d. per yard.			
14.				
Sundries Drs to Indian Chintz, 150 l.				
13	Muslin, for 34 pieces, at 3 l.	L. 102	—	—
2	Cash, for the balance,	48	—	—
		150 — —		
3	Received in barter for 30 pieces, at 5 l.			
February				

February 15.			L.	s.	d.
<i>Sundries</i> Drs to <i>George Dennis</i> , 346 l.					
.13	Cotton, for 42 C. 2 Q. at 8 l. per C.	L. 340 — —			
.13	Gloves, for 8 lb. at 15 s.	6 — —			
.13	Received in barter.		346		
<i>George Dennis</i> Dr to <i>Sundries</i> , L. 187, 10 s.					
.13	To <i>Linen</i> , for 40 pieces Scotch, 25 } yards each, at 33 d. per yard,	L. 137 10 —			
.3	To <i>Indian Ghintz</i> , for 10 pieces, at 5 l.	50 — —			
.3	Delivered in barter.		187	10	
16.					
.13	<i>George Dennis</i> Dr to <i>Cash</i> , L. 158, 10 s.				
.2	Paid him the balance in barter,		158	10	
17.					
.13	<i>House in Fleetstreet</i> Dr to <i>Sundries</i> , 600 l.				
.5	To <i>Bills receivable</i> , Richard Stone } on Peter Hart, No 5.	L. 100 — —			
.5	To <i>Joseph Martin</i> , at 1 month,	500 — —			
			600		
19.					
.2	<i>Cash</i> Dr to <i>Bills receivable</i> , L. 141 : 13 : 4.				
.5	In full of Jacob Preston on Henry Sidney, No 4.		141	13	4
20.					
<i>Sundries</i> Drs to <i>George Frazer</i> , 45 l.					
.14	Raisins, for 10 barrels, at 42 s.	L. 21 — —			
.14	Figs, for 12 barrels, at 40 s.	24 — —			
.14	To pay at one month.		45		
21.					
.5	<i>Bills receivable</i> Dr to <i>Sundries</i> , 75 l.				
.3	To <i>Rum</i> , 1 puncheon,	L. 45 — —			
.3	To <i>Sugar</i> , 1 hhd,	30 — —			
	George Aiton on Jacob Grant, No 11. at 10 days sight.		75		
22.					
<i>Sundries</i> Drs to <i>Bills receivable</i> , 75 l.					
.3	<i>Linen</i> , 16 pieces Irish, 25 yards } each, at 3 s.	L. 60 — —			
.7	<i>Duroys</i> , 12 pieces, at 25 s.	15 — —			
.5	Bought of Peter Andrew, and paid by George Aiton's bill, No 11. on Jacob Grant,		75		

February

			L.	s.	d.
	February 23.				
.14	George Bryce Dr to Sundries, 76 l.				
	To Rum, 1 puncheon,	L. 46	—	—	
.3	To Sugar, 1 hhd,	30	—	—	
.3					76
	Sundries Drs to George Bryce, 50 l.				
.2	Cash, in part,	L. 20	—	—	
.5	Bills receivable, for his bill, No 12.	}	30	—	
.14	on John Keil, at 1 month,				
					50
	Balance due on demand.				
	24.				
	Sundries Drs to Edward Harley, 200 l.				
.7	Broad Cloth, for 8 pieces, contain-	}	L. 130	—	
	ing 200 yards, at 13 s. per yard,				
.7	Druggets, 28 pieces, at 50 s.		70	—	
.8					200
.8	Edward Harley Dr to Sundries, 130 l.				
	To Cash, in part,	L. 100	—	—	
.2	To Bills receivable, George Bryce on	}	30	—	
.5	John Keil, No 12.				
					130
	Balance due at 8 days.				
	26.				
.14	Serges Dr to Simon Short, 210 l.				
.14	Bought, at 6 months, 100 pieces, at 42 s.				210
	27.				
.3	Linen Dr to Sundries, L. 62, 10 s.				
	To Raisins, 10 barrels, at 45 s.	L. 22	10	—	
.14	To Figs, 12 barrels, at 42 s.	25	4	—	
.14	To Cash, for the balance,	14	16	—	
.2					62 10
	Received in barter 20 pieces Scotch, 25 yards each, at 30 d. per yard.				
	28.				
.11	Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 14 : 10 : 6.				
.2	Expended this month,				14 10 6
	<i>March</i>				

		L.	s.	d.
March 1.				
.3	Linen Dr to Sundries, 116 l.			
	To Rum, for 2 puncheons, -	L. 90	—	—
.3	To George Bryce, in full of a debt	} 26	—	—
.14	due by him to me, -			
			116	—
	Received in barter 46 pieces Scotch, containing 1160 yards, at 2 s. per yard.			
2.				
.12	Voyage to Boston Dr to George Flint my account-current, L. 748 : 12 : 6.			
.15	For goods per the Vernon, at 12 months, which, with charges per invoice, amount to -	748	12	6
3.				
.15	Voyage to Rotterdam Dr to Sundries, L. 711, 10 s.			
.4	To Tobacco, 50 hhds, 50,000 lb. } at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. -	} L. 468	15	—
.14	To Serges, 100 pieces, at 42 s.			
.2	To Cash, for charges and $\frac{1}{2}$ freight, 32 15 —			
			711	10
	Consigned to William Murdoch, for sale and returns, per the Vanhoven, Capt. Frazer.			
5.				
.8	Edward Harley Dr to Sundries, 70 l.			
	To Cinnamon, for 32 lb. at 15 s.	L. 24	—	—
.13	To Cash, in full of the balance, -	46	—	—
.2			70	—
6.				
.12	Simon Swan Dr to Sundries, 85 l.			
.2	To Cash, paid neat, -	L. 83	10	—
.1	To Profit and Loss, abated for } prompt payment, -	} 1	10	—
			85	—
7.				
.15	Voyage from Madeira Dr to Peter Cheap my account-current, 240 l.			
.15	For cost and charges of 20 pipes Madeira wine per the Sally, -			
			240	—
8.				
	Profit and Loss Dr to Cash, L. 8, 5 s.			
	Lost a silver watch, -		8	5
March				

			L.	s.	d.
	March 10.				
	Sundries Drs to Rum, 300 l.				
.5	Bills receivable, in part for 6 puncheons, at 50 l.				
	viz. 1 on John Tod, No 13. 2 days to run,	} L. 60 — —			
	1 on James Meek, No 14. Liverpool, at 30 days,				
			70	—	—
				L. s. d.	
				130	— —
.16	Peter Prince, my banker, for a draught on him at sight,	} 80 — —			
.16	Peter Nisbet, for the balance, at 2 months,				
			90	—	—
.3					
			300	—	—
	12.				
.2	Cash Dr to Sundries, L. 70, 7 s.				
.5	To Bills receivable, Peter Nisbet on James Meek, No 14. sold,	} L. 70 — —			
.1	To Profit and Loss, for exchange,			7	—
			70	7	—
	13.				
.2	Cash Dr to Peter Prince, 80 l.				
.16	Received for Peter Nisbet's draught on him,		80	—	—
	14.				
.16	George Smith Dr to Cash, 50 l.				
.2	Lent, to be repaid on demand,		50	—	—
	15.				
.5	Bills receivable Dr to Cash, 3 s. 6 d.				
.2	Paid charges of protest on Tod's bill, No 13.			3	6
	16.				
.2	Cash Dr to George Smith, 50 l.				
.16	In full of the sum lent him,		50	—	—
	17.				
.5	Joseph Martin Dr to Sundries, 500 l.				
	To Rum, for 8 puncheons, at 50 l.	} L. 400 — —			
.3	To Adam Love, given a draught on him for		50	—	—
.11					
.2	To Cash, in full for my house in Fleetstreet,	} 50 — —			
			50	—	—
			500	—	—
	March				

			L.	s.	d.
	March 19.				
.2	Cash Dr to Sundries, L. 60 : 5 : 9.				
	To Bills receivable, for Nisbet on } L. 60 3 6				
.5	Tod, No 13. with charges,				
.1	To Profit and Loss, for interest, — 2 3		60	5	9
	20.				
	Sundries Drs to Bills payable, L. 1002 : 14 : 9.				
.17	William Murray my account in } L. 1000 — —				
	company, for my $\frac{1}{4}$ of a silk- } factory at Perth, —				
.1	Profit and Loss, for interest, — 2 14 9				
	Accepted a bill to ditto Murray and				
.11	Company, at 20 days, for ————		1002	14	9
	21.				
.15	Voyage from Madeira Dr to Cash, L. 370.				
.2	Paid freight, duties, and other charges, on my 20				
	pipes wine, — — —		370	—	—
	22.				
	Sundries Drs to Voyage from Madeira, 450 l.				
.2	Cash, in part for 10 pipes, sold } L. 200 — —				
	John Hunter on the quay, —				
.5	Bills receivable, for ditto Hunter } 250 — —				
.15	on George Monro, Manchester, —				
	No 15. at 3 months, — — —		450	—	—
	23.				
	Sundries Drs to Bills receivable, L. 250.				
.2	Cash, received for No 15. neat, L. 246 17 6				
.1	Profit and Loss, discounted 3 months } 3 2 6				
	interest, — — —				
.5	— — —		250	—	—
	24.				
	Sundries Drs to George Knox, L. 75.				
.3	Linen, for 20 pieces Scotch, 25 } L. 50 — —				
	yards each, at 2 s. per yard, —				
.2	Cash, in full of the balance, — 25 — —				
.10	— — —		75	—	—
	March				

		March 26.		L.	s.	d.
.17	Voyage to Leith Dr to Sundries, L. 308, 10s.					
.15	To Voyage from Madeira, for value of 10 pipes wine, consigned to John Gardiner,			L. 305	—	—
.2	To Cash, for export-charges,			3	10	—
	Per the Isabella, Capt. Ford.			308	10	—
		27.				
	Sundries Drs to Sugar, 120 l.					
.2	Cash, in part for 4 hhds, at 30 l.			L. 75	—	—
.14	George Frazer, in payment of a debt,			45	—	—
				120	—	—
		28.				
.15	Peter Cheap my account-current Dr to Bills Payable,					
.11	L. 240.					
	Accepted 2 bills of his, viz.					
	1 to John Henry, Bristol, the 20th proximo,			L. 100	—	—
	1 to Oliver Hart, London, at 30 days sight,			140	—	—
				240	—	—
		29.				
.5	Bills Receivable Dr to Rum, 350 l.					
.3	Sold Peter Nisbet 7 puncheons, at 50 l. and received his bill, No 16. for the whole, on George Jenkins, at 3 months,			350	—	—
		30.				
	Sundries Drs to Voyage to Jamaica, L. 48 : 12 : 6.					
.2	Cash, received the bounty on 60 pieces Osnaburghs, exported per the Hopewell,			L. 37	10	—
.17	Customhouse-debentures, for 1780 lb. shoes exported per ditto,			11	2	6
.8				48	12	6
		31.				
.11	Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 17 : 14 : 6.					
.2	Expended this month,			17	14	6
		April 3.				
.17	John Gardiner my account on time Dr to Voyage to Leith, L. 480.					
.17	Received advice from ditto Gardiner, that the Isabella arrived safe, and that he has sold, at 3 months, my 10 pipes Madeira wine, the neat proceeds being			480	—	—
		April				

		April 4.			L.	s.	d.
.17	<i>Voyage to Perth</i>	Dr to <i>Cash</i> , L. 83, 6 s.					
.2		For prime cost and charge of 1 chest china, con-			83	6	—
		signed to James Ramsay, per the Tay, G. Bett,					
		5.					
.2	<i>Cash</i>	Dr to <i>Sloop Unity</i> , L. 110.					
.4		Received my $\frac{1}{2}$ freight neat, after paying the ma-			110	—	—
		ster 140 l.					
		6.					
.1	<i>Profit and Loss</i>	Dr to <i>Cash</i> , L. 5.					
.2		Paid Joseph Martin 3 months interest of L. 400, the					
		principal being continued in my hands 3 months			5	—	—
		longer,					
		7.					
	<i>Sundries</i>	Drs to <i>Sloop Unity</i> , 260 l.					
.2		<i>Cash</i> , in part for $\frac{1}{4}$, sold to Peter	} L. 160 — —				
		Maxton,					
.5		<i>Bills Receivable</i> , No 17. on Adam					
.4		Orr, at 10 days,	} 100 — —				
					260	—	—
		9.					
.8	<i>Edward Harley</i>	Dr to <i>Cash</i> , 150 l.					
.2		Settled with him, and paid the balance,			150	—	—
		10.					
.11	<i>Bills Payable</i>	Drs to <i>Cash</i> , L. 1002 : 14 : 9.					
.2		Paid my acceptance to William Murray and Com-			1002	14	9
		pany,					
		10.					
.17	<i>William Boyd my account of goods</i>	Dr to <i>Voyage to Ja-</i>					
.8		<i>maica</i> , 705 l.					
		Received advice, that he has received my goods			705	—	—
		per the Hopewell, cost per invoice being					
		11.					
.2	<i>Cash</i>	Dr to <i>Ship Swan</i> , 85 l.					
.4		Received of neat freight, after deducing 40 l. paid					
		to the master,			85	—	—
		12.					
.18	<i>Sundries</i>	Drs to <i>Voyage to Rotterdam</i> , L. 940 : 9 : 9.					
	<i>William Murdoch my account-cur-</i>		} L. 730 9 9				
	<i>rent</i> , for neat proceeds of 50						
	hhds tobacco, viz. 7968 guil-						
	ders 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ stivers, which, at 22 d.						
	per guilder, makes Sterling,						
.18	<i>Ditto Murdoch my account of Serges</i> ,		} 210 — —				
.15	for 100 pieces on hand,						
					940	9	9

			L.	s.	d.
	<i>April 13.</i>				
.4	Ship Swan Dr to Sundries, 350 l.				
.2	To Cash, in part for $\frac{1}{4}$ bought of J. Anderson,	L. 250 — —			
.5	To Bills Receivable, P. Maxton on Adam Orr, No 17. 4 days to run,	100 — —			
		—————	350		
.2	Cash Dr to William Murdoch my account-current,				
.18	L. 730 : 9 : 9.				
	Received for a draught on him, for 7968 guilders 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ stivers, at 22 d		730	9	9
	<i>14.</i>				
	Sundries Drs to Tobacco, L. 1297 : 4 : 8.				
.6	Customhouse bonds, taken up my bond for the secured duties,	L. 1140 19 8			
.2	Cash, for old subsidy,	156 5 —			
		—————	1297	4	8
	<i>16.</i>				
.2	Cash Dr to Profit and Loss, L. 12, 10 s.				
.1	Received 3 months interest of L. 1000 lent J. Spencer, the principal being continued in his hands for other 3 months,		12	10	—
	<i>17.</i>				
	Sundries Drs to Cash, L. 41 : 7 : 2.				
.4	Sloop Unity, paid $\frac{1}{4}$ repairs,	L. 10 12 6			
.4	Ship Swan, paid $\frac{1}{2}$ repairs,	30 14 8			
		—————	41	7	2
	<i>18.</i>				
.12	Voyage to Boston Dr to James Ballantine my account-current, L. 1895 : 12 : 6.				
.18	For goods, per the Cochran, at 9 months,		1895	12	6
.18	William Murdoch my account on time Dr to ditto my account of serges, L. 227 : 6 : 8.				
.18	Received further advice, that he has now sold my serges, payable at Whitfunday, the neat proceeds being 2480 guilders, which, at 22 d. make		227	6	8
	<i>19.</i>				
	Sundries Drs to Peter Nisbet, 90 l.				
.2	Cash, received neat,	L. 85 — —			
.1	Profit and Loss, abated for ullage,	5 — —			
16		—————	90		
	<i>April</i>				

		L.	s.	d.
	April 20.			
.11	Bills Payable Drs to Cash, 100 l.			
.2	Paid Peter Cheap's bill to John Henry,	100	—	—
	21.			
.18	George Friar my store Dr to Voyage to Boston, L. 1325,			
	8 s. 9 d.			
.12	Received advice of his safe arrival with the cargo per the Sarah, value per invoice,	1325	8	9
	23.			
.19	William Boyd my account-current Dr to ditto Boyd my account of goods, 1180 l.			
.17	Received further advice, that he has now sold for ready money my adventure per the Hopewell, neat proceeds,	1180	—	—
	24.			
.18	George Friar my store Dr to Voyage to Boston, L. 748,			
	12 s. 6 d.			
.12	Received advice, that the Vernon is arrived, va- lue of the cargo,	748	12	6
	25.			
.16	Peter Prince Dr to India Stock, 522 l.			
.4	Sold Peter Nisbet 400, at 130½ per cent. and re- ceived his draught for the whole on ditto Prince, at sight,	522	—	—
	26.			
.19	Flour Dr to Peter Prince, L. 220 l. 10 s.			
.16	Bought of Andrew Sloan 70 quarters, at 63 s. and paid the same, by a draught on ditto Prince at sight,	220	10	—
	27.			
.11	Bills Payable Dr to Peter Prince, 140 l.			
.16	Paid Peter Cheap's bill to Oliver Hart, by a draught on ditto Prince,	140	—	—
	28.			
.19	Thomas Trader my account of Flour Dr to Flour, 228 l.			
	10 s.			
.19	Put my 70 quarters into the hands of ditto Tra- der, for retail, prime cost,	228	10	—
	28.			
	Sundries Drs to Voyage to Perth, 100 l.			
.19	James Ramsay my account-current, } L. 60 — —			
	in his hand, — — — — — }			
.19	Ditto Ramsay my account on time, } 40 — —			
.17	payable the 8th of June, — — — — — }			
	Neat proceeds of my chest of china.	100	—	—

April

			L.	s.	d.
	April 30.				
.11	Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 14 : 8 : 4.				
.2	Expended this month,		14	8	4
	May 1.				
	Sundries Drs to William Boyd my account-current,				
	L. 1180.				
.3	Rum, 40 puncheons, 4200 gallons, } L. 630 — —				
	at 3 s.				
.3	Sugar, 20 hhds, 240 C. at 40 s. } 480 — —				
	per C.				
.1	Profit and Loss, for commission and } 70 — —				
	charges,				
.19			1180		
	Per the Rachel.				
.20	Cash Dr to Sundries, L. 571, 4 s.				
.4	To India Stock, for 400, at 140 } L. 560 — —				
	per C.				
.1	To Profit and Loss, for exchange, } 11 4 —				
	at 2 per C.				
			571	4	
	2.				
.3	Sundries Drs to Cash, 1151 l.				
.3	Rum, for duties and charges here, L. 1072 — —				
.20	Sugar, ditto, 79 — —				
			1151		
	3.				
.19	George Barclay Dr to Rum, 110 l.				
.3	Sold 2 puncheons, at 55 l. on demand, —		110		
	4.				
	Sundries Drs to Cash, 100 l.				
.3	Rum, for freight, — — L. 75 — —				
.3	Sugar, ditto, — — 25 — —				
.20			100		
	5.				
	Sundries Drs to Profit and Loss, 1460 l.				
.7	John Vernon, for a legacy, — L. 500 — —				
.21	House at Charing-cross, rented at } 960 — —				
.1	80 l. per annum, — —				
			1460		
	7.				
.1	Profit and Loss Dr to Cash, 2 l. 2 s.				
.20	Paid in penalty for refusing Norwich stuffs,		2	2	
	May				

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			L.	s.	d.
	<u>May 8.</u>				
.1	Profit and Loss Dr to Cash, 2 l.				
.20	Paid loss of a wager on a horse-race,	-	2		
	<u>9.</u>				
	Sundries Drs to George Barclay, 110 l.				
.20	Cash, in part of composition,	L. 41 5			
.5	Bills Receivable, for Peter Blair's	} 41 5			
	note, No 18. at 10 days,				
.1	Profit and Loss, abated,	27 10			
			110		
.19	<u>10.</u>				
.20	Cash Dr to Insurance-account, 18 l.				
.21	Received premium, at 3 per cent. for insuring to John Steel 600 l. on board the Hynd, bound to Virginia,				
			18		
	<u>11.</u>				
.20	Cash Dr to Royal Bank, 200 l.				
.21	Opened a cash-account with ditto bank for 3000 l. and drawn for				
			200		
	<u>12.</u>				
.20	Cash Dr to Profit and Loss, L. 3, 3 s.				
.1	Gained a wager on the arrival of the Happy Janet from Smyrna, and received the betts,				
			3	3	
	<u>14.</u>				
.21	James Elliot Dr to Insurance-account, 10 l.				
.21	Insured at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 400 l. on the Elisabeth, bound to Bergen, premium due on demand,				
			10		
	<u>15.</u>				
.21	Herman Van Beek's account of goods Dr to Cash,				
.20	L. 22 : 9 : 4.				
	Paid duties, freight, and other charges, on 30 matts flax, and 20 barrels madder, received, to sell for his account, per the Venus,				
			22	9	4
	<u>16.</u>				
.20	Cash Dr to H. V. Beek's account of goods, 30 l.				
.21	Received for 10 matts of his flax, at 3 l.				
			30		
	<u>17.</u>				
.22	George Wat Dr to H. V. Beek's account of goods, 38 l.				
.21	Sold 4 barrels of his madder, at 9 l. 10 s. to pay at 10 days,				
			38		
	<u>May</u>				

			L.	s.	d.
	May 18.				
	Sundries Drs to H. V. Beek's account of goods, 214 l.				
.20	Cash, in part for 16 barrels mad-	} L. 160 — —			
	der, at 10 l. and 18 matts flax,				
	at 3 l.				
.10	George Knox, for the balance on	} 54 — —			
.21	demand,				
			214		
	19.				
.22	Flax Dr to H. V. Beek's account of goods, L. 5, 10 s.				
.21	Taken to myself his remaining 2 matts flax, at 55 s.		5	10	
	21.				
.21	H. V. Beek's account of goods Dr to Profit and Loss,				
.1	L. 7 : 10 : 11.				
	For my commission,		7	10	11
	22.				
.20	Cash Dr to Thomas Trader my account of Flour, 120 l.				
.19	Received to account,		120		
	23.				
.20	Cash Dr to James Elliot, 10 l.				
.21	Received premium on the Elifabeth,		10		
	24.				
.20	Cash Dr to George Knox, 54 l.				
.10	Received in full for V. Beek's goods,		54		
	25.				
.14	George Bryce Dr to James Ramsay my account-current,				
.19	30 l.				
	Value due by ditto Bryce on demand,		30		
	26.				
	Sundries Drs to Royal Bank, 100 l.				
.13	House in Fleetstreet, for repairs,	L. 12 14 6			
.21	House at Charing-cross, ditto,	- 40 10 6			
.20	Cash, remaining,	- 46 15 —			
.21			100		
.20	Cash Dr to Flax, 6 l.				
.22	Received for my 2 matts,		6		
	28.				
.22	Herman Van Beek's account current Dr to William				
.18	Murdoch my account on time, L. 227 : 6 : 8.				
	Received advice from ditto Murdoch, that he has				
	now received payment for my serges, viz. 2480				
	guilders, for which I have drawn on him to ditto				
	Beek, exchange at 22 d. makes Sterling,		227	6	8
	May				

		L.	s.	d.
	May 31.			
.11	Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 13 : 15 : 9.			
.20	Expended this month, - - -	13	15	9
	June 1.			
	Sundries Drs to George Wat, 38 l.			
.20	Cash, received neat, - L. 37 10 -			
.22	H. V. Beek's account-current, abated, - 10 -			
.22		38		
	4.			
.22	Elias Bell our warehouse Dr to Royal Bank, 800 l.			
.21	Sent him a draught for my $\frac{1}{2}$ capital, to be employed in a warehouse at Glasgow, for the sale of English goods, - - -	800		
	5.			
.20	Cash Dr to George Bryce, 30 l.			
.14	In full of my draught to him on James Ramsay, - - -	30		
	6.			
.20	Cash Dr to James Ramsay my account-current, 30 l.			
.19	Received for his draught on Peter Punctual, - - -	30		
	7.			
.17	Voyage to Leith Dr to Sundries, L. 895, 10 s.			
.3	To Rum, for 20 puncheons, cost L. 891 - -			
.20	To Cash, for charges, - - - 4 10 -			
		895	10	
	Consigned to Hugh Wilson, per the Fanny.			
	8.			
.22	Peter Hunter's account-current Dr to Sundries, 29 l.			
	15 s.			
.23	To Smith's office, for premium, at 3 } L. 24 - -			
	per cent. on 800 l. - - -			
.21	To Insurance-account, for ditto, on } 1 10 -			
	50 l. - - -			
.1	To Profit and Loss, for brokerage, 4 5 -			
		29	15	
	Insured on the Sailwell from Riga to Cadiz.			
	9.			
.20	Cash Dr to Insurance-account, 40 l.			
.21	Received premium, at 4 per cent. for insuring to George Newlands 1000 l. on board the Industry, from Quebec to Gibraltar, - - -	40		
	11.			
.20	Cash Dr to Thomas Trader my account of Flour, 122 l.			
	10 s.			
.19	Received in full of neat proceeds, - - -	122	10	
	T June			

			L.	s.	d.
	June 12.				
20	Cash Dr to Duroys, 192 l.				
7	Received for 160 pieces, at 24 s.	- -	192	-	-
	13.				
	Sundries Drs to Fustians, 220 l. 10 s.				
10	Foreign Coin, for 80 moidores, at 26 s.	} L. 104 - -			
	30 Joannes, at 70 s.		105	-	-
			L. 209 - -		
20	Cash, for the balance of 180 pieces,	}			
8	at 24 s. 6 d.		11	10	-
			220	10	-
	14.				
16	Peter Prince Dr to Foreign Coin, L. 251, 2 s.				
10	Sold him 106 moidores, at 27 s.	L. 143	2	-	
	30 Joannes, at 72 s.	108	-	-	
			251	2	-
	15.				
23	Voyage to Hamburg Dr to Sundries, L. 226 : 17 : 8.				
3	To Sugar, for 2 hhds, valued at	L. 59	17	-	
7	To Jacob Ruffel, for 18 pieces calli-	} 49	10	-	
	coes, at 55 s. at 8 months,				
20	To Cash, for 8 fodder lead, at 12 l.	} 117	10	8	
	18 s. and charges at shipping,				
			226	17	8
	Consigned to John Perkins, per the Dolphin.				
	16.				
23	Hugh Wilson my account of Rum Dr to Voyage to				
17	Leith, L. 895, 10 s.				
	Received advice, that the Fanny is arrived at				
	Leith with my 20 puncheons, which, with charges,				
	cost - - - -		895	10	-
	17.				
23	Hugh Wilson my account-current Dr to James Ramsay				
	my account on time, 40 l.				
19	Remitted, by my order, in full of neat proceeds,		40	-	-
	18.				
17	Customhouse-debentures Dr to Voyage to Hamburg,				
	L. 7 : 11 : 9.				
23	For drawback on 2 hhds sugar exported,	-	7	11	9
	June				

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June

		L.	s.	d.
	June 27. —————			
•24	John Jessop's account-current Dr to Sundries, L. 522, 18 s. 6 d.			
•13	To George Dennis, for 8 tuns lead, at 13 l. 10 s. at 9 months,	L. 108	—	—
•20	To Cash, for 7536 lb. tanned leather, at 1 s. charges and premium,	399	—	—
•24	To George Aiton, for packing,	1	5	—
•1	To Profit and Loss, for my commission,	14	13	6
		522	18	6
	Per the Leah, Capt. Scot.			
	28. —————			
•24	George Aiton Dr to Cash, L. 1, 5 s.			
•20	Paid him for packing John Jessop's leather,	1	5	—
	29. —————			
•17	Customhouse-debentures Dr to John Jessop's account-current, L. 47, 2 s.			
•24	For drawback on his 7536 lb. leather,	47	2	—
	30. —————			
•11	Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 14 : 10 : 6.			
•20	Expended this month,	14	10	6
	July 2. —————			
•20	Cash Dr to John Jessop's account-current, 400 l.			
•24	Received for a draught on him, to George Stapleton, of 1920 piasters, at 50 d.	400	—	—
	3. —————			
•21	Royal Bank Dr to Hugh Wilson my account-current, 40 l.			
•23	Paid in by him the value of a bill remitted from Perth,	40	—	—
	4. —————			
•22	Elias Bell our warehouse Dr to Warehouse-bills, 144 l.			
•24	For 4 vats white athes, containing 72 C. at 40 s. per C. bought of John Chapman, and dispatched per the Mally of Carron, for our warehouse, Glasgow, and drawn on ditto Bell to ditto Chapman, for the value, at 8 months,	144	—	—
	July			

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		July 5.		L.	s.	d.
.24	John Arnot's account-current	Dr to Sundries,	L. 299,			
		5 s.				
.20	To Cash,	for 2000 pair thread stockings, charges, and interest of money advanced,	} L. 292 2 6			
.1	To Profit and Loss,	for my commission,		7	2	6
				299	5	—
	Per the Jean, for Antego.					
		6.				
	Sundries Drs to Cash,		405 l.			
.5	Joseph Martin,	for principal,	L. 400 — —			
.1	Profit and Loss,	for 3 month's interest,	5 — —			
.20				405	—	—
		7.				
.22	Herman Van Beek's account-current	Dr to Sundries,				
		L. 21 : 13 : 1.				
.24	To James Duncan,	on demand, for 2 hhds tobacco, weighing neat 2240 l. at 2¼ d. with charges,	} L. 21 2 6			
.1	To Profit and Loss,	for commission,		—	10	7
				21	13	1
	Per the Friendship, for Amsterdam.					
		10.				
.24	Ship Charlotte	Dr to Bills Payable,	870 l.			
.11	Bought said ship,	and granted my acceptance for the value to Alexander Simson and Company, at 6 months,		870	—	—
		11.				
	Sundries Drs to Ship Charlotte,		540 l.			
.20	Cash,	advanced for outfits,	L. 100 — —			
.25	George Urie and Company,	due when the ship returns,	} 440 — —			
.24				540	—	—
	Freighted by ditto Urie and Company, for a voyage to New York, out and home.					
		12.				
	Sundries Drs to Bills Receivable,		450 l.			
.9	James Ross,	for Burt on Wright, No 6.	} L. 250 — —			
.9	John Edwards,	for Burt's acceptance, No 7.		200	—	—
.5				450	—	—
		July				

			L.	s.	d.
	July 13.				
	<i>Sundries Drs to Peter Hunter's account-current, 850 l.</i>				
.23	<i>Smith's office, insured there,</i>	L. 800 — —			
.21	<i>Insurance-account, underwrote by me,</i>	50 — —			
			850	—	—
.22	Lost by insurance on the Sailwell from Riga to Cadiz.				
	14.				
.20	<i>Cash Dr to Smith's office, 776 l.</i>				
.23	Received in full for Peter Hunter, the premium being retained,				
			776	—	—
	16.				
.20	<i>Cash Dr to Sundries, L. 1012, 10 s.</i>				
.9	To <i>Jacob Spencer</i> , for principal,				
.1	To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for 3 months interest,				
		L. 1000 — — 12 10 —			
			1012	10	—
	17.				
.22	<i>Peter Hunter's account-current Dr to Sundries, 820 l.</i>				
.16	5 s. To <i>Peter Prince</i> , for a draught on him at sight,				
.1	To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for brokerage,				
		L. 814 — — 6 5 —			
			820	5	—
	18.				
.22	<i>Elias Bell our warehouse Dr to Hooper and Aitcheson,</i>				
.25	L. 218, 15 s. For 50 bags hops, bought of them at 6 months, containing 87 C. 2 Q. neat, at 50 s. per C. dispatched per the Nelly of Carron, for our warehouse, Glasgow,				
			218	15	—
	20.				
.25	<i>William Murray my account-proper Dr to Cash, 200 l.</i>				
.20	Dispatched per the Tay, for the use of our factory at Perth, 100 lb. filk, for which I paid,				
			200	—	—
	21.				
	<i>Sundries Drs to George Friar my account-current, 1600 l.</i>				
.25	<i>Snow Roselle</i> , cost at Boston,				
.25	<i>Voyage to St Kitt's</i> , for a cargo of provisions, with charges,				
.25		L. 400 — — 1200 — —			
			1600	—	—
	July				

			L.	s.	d.
	<u>July 23.</u>				
24	James Duncan Dr to Peter Prince, L. 21 : 2 : 6.				
16	Given him a draught on ditto Prince, in full for tobacco, - - - - -		21	2	6
26	John Gardiner my account-current Dr to ditto my account on time, 480 l.				
17	Received advice, that he has now got payment for my 10 pipes Madeira wine, - - - - -		480		
	<u>24.</u>				
26	James Lee's account-current Dr to Sundries, L. 374, 2 s. 6 d.				
3	To Linen, 106 pieces Scotch, 2650 yards, at 25 d. - - - - -	} L. 276 — 10			
3	To ditto, 20 pieces Irish, 500 yds, at 38 d. - - - - -		79	3	4
20	To Cash, for shipping-charges, - - - - -		9	15	10
1	To Profit and Loss, for commission, - - - - -		9	2	6
			374	2	6
	Dispatched for Philadelphia, per the Sufannah.				
	<u>25.</u>				
20	Cash Dr to Sundries, 204 l.				
26	To James Lee's account-current, for a bill on Robert Hay, Bristol, at 3 days sight, - - - - -	} L. 200 — —			
1	To Profit and Loss, for exchange, at 2 per cent. - - - - -		4		
			204		
	<u>26.</u>				
26	Hugh Wilson my account on time Dr to ditto my account of rum, 1120 l.				
23	For neat proceeds of my 20 puncheons now sold, and payable the 1st of September, - - - - -		1120		
	<u>27.</u>				
20	Cash Dr to Ship Swan, 50 l.				
4	Settled with the freighters, paid the master and owners, and retained my half of freight, - - - - -		50		
	<u>28.</u>				
	Sundries Drs to Cash, L. 50 : 12 : 6.				
6	George Moncrief, for the neat of his account, - - - - -	} L. 50 — —			
1	Profit and Loss, for 3 months interest, - - - - -			12	6
20			50	12	6
	July				

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		August 6.	L.	s.	d.
		<i>Sundries Drs to Cash, L. 252, 10 s.</i>			
.26		<i>James Macfee my account-current,</i>	}	L. 250	—
		<i>for a bill on George Murdoch,</i>			
		<i>Glasgow, at sight,</i>			
.1		<i>Profit and Loss, for 1 per cent. ex-</i>	}	2	10
.20		<i>change,</i>			
					252 10
		Remitted to Ayr.			
		8.			
.26		<i>James Macfee my account-current Dr to John Gardi-</i>			
.26		<i>ner my account-current, 200 l.</i>			
		Drawn on ditto Gardiner to ditto Macfee, at sight,		200	—
		9.			
.12		<i>Peter Smith Dr to Peter Prince, 200 l.</i>			
.16		Paid him in full by a draught on ditto Prince,		200	—
		10.			
.22		<i>Elias Bell our warehouse Dr to Peter Prince, 315 l.</i>			
.16		For my draught, in full of 150 lb. silk, dispatched			
		by the Katharine of Carron,		315	—
		13.			
.26		<i>George Roy's account of Sugar Dr to Cash, 127 l.</i>			
.20		Paid duties, freight, and charges, on 30 hhds,			
		containing 300 C. neat, consigned for sale, per the			
		Butterfly,		127	—
		14.			
.20		<i>Cash Dr to John Gardiner my account-current, 280 l.</i>			
.26		Received for my draught on him to Timothy Tait,		280	—
		15.			
		<i>Sundries Drs to Cambrics, 140 l.</i>			
.27		<i>Edward Hope my account in company,</i>	}	L. 70	—
		<i>for my half-share of 56 pieces, at</i>			
		50 s.			
.27		<i>Ditto Hope my account-proper, for</i>	}	70	—
.6		<i>his half due to me,</i>			
					140
		16.			
		<i>Sundries Drs to Cash, L. 210 : 9 : 6.</i>			
.26		<i>James Lee's account-current, for</i>	}	L. 206	9
		<i>bill, charges of protest, postages,</i>			
		<i>and re-exchange,</i>			
.1		<i>Profit and Loss, for exchange,</i>		4	—
.20		Returned his bill, with protest, to Philadelphia.			210 9 6
		L. n. 3.			
		U			
		August			

August 18.				L.	s.	d.
.20	Cash	Dr to Edward Hope my account-proper,	70 l.			
.27		Received for his half-share of cambrics,	-	70	-	-
20.						
.27	George Ewing my account-current	Dr to Voyage to Du-				
.23		blin, L. 240, 10 s.				
		For neat proceeds of my ashes,	-	240	10	-
21.						
.14	Simon Short	Dr to Sundries,	210 l.			
.20		To Cash, paid neat,	-	L. 208	-	-
.1		To Profit and Loss, abated,	-	2	-	-
22.				210	-	-
.5	Bills Receivable	Dr to George Roy's account of Sugar,				
.26		L. 251 : 11 : 3.				
		Sold Peter Thom, per bill, No 19. at 3 months,				
		10 hhds, weighing neat 100 C. 2 Q. 14 lb. at 50 s.				
		per C.	-	251	11	3
23.						
	Sundries	Drs to Edward Hope my account in company,				
		80 l.				
.20	Cash,	-	-	L. 20	-	-
.3	Linen,	4 pieces Irish, 100 yds, at 3 s.		15	-	-
.10	George Knox,	for a bill on him at sight,		45	-	-
27.				80	-	-
		In full of neat proceeds.				
24.						
.27	Ship Phenix in company with George Kent	Dr to Sun-				
		dries, 640 l.				
.20		To Cash, for my half-share of the	} L. 320	-	-	
		price,				
.27		To George Kent's account in com-	} 320	-	-	
		pany, for his half-share,				
25.				640	-	-
.27	Ship Phenix in company with George Kent	Dr to Cash,				
.20		L. 16, 10 s.				
		Paid the carpenter his bill of repairs,	-	16	10	-
28.						
.20	Cash	Dr to Ship Phenix in comp. with G. Kent,	30 l.			
.27		Received $\frac{1}{2}$ month's freight,	-	30	-	-
29.						
.27	Ship Phenix in comp. with G. Kent	Dr to Cash,	18 l.			
.20		Paid premium for insuring 600 l. to and from Ca-				
	diz,	-	-	18	-	-
August						

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August 30.		L.	s.	d.
.20	Cash Dr to Elias Bell our warehouse, L. 360, 10 s.			
.22	Sold his draught of 350 l. at 3 per cent. exchange,	360	10	—
31.				
.11	Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 10 : 18 : 6.			
.20	Expended this month,	10	18	6
September 1.				
.27	Brocades Dr to William Murray my account-proper,			
.25	45 l. For 3 pieces, 20 yards each, at 15 s. per yard,	45	—	—
4.				
.21	Royal Bank Dr to Hugh Wilson my account on time,			
.26	1120 l. For neat proceeds of my rum, paid in by him,	1120	—	—
5.				
.28	Broad Cloth in company with R. Nairn and G. Maxton Dr to Sundries, 800 l.			
.28	To R. Nairn's account proper, paid by him in part for 8 bales, 40 pieces, 1600 yards, at 10 s. per yard,	L. 200 — —		
.28	To C. Maxton's ditto,			
.20	To Cash, paid by me, L. 100 — —	100	—	—
.16	To Peter Prince, for my draught,	100	—	—
		200	—	—
.8	To Edward Harley, for our joint acceptance, at 10 days,	300	—	—
		800	—	—
.....				
.28	R. Nairn's account proper Dr to Ditto his account in company, L. 266 : 13 : 4.			
.28	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ of broad cloth in company,	266	13	4
.....				
.28	C. Maxton's ditto,	266	13	4
6.				
.28	Voyage to Guernsey in company Dr to Sundries, 202 l.			
.28	To Broad Cloth in company with R. Nairn and C. Maxton, for 2 bales, 10 pieces, 400 yards, at 10 s.	L. 200 — —		
.20	To Cash, for charges at shipping,			
		2	—	—
		202	—	—
	Consigned to George Duff, per the Lark-			
	U 2			
	September			

		September 7.			L.	s.	d.
.29	Charles Snell Dr to Broad Cloth in company with R. Nairn and C. Maxton, 240 l.						
.28	Sold on demand 2 bales, 10 pieces, 400 yards, at 12 s.				240	—	—
		8.					
.20	Cash Dr to Broad Cloth in company with R. Nairn and C. Maxton, 230 l.						
.28	Received for 2 bales, 10 pieces, 400 yards, at 11 s. 6 d.				230	—	—
		10.					
	Sundries Drs to Cash, 120 l.						
.28	R. Nairn's account proper, paid to him,				L. 110	—	—
.28	C. Maxton's ditto,				10	—	—
.20					120	—	—
		11.					
	Sundries Drs to Broad Cloth in company with R. Nairn and C. Maxton, 250 l.						
.20	Cash, in part for 2 bales, 10 pieces, 400 yards, at 12 s. 6 d. per yard,				L. 150	—	—
.29	John Gustard, at 6 days,				100	—	—
.28					250	—	—
		12.					
.29	George Roy's account-current Dr to Sundries, L. 294, 5 s. 9 d.						
.29	To Arthur Gwin my account-current, for provisions, with charges, per the Rebecca,				L. 291	7	6
.1	To Profit and Loss, for my commission,				2	18	3
					294	5	9
		13.					
.29	Arthur Gwin my account-current Dr to George Ewing my account-current, L. 240, 10 s.						
.27	Remitted him a draught on ditto Ewing, at sight, for 260 l. Irish, which, exchange at $7\frac{1}{2}$, makes				240	10	—
		14.					
	Sundries Drs to Rum, 220 l.						
.20	Cash, in part for 4 puncheons, at 55 l.				L. 80	—	—
.5	Bills Receivable, for Peter Black on Robert Rich, No 20. at 3 months,				140	—	—
.3					220	—	—

September

		L. s. d.		
September 15.				
.5	Bills Receivable, Dr to George Roy's account of Sugar,			
.26	L. 250 : 12 : 6.			
	For a bill on John Ireland, No 21.			
	at 3 months, in part for 10 hhds,	}	L. 150 — —	
	weighing 100 C. 1 Q. at 50 s.			
	per C. — — —			
	For George Mather's acceptance,	}	100 12 6	
	No 22. at ditto, — — —			
				250 12 6
17.				
	Sundries Drs to Bills Receivable, 140 l.			
.20	Cash, in part for Peter Black's bill,	}	L. 40 — —	
	No 20. on Robert Rich, retired,			
.5	Bills Receivable, for 1 on John	}	100 — —	
.5	Love, No 23. at 3 months,			
				140 — —
18.				
.20	Cash Dr to Sundries, 408 l.			
.25	To George Friar my account-cur-	}	L. 400 — —	
	rent, for Greig on Fullarton, at			
	60 days sight, — — —			
.18	To Ditto my store, for exchange,	}	8 — —	
	at 2 per cent. — — —			
				408 — —
19.				
.29	Household-furniture Dr to Cash, 200 l.			
.20	Bought and paid to the amount of — — —			200 — —
21.				
.8	Edward Harley Dr to Cash, 300 l.			
.20	Paid our conjunct acceptance, — — —			300 — —
22.				
.20	Cash Dr to Sundries, 385 l.			
.29	To Charles Snell, — — —		L. 240 — —	
.29	To John Gustard, — — —		100 — —	
.10	To George Knox, — — —		45 — —	
				385 — —
24.				
.29	John Perkins my account-current Dr to Voyage to			
.23	Hamburg, L. 300.			
	For neat proceeds of my goods per the Dolphin,			
	amounting to L. 528, 15 s. Flemish, exchange at			
	35 s. 3 d. makes — — —			300 — —
September				

			L.	s.	d.
	September 25.				
.30	<i>Voyage from Jamaica Dr to Voyage to Jamaica, 520 l.</i>				
.8	Hugh Clark advises, that the Brothers arrived safe, that he has sold my herring, and, in full of neat proceeds, has shipped on board the Nightingale, now at sea, 30 puncheons rum, containing 3125 gallons, which, with charges, cost				
			520		
	26.				
.20	<i>Cash Dr to Customhouse-debentures, L. 54 : 13 : 9.</i>				
.17	Received drawback on 2 hhds sugar } L. 7 11 9 exported to Hamburg, - }				
	Ditto on 7536 lb. leather to Leghorn, 47 2 0				
			54	13	9
	27.				
.5	<i>Bills Receivable Dr to John Perkins my account-current 300 l.</i>				
.29	Remitted by him in full of neat proceeds, viz.				
	1 on John Alston, Hull, No 24. } L. 100 — — at 20 days sight, - }				
	1 on Jacob Finch, Norwich, No 25. } 200 — — at 30 days sight, - }				
			300		
	28.				
.30	<i>Sherry in company with George Kent Dr to Richard Owen, L. 236, 10 s.</i>				
.30	For 9 pipes, viz. 4 at 26 l. and 5 at 26 l. 10 s. due on demand,				
			236	10	
	29.				
.30	<i>George Ker's account proper Dr to Ditto his account in company, L. 118 l. 5 s.</i>				
.27	For his half share of 9 pipes sherry,				
			118	5	
	29.				
.11	<i>Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 14 : 8 : 4.</i>				
.20	Expended this month,				
			14	8	4
	October 1.				
.20	<i>Cash Dr to George Kent's account-proper, L. 118, 5 s.</i>				
.30	Received his half-share of the price of our 9 pipes sherry,				
			118	5	
	October				

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		L.	s.	d.
	October 2.			
30	Samuel Quint my account of Bills Dr to Cash, 804 l.			
20	For Barland on Banks, at 40 days, L. 300 — —			
	Dawson on Dobby, at 60 days, 500 — —			
	Value paid, with exchange, at $\frac{1}{2}$ } 4 — —			
	per cent. - - - }			
		804		
	Remitted to ditto Quint, Bristol, to sell for my account.			
	3.			
30	Richard Owen Dr to Cash, L. 236, 10 s.			
20	Paid him in full for sherry, - - -	236	10	
	4.			
30	Samuel Quint my account of Bills Dr to Peter Prince, 500 l.			
16	Remitted to sell for my account a bank-bill, at 30 days date, value paid by a draught on ditto Prince,	500		
	5.			
	Sundries Drs to Sherry in comp. with G. Kent, 145 l.			
20	Cash, in part for our 5 belt pipes, } L. 120 — —			
	at 29 l. - - - }			
30	Edward Turner, for the balance, } 25 — —			
30	on demand, - - - }			
		145		
	6.			
30	Samuel Quint my account of Bills Dr to Cash, 300 l.			
20	Remitted Primrose on Piercy, at 90 days, value paid, - - -	300		
	9.			
20	Cash Dr to Sherry in comp. with G. Kent, L. 110, 8 s.			
30	Received for 4 pipes, at L. 27, 12 s. - - -	110	8	
	10.			
20	Cash Dr to Edward Turner, L. 25.			
30	Received in full for our sherry, - - -	25		
	11.			
30	Sherry in comp. with G. Kent Dr to Sundries, L. 10. 10 s. 6 d.			
20	To Cash, for cellar-rent and charges, L. 3 2 —			
1	To Profit and Loss, for my commission, 7 8 6			
		10	10	6
	12.			
27	G. Kent's account in comp. Dr to Cash, L. 122 : 8 : 9.			
20	Paid him his half-share of neat proceeds on sherry,	122	8	9
	2			
	October			

		L.	s.	d.
	October 13.			
31	Lottery-Tickets Dr to Cash, L. 30.			
20	Paid for No 542. and 788.			30
	15.			
5	Bills Receivable Dr to Voyage to Guernsey, L. 220 l.			
28	George Duff having sold our broad-cloth, has remitted the neat proceeds in a draught, No 26. on Harris and Company at sight,			220
	16.			
31	Three per cent. Annuities Dr to Lottery-Tickets, 2000 l.			
31	My ticket No 788. turns out a prize in ditto of			2000
	17.			
20	Cash, Dr to Bills Receivable, L. 220.			
5	Received in full of G. Duff's draught, No 26. on Harris and Company,			220
	18.			
	Sundries Drs to Cash, L. 120.			
28	R. Nairn's account-proper, paid to him, L. 60			
28	G. Maxton's ditto,			60
20				120
	20.			
3	Rum Dr to Voyage from Jamaica, L. 520 l.			
30	The Nightingale being arrived, I have received my 30 puncheons rum, containing 3125 gallons, which, per invoice, cost			520
	22.			
20	Cash Dr to Samuel Quint my account of Bills, L. 816.			
30	Remitted me, in full of Barland on Banks, and Dawson on Dobby, commission deduced, a draught at sight on George Knox, which he has paid,			816
	23.			
3	Rum Dr to Cash, L. 669.			
20	Paid duty, freight, and charges,			669
	24.			
16	Peter Prince Dr to Samuel Quint my account of Bills, 515 l.			
30	In full of the bank-bill remitted him the 4th current,			515
	October			

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			L.	s.	d.
	October 25.				
.31	George Lyon my account-current, Dr to Voyage to St Kitts, 1800 l.				
.25	For neat proceeds of cargo from G. Friar per the Roselle,		1800		
					
	Sundries Drs to George Lyon my account-current, 2320 l.				
.3	Rum, 80 puncheons, 8336 gallons, at 33 d. per gallon,	} L. 1146 4 —			
.3	Sugar, 90 hhds, 810 C. neat, at 24 s.		972		
.1	Profit and Loss, for charges and commission,		201	16	
.31			2320		
	Per the Roselle.				
	26.				
.8	Edward Harley Dr to Samuel Quint my account of Bills, L. 304, 10 s.				
.30	Received, as neat proceeds of Primrose on Piercy, a draught on ditto Harley, at 10 days,		304	10	
	27.				
	Sundries Drs to Cash, L. 1966 : 6 : 9.				
.3	Rum, for duties and charges,	} L. 1702 13 —			
.3	Sugar, ditto,		263	13	9
.20			1966	6	9
	29.				
.25	Voyage to St Kitts Dr to Peter Prince, 170 l.				
.16	Given the master of the Roselle an order on him for		170		
	30.				
.5	Bills Receivable Dr to G. Roy's account of Sugar, L. 247 : 16 : 3.				
.26	Sold Simon Crouch, per bill No 27. at 2 months, ditto Roy's remaining 10 hhds sugar, containing 99 C. 14 lb. at 50 s. per C.		247	16	3
	31.				
.11	Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 13 : 4 : 8.				
.20	Expended this month,		13	4	8
	November 1.				
.26	George Roy's account of Sugar Dr to Sundries, L. 25.				
.20	To Cash, for cellar-rent, and petty charges,	} L. 3 — —			
.1	To Profit and Loss, for commission, and interest on money advanced,		22		
			25		

		L.	s.	d.
	November 2.			
.31	Flowered Stuffs Dr to James Ward, 210 l.			
.31	Bought 70 pieces, at 3 l. to pay at 3 months,	210	—	—
	3.			
.31	Voyage to Lisbon in company with Simon King and John Oker Dr to Sundries, 980 l.			
.32	To Simon King's account-proper, for } 300 pieces serges, at 30 s.	L. 450	—	—
.32	To John Oker's account-proper, for } 90 pieces frieze, at 3 l.	270	—	—
.31	To Flowered Stuffs, for 70 pieces, } at 3 l.	210	—	—
.20	To Cash, for charges and pre- } mium,	50	—	—
		980	—	—
	Consigned to Philip Jenkins per the Thistle.			
.32	Simon King's account-proper Dr to Ditto his account in company, L. 326 : 13 : 4.			
.32	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ of voyage to Lisbon,	326	13	4
.32	John Oker, ditto,	326	13	4
	5.			
.32	Simon King's account-proper Dr to Sundries, L. 123, 6 s. 8 d.			
.32	To John Oker's account-proper, paid } by him,	L. 56	13	4
.20	To Cash, paid by me,	66	13	4
		123	6	8
	6.			
.32	Oil in company with Simon King and John Oker Dr to George Wood, 630 l.			
.32	Bought 30 tuns, at 21 l. on demand,	630	—	—
.32	Simon King's account-proper Dr to Ditto his account in company, 210 l.			
.32	For his $\frac{1}{3}$ of 30 tuns oil,	210	—	—
.32	John Oker, ditto,	210	—	—
	7.			
.20	Cash Dr to Edward Harley, L. 304, 10 s.			
8	In full of Samuel Quint's bill on him,	304	10	—
	November			

			L.	s.	d.
	November 8.				
.20	Cash	Dr to Jacob Orr my account of Bills, L. 93, 15 s			
.33		Remitted me a bill of 1000 guilders, valued at 22 d. on George Dunlop, Rotterdam, at 31 days, Which I have sold at 22½ d.; the exchange is,	L. 91	13	4
			L. 2	1	8
				93	15
	9.				
.23	Jacob Orr my account of Bills	Dr to Cash, L. 303.			
.20		Remitted Wedder on Brent, at 90 days, Exchange 1 per cent.	L. 300		
				3	
				303	
	10.				
.20	Cash	Dr to Profit and Loss, 15 L.			
.1		Received of George Evans 1 year's interest of 300 l. the principal being continued in his hands,		15	
	12.				
	Sundries	Drs to Cash, 241 l.			
.9		Drummond's Shoe-factory,	L. 240		
.1		Profit and Loss, for 1 month's interest,		1	
.20				241	
	13.				
.20	Cash	Dr to Sundries, 565 l.			
.13		To House in Fleet-street, for rent till Martinmas last,	L. 25		
.21		To House at Charing-cross, ditto,		40	
.7		To John Vernon, for Cousin's legacy,		500	
				565	
	14.				
.33	House-expences	Dr to Cash, 58 l.			
.20		Paid house-rent, window-tax, and tradesmen's bills, for last year,		58	
	15.				
.33	J. Orr my account of Bills	Dr to Peter Prince 500 l.			
.16		Remitted Crumpet on Craig, at 60 days, value paid by an order on ditto Prince,		500	
	15.				
.11	Charges of Merchandise	Dr to Cash, 105 l.			
.20		Paid shop and ware-room rent, and clerks fees,		105	
	X 2 November				

			L.	s.	d.
	November 16.				
•32	George Wood Dr to Sundries, 630 l.				
•32	To Simon King's account-proper, } paid by him, - - -	L. 120	—	—	
•32	To John Oker's account-proper, } paid by him, - - -	220	—	—	
•20	To Cash, paid by me, - - -	290	—	—	
			630	—	
•20	Cash Dr to Jacob Orr my account of Bills, 305 l.				
•33	At 30 days, to D. Swinton, ex- } change 2 per cent. - - -	L. 200	—	—	
	At 60 days, to ditto, exchange } 1 per cent. - - -	100	—	—	
	Exchange, - - -	5	—	—	
			305	—	
	Drawn in favour of David Swinton, value received.				
	17.				
	Sundries Drs to Simon King's account-proper, 90 l.				
•32	John Oker's account-proper, paid to } him, - - -	L. 10	—	—	
•20	Cash, paid to me, - - -	80	—	—	
•32			90	—	
	20.				
•20	Cash Dr to Jacob Orr my account of Bills, 710 l.				
•33	Drawn to Peter Ward, at 10 days, L. 300	300	—	—	
	Exchange 2 per cent. - - -	6	—	—	
	to ditto at 20 days, - - -	400	—	—	
	Exchange 1 per cent. - - -	4	—	—	
			710	—	
	21.				
•33	James Grant Dr to Oil in company with Simon King,				
•32	and John Oker, 24 l.				
	Sold him 1 tun, on demand, - - -			24	
	22.				
	Sundries Drs to Jacob Orr my account of Bills, 203 l.				
•5	Bills Receivable, for John Skene's } note, No 28. on demand, - - -	L. 200	—	—	
•20	Cash, for exchange, at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. - - -	3	—	—	
•23			203	—	
	November				

		L.	s.	d.
	November 23.			
	Sundries Drs to Oil in company with Simon King and John Oker, L. 211, 10 s.			
.20	Cash, in part for 9 tuns, at L. 23, } L. 111 10 — 10 s. — —			
.33	John Whiston, for balance, on demand, 100 — —			
.32		211	10	—
	24.			
.33	Jacob Orr my account of Bills Dr to Bills Receivable, 200 l.			
.5	Received in full of John Skene's note, No 28. and remitted the same in Borrel's on Blanter, at 80 days, par, — — —	200		
	26.			
.33	Jacob Orr my account of Bills Dr to Cash, 2 s. 6 d.			
.20	Paid for protesting Ramsay's on Ronald, — — —		2	6
	27.			
.33	Canary in company with Simon King and John Oker Dr to Oil in company with ditto, 480 l.			
.32	Received 12 pipes, viz. 6 at 42 l. and 6 at 38 l. in barter for 20 tuns, at 24 l. — — —	480		
	28.			
.29	Arthur Gwin my account-current Dr to Jacob Orr my account of Bills, L. 50 : 17 : 6.			
.33	Remitted him in full a draught on ditto Orr, at sight, — — —	50	17	6 ^s
	29.			
.20	Cash Dr to John Whiston, 100 l.			
.33	Received in full for our oil, — — —	100		
	30.			
.11	Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 15 : 14 : 6.			
.20	Expended this month, — — —	15	14	6
	December 3.			
.20	Cash Dr to Canary in company with Simon King and John Oker, 276 l.			
.33	Received for our 6 best pipes, at 46 l. — — —	276		
	4.			
.33	John Kemp our account of Bills Dr to Cash, 606 l.			
.20	For the following bills remitted him to sell for our account :			
	Anderson on Burt, at 20 days date, L. 400 — —			
	Ker on Butler, at 30 days, — — 200 — —			
	Value paid, with 1 per cent. exchange, 6 — —			
		606		
	December			

			L.	s.	d.
	December 5. —————				
	<i>Sundries Drs to James Grant, 24 l.</i>				
.20	Cash, received in composition of his debt,	}	L. 9	12	—
.32	Oil in comp. with S. King and John Oker, abated,				
.33					
				24	—
	6. —————				
	<i>Sundries Drs to Canary in company with S. King and J. Oker, 228 l.</i>				
.32	S. King's account in company, for 2 pipes taken to himself, as his share of what remains,	}	L. 76	—	—
.32	J. Oker's account in comp. for ditto,				
.34	Canary, for 2 pipes retained, as my share,				
.33				228	—
.34	<i>George Pitt's account of Bills Dr to ditto his account-current, L. 933 : 18 : 8.</i>				
.34	Remitted me for sale a bill on David Turner, of 3502,250 rees, at 10 days sight, valued at 64 d. per millree,			933	18 8
	7. —————				
.33	<i>J. Kemp our account of Bills Dr to P. Prince, 500 l.</i>				
.16	Remitted Hunter on Knox, at 40 days, value paid at par, by an order on ditto Prince,			500	—
	8. —————				
.20	<i>Cash Dr to Ship Phenix in comp. with G. Kemp, 170 l.</i>				
.27	Received in full for freight,			170	—
	10. —————				
.34	<i>George Pitt's account of Bills Dr to ditto his account-current, 750 l.</i>				
.34	For Steel on Stamford, remitted me for sale, 6000 crowns, at 14 days sight, valued at 30 d. per crown,			750	—
.22	<i>John Kemp our account of Bills Dr to Cash, 700 l.</i>				
.20	Remitted Crawford on Kennet, at 10 days sight,	}	L. 400	—	—
	Burnet on Bell, at 20 days date,				
				700	—
	Value paid at par.				
	December				

		L.	s.	d.
	December 11.			
.24	Mr Jones and Company Dr to Ship Phenix in company			
.27	with George Kent, 700 l.			
	Sold our Phenix, to pay at 3 months, -	700	-	-
	12.			
.34	Philip Jenkins our account-current Dr to Voyage to			
.31	Lisbon in comp. with S. King and J. Oker, 1150 l.			
	Received advice from ditto Jenkins, that the Thistle			
	arrived safe, and that he hath sold our cargo for rea-			
	dy money, the neat proceeds amounting to 4312,500			
	rees, which, exchange at 64 d. per millree, in Ster-			
	ling, is - - - - -	1150	-	-
	13.			
.20	Cash Dr to George Urie and Company, 440 l.			
.25	Received in full for freight of the Charlotte, arri-			
	ved from New York, - - - - -	440	-	-
	14.			
.20	Cash Dr to Ph. Jenkins our account-current, 1150 l.			
.34	Drawn on him in favour of Harris and Company,			
	for 4312,500 rees; and received value at 64 d. per			
	millree, - - - - -	1150	-	-
	15.			
.31	Voyage to Lisbon in company with S. King and J. Oker			
.1	Dr to Profit and Loss, L. 17, 5 s.			
	For my commission, - - - - -	17	5	-
	17.			
.34	R. Ainsley's account of Sugar Dr to Cash, L. 18: 10: 6			
.20	Consigned from Jamaica per the Jeany, for sale,			
	and returns, 40 hhds, containing 360 C. neat, char-			
	ges paid here being - - - - -	18	10	6
	18.			
.34	R. Ainsley's account of Sugar Dr to Cash, L. 113, 17 s.			
.20	Paid duties, - - - - -	113	17	-
	19.			
.34	George Pitt's account-current Dr to ditto his account of			
.34	Bills, L. 941: 4: 7.			
	Sold his bill on David Turner, of 3502,250 rees,			
	at 64½ d. per millree, and remitted the value, -	941	4	7
	December			

		L.	s.	d.
December 19.				
.34	George Pitt's account-current Dr to ditto his account			
.34	of Bills, L. 787, 10 s.			
	Sold Steel on Stamford, 6000 crowns, at $31\frac{1}{2}$ d.			
	per crown, value remitted to ditto Pitt, -	787	10	—
.34	Robert Ainsley's account of Sugar Dr to Sundries, 40 l.			
.20	To Cash, paid Captain Mill, L. 25 — —			
.16	To Peter Prince, given a draught } 15 — —			
	on him for - }			
	In full for freight.	40	—	—
.20	Cash Dr to John Kemp our account of Bills, 1122 l.			
.33	Remitted me a draught on George Ellis, which he			
	has paid, being in full of Anderson on Burt, Ker on			
	Butler, and Hunter on Knox, exchange 2 per cent.	1122	—	—
.3	Rum Dr to Cash, L. 1, 5 s.			
.20	Paid cooperage, &c. on my rum per the Roselle,	1	5	—
.16	P. Prince Dr to James Lee's account-current, 200 l.			
.26	Received a draught from ditto Lee on Peter Crawford,			
	at ten days sight; and given in the same to dit-			
	to Prince, - - -	200	—	—
.16	Peter Prince Dr to John Kemp our account of Bills,			
.33	L. 710, 10 s.			
	Remitted me a draught on Ronald Gibson, at 60			
	days, in full of Crawford on Kennet, and Burnet on			
	Bell, exchange $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; which I have given in			
	to ditto Prince, - - -	710	10	—
.5	Bills Receivable Dr to John Arnot's account-current,			
.24	L. 299, 5 s.			
	Remitted me a draught on Jonathan Swift, No 29.			
	at 40 days sight, for - - -	299	5	—
	Sundries Drs to Ship Charlotte, 900 l.			
.20	Cash, in part for said ship, sold to } L. 500 — —			
	G. Urie and Company, }			
.5	Bills Receivable, for a draught on } 400 — —			
.24	Harris and Co. No 30. at 90 days, }			
		900	—	—
		December		

			L.	s.	d.
	December 27.				
26	Ambrose and Allan Dr to Elias Bell our warehouse,				
22	54 l.				
	For 80 empty hhds returned, valued at 13 s. 6 d. each,		54		
	28.				
	Sundries Drs to George Friar my store, 4770 l.				
25	George Friar my account-current, for money received by him since his arrival,	}	L. 2400	—	—
34	Ditto my account on time, for out-standing debts,		1200	—	—
35	Balance, for goods on hand,		1170	—	—
			4770		
18					
18	George Friar my store Dr to ditto my account-current,				
25	250 l.				
	For his commission, clerks fees, and charges of the store,		250		
	I. n. 2.				
	29.				
22	Elias Bell our warehouse Dr to Profit and Loss,				
1	L. 142, 15 s.				
	For my $\frac{1}{2}$ gained at Glasgow,		142	15	
	31.				
17	William Murray my account in company Dr to Profit and Loss, L. 56 : 13 : 4.				
1	For my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained on our Silk-factory at Perth,		56	13	4
33	House-expences Dr to Cash, L. 300.				
20	Laid out on my family since the 1st of January last,		300		
11	Charges of Merchandise Dr to Cash, L. 34 : 18 : 6.				
20	Expended on my trade this month,		34	18	6

Y

CASH.

		Cash,	Dr	Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778							
Sept.	8	To Broad Cloth in company,	-	28	230	—	—
	11	To ditto, in part for 2 bales,	-	28	150	—	—
	14	To Rum, in part for 4 puncheons,	-	3	80	—	—
	17	To Bills Receivable, in part,	-	5	40	—	—
	18	To Sundries, for a bill with exchange,	-		408	—	—
	22	To Sundries, in full,	-		385	—	—
	26	To Customhouse-debentures,	-	17	54	13	9
		Received this month,	-		1347	13	9
Oct.	1	To G. Kent's account-proper,	-	30	118	5	—
	5	To Sherry in company, in part for 5 pipes,	-	30	120	—	—
	9	To ditto, for 4 pipes,	-	30	110	8	—
	10	To Edward Turner, in full,	-	30	25	—	—
	17	To Bills Receivable,	-	5	220	—	—
	22	To Samuel Quint my account of Bills,	-	30	816	—	—
		Received this month,	-		1409	13	—
Nov.	7	To Edward Harley, in full,	-	8	304	10	—
	8	To Jacob Orr my account of Bills,	-	33	93	15	—
	10	To Profit and Loss, for interest,	-	5	15	—	—
	13	To Sundries, for rent and legacy,	-		565	—	—
	16	To Jacob Orr my account of Bills,	-	33	305	—	—
	17	To Simon King's account-proper,	-	32	80	—	—
	20	To Jacob Orr my account of Bills,	-	33	710	—	—
	22	To ditto, for exchange,	-	33	3	—	—
	23	To Oil in company,	-	32	111	10	—
	29	To John Whiston, in full,	-	33	100	—	—
		Received this month,	-		2287	15	—
Dec.	3	To Canary in company,	-	33	276	—	—
	5	To James Grant, in composition,	-	33	9	12	—
	8	To Ship Phenix in company,	-	27	170	—	—
	13	To George Urie and Company,	-	25	440	—	—
	14	To Philip Jenkins our account-current,	-	34	1150	—	—
	20	To John Kemp our account of Bills,	-	33	1122	—	—
	26	To Ship Charlotte, in part for ditto sold,	-	24	500	—	—
		Received this month,	-		3667	12	—

	Contra	Cr	Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778						
Sept.	5 By Broad Cloth in company, paid by me,		28	100	—	—
	6 By Voyage to Guernsey in comp. for charges,		28	2	—	—
	10 By Sundries, paid to partners,			120	—	—
	19 By Household-furniture, for		29	200	—	—
	21 By Edward Harley, for conjunct acceptance,		8	300	—	—
	29 By Charges of Merchandise, this month,		11	14	8	4
	Paid this month,			736	8	4
Oct.	2 By S. Quint my account of Bills, remitted,			804	—	—
	3 By Richard Owen, in full,		30	236	10	—
	6 By S. Quint my account of Bills,		30	300	—	—
	11 By Sherry in company, for cellar-rent, &c.		30	3	2	—
	12 By George Kent's account in company,		27	122	8	9
	13 By Lottery-Tickets, for No 542. and 788.		31	30	—	—
	18 By Sundries, to account,			120	—	—
	23 By Rum, for duties, freight, and charges,		3	669	—	—
	27 By Sundries, for duties and charges,			1966	6	9
	31 By Charges of Merchandise, this month,		11	13	4	8
	Paid this month,			4264	12	2
Nov.	1 By G. Roy's acc. of Sugar, for cellar-rent, &c.		26	3	—	—
	3 By Voy. to Lisb. in comp. for charg. and prem.		31	50	—	—
	5 By Simon King's account proper, paid by me,		32	66	13	4
	9 By Jacob Orr my account of Bills,		33	303	—	—
	12 By Sundries, for principal and interest,			241	—	—
	14 By House-expences,		33	58	—	—
	15 By Charges of Merchandise,		11	105	—	—
	16 By George Wood, paid by me,		32	290	—	—
	26 By Jacob Orr my account of Bills,		33	—	2	6
	30 By Charges of Merchandise, this month,		11	15	14	6
	Paid this month,			1132	10	4
Dec.	4 By John Kemp our account of Bills,		33	606	—	—
	10 By ditto,		33	700	—	—
	17 By R. Ainsley's account of Sugar, for charges,		34	18	10	6
	18 By ditto, for duties,		34	113	17	—
	19 By ditto, in part for freight,		34	25	—	—
	21 By Rum, for cooperage, &c.		3	1	5	—
	31 By House-expences this year,		33	300	—	—
	By Charges of Merchandise this month,		11	34	18	6
	Y 2 Paid this month,			1799	11	—

A.	Fol.	B.	Fol.	C.	Fol.
Afhes	23	Bills Receivable	5	Cash	2
Aiton (George)	24	Broad Cloth	7	Chints (Indian)	3
Arnot (John) his ac- }		Bills Payable	11	Crisp (Sir Isaac)	6
count current }	24	Bryce (George)	14	Customhouse bonds	6
Ambrose and Allan	26	Boyd (W.) my acct }		Cambries	6
Ainsley (Robert) his }		of goods }	17	Cairns (John)	10
account of Sugar }	34	Ballantyne (Ja.) my }		Charges of Merchandise	11
		account-current }	18	Cochineal	12
		Boyd (W.) my acct cur.	19	Cinnamon	13
		Barelay (George)	19	Cotton	13
		Beek (H. V.) his ac- }		Cloves	13
		count of goods }	21	Cheap (Peter) my acct- }	
		Ditto his acct-current	22	current }	15
		Bell (E.) our warehouse	22	Customhouse-debentures	17
		Warehouse-bills	24	Canary in company	33
		Brocades	27	Canary	34
		Broad Cloth in comp.	28		
		Balance	35		
D.	Fol.	E.	Fol.	F.	Fol.
Duroys	7	Edwards (John)	9	Fustians	8
Druggets	7	Erskine (John)	11	Foreign Coin	10
Drummond's Shoe- }		Elliot (James)	21	Flax-seed	10
factory }	9	Ewing (George) my }		Frankland (Geo.) my }	
Dennis (George)	13	account-current }	27	account-current }	10
Duncan (James)	24			Forbes (Peter)	12
				Figs	14
				Frazer (George)	14
				Flint (Geo.) my acct-cur.	15
				Friar (George) my store	18
				Flour	19
				Flax	22
				Friar (G.) my acct-cur.	25
				Flowered stuffs	31
				Friar (G.) my acct on time	34
G.	Fol.	H.	Fol.	I.	Fol.
Gardiner (John) my }		Harley (Edward)	8	India Stock	4
account on time }	17	House in Fleet-street	13	Insurance-account	21
Ditto my acct-current	26	House at Charing-cross	21	Jessop (John) his acct- }	
Gustard (John)	29	Hunter (P.) his acct-cur.	22	current, }	24
Gwin (Arthur) my }		Hooper & Aitcheson	25	Jones (Mr) and Co.	34
account-current }	29	Hope (E.) my acct in co.	27	Jenkins (Philip) our ac- }	
Grant (James)	33	Ditto my acct proper	27	count-current }	34
		Household-furniture	29		
		House-expences	33		
K.	Fol.	L.	Fol.	M.	Fol.
Kerseys	8	Linen	3	Martin (Joseph)	5
Keil (John)	9	Love (Adam)	11	Moncrief (George)	6
Knox (George)	10	Lockrams	12	Muslin	13
Kent (George) his }		Lee (James) his ac- }		Murray (W.) my acct in co.	17
acct in company }	27	count-current }	26	Murdoch (William) my }	
Ditto his acct proper	30	Lyon (George) my }		account-current }	18
King (Simon) his ac- }		account-current }	31	Ditto my account of serges	18
count proper }	32	Lottery-tickets	31	Ditto my acct on time	18
Ditto his acct in comp	32			Murray (William) my }	
Kemp (John) our }				account proper }	25
account of Bills }	33			Macfee (J.) my acct-cur.	26
Ditto his acct in co.	34			Maxton (Ch.) his ac- }	
				count proper }	28
				Ditto his acct in comp.	28

N.	Fol.	O	Fol.	P	Fol.
Nisbet (Peter)	16	Owen (Richard)	30	Profit and Loss	1
Nairn (Robert) his	28	Oker (John) his ac-	32	Prince (Peter)	16
account-proper		count-proper		Perkins (John) my	29
Ditto his acct in comp.	28	Ditto his acct in co.	32	account-current	
		Oil in company	32	Pitt (George) his ac-	34
		Orr (Jacob) my ac-	33	count of Bills	
		count of Bills		Ditto his acct-current	34
Q	Fol.	R	Fol.	S	Fol.
Quint (Samuel) my	30	Rum	3	Stock	1
account of Bills		Ruffel (Jacob)	7	Sugar	3
		Rofs (James)	9	Ship Swan	4
		Raisins	14	Sloop Unity	4
		Royal Bank	21	Spencer (Jacob)	9
		Ramsay (James) my	19	Smith (Peter)	12
		account-current		Swan (Simon)	12
		Ditto my acct on time	19	Serges	14
		Roy (George) his ac-	26	Short (Simon)	14
		count of Sugar		Smith (George)	16
		Ditto his acct-current	29	Smith's Office	23
				Ship Charlotte	24
				Snow Roselle	25
				Ship Phenix in comp.	27
				Snell (Charles)	29
				Sherry in company	30
T	Fol.	U	Fol.	V	Fol.
Tobacco	4	Urie (George) and	25	Vernon (John)	7
Trader (Tho.) my	19	Company		Voyage to Jamaica	8
account of Flour				Voyage to Boston	12
Turner (Edward)	30			Voyage to Rotterdam	15
Three per cent. ann.	31			Voyage from Madeira	15
				Voyage to Leith	17
				Voyage to Perth	17
				Voyage to Hamburg	23
				Voyage to Dublin	23
				Voyage to St Kitt's	25
				Voyage to Guernsey	28
				in company	
				Voyage from Jamaica	30
				Voyage to Lisb. in co.	31
W	Fol.	Y	Fol.	Z	Fol.
Watt (George)	22	Young (George)	9		
Wilson (Hugh) my	23				
account of Rum					
Ditto my acct-current	23				
Ditto my acct on time	26				
Ward (James)	31				
Wood (George)	32				
Whiston (John)	33				

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
	1	Stock,	Dr			
1778						
Jan.	1	To Sundries, per Journal,		1346	19	8
		To Balance, the neat of my estate,	- 35	15353	7	9
				16700	7	5
	2	Profit and Loss,	Dr			
1778						
Mar.	8	To Cash, lost a silver watch,	2	8	5	—
	20	To Bills Payable, for interest,	11	2	14	9
	23	To Bills Receivable, for discount,	5	3	2	6
Apr.	6	To Cash, for interest,	2	5	—	—
	19	To Peter Nisbet, abated,	16	5	—	—
May	1	To William Boyd my account-current,	19	70	—	—
	7	To Cash, for a penalty,	20	2	2	—
	8	To Cash, for loss of a wager,	20	2	—	—
	9	To George Barclay, abated,	19	27	10	—
July	6	To Cash, for interest,	20	5	—	—
	28	To Cash, for interest,	20	—	12	6
Aug.	6	To Cash, for exchange,	20	2	10	—
	16	To Cash, for exchange,	20	4	—	—
Oct.	25	To G. Lyon my account-current,	31	201	16	—
Nov.	12	To Cash, for interest,	20	1	—	—
		To ditto, transferred from	36	695	17	7
		To Stock, neat gain since January 1st,	1	7309	6	3
				8345	16	7

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			Fol	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Jan.	1 By Sundries, per Journal,	-		9391	1	2
	By Profit and Loss, gained since January 1st,		1	7309	6	3
				16700	7	5
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Mar.	6 By Simon Swan, abated,	-	12	1	10	-
	12 By Cash, for exchange,	-	2	-	7	-
	19 By Cash, for interest,	-	2	-	2	3
Apr.	16 By Cash, for interest,	-	2	12	10	-
May	1 By Cash, for exchange,	-	20	11	4	-
	5 By Sundries,	-	-	1460	-	-
	12 By Cash, gained on a wager,	-	20	3	3	-
	21 By H. V. Beek's account of Goods, for com- mission,	-	21	7	10	11
June	8 By P. Hunter's acct-current, for brokerage,	-	22	4	5	-
	21 By Cash, for 1 month's interest,	-	20	-	3	5
	27 By J. Jessop's acct-current, for commission,	-	24	14	13	6
July	5 By J. Arnot's acct-current, for commission,	-	24	7	2	6
	7 By H. V. Beek's acct-current, for commission,	-	22	-	10	7
	16 By Cash, for interest,	-	20	12	10	-
	17 By P. Hunter's acct-current, for brokerage,	-	22	6	5	-
	24 By J. Lee's account-current, for commission,	-	26	9	2	6
	25 By Cash, for exchange,	-	20	4	-	-
	30 By Cash, for interest,	-	20	1	9	2
Aug.	21 By Simon Short, abated,	-	14	2	-	-
Sept.	12 By G. Roy's account-current, for commission,	-	29	2	18	3
Oct.	11 By Sherry in company, for commission,	-	30	7	8	6
Nov.	1 By G. Roy's account of Sugar, for commission,	-	26	22	-	-
	10 By Cash, for interest of G. Evan's bond,	-	20	15	-	-
Dec.	10 By George Pitt's account of Bills, for com- mission and charges,	-	34	8	13	4
	15 By Voyage to Lisbon in comp. for commission,	-	31	17	5	-
	29 By E. Bell our warehouse, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	-	22	142	15	-
	31 By W. Murray my account in company, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	-	17	56	13	4
	By ditto, transferred from	-	36	65	14	4
				8345	16	7

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
	3	Cash, Dr				
1778						
Jan.	1	To Stock, for ready money, -	1	3000	—	—
	6	To Joseph Martin, borrowed for 3 months, -	5	400	—	—
	11	To Druggets, for 30 pieces, -	7	81	10	—
	15	To Kerseys, in part for 150 pieces, -	8	300	—	—
	18	To Broad Cloth, in part for 16 pieces, -	7	150	14	8
	22	To Sugar, in part for 5 hhds, -	3	50	—	—
	23	To Flax-seed, in part for 50 hhds, -	10	62	10	—
	26	To Bills receivable, in full of Cairns on Sidney, -	5	50	—	—
	27	To Sundries, for goods sold, -	—	120	—	—
Feb.	2	To Sundries, in full, -	—	376	—	—
	3	To Sundries, in full, -	—	320	—	—
	14	To Indian Chints, a balance in barter, -	3	48	—	—
	19	To Bills receiv. in full of Preston on Sidney, -	5	141	13	4
	23	To G. Bryce, in part for rum and sugar, -	14	20	—	—
Mar	12	To Sundries, for a bill with exchange, -	—	70	7	—
	13	To P. Prince, in full of Nisbet's draught, -	16	80	—	—
	16	To G. Smith, in full, -	16	50	—	—
	19	To Sundries, in full of a bill with charges, -	—	60	5	9
	22	To Voyage from Madeira, -	15	200	—	—
	23	To Bills receivable, neat, -	5	246	17	6
	24	To George Knox, for balance, -	10	25	—	—
	27	To Sugar, in part for 4 hhds, -	3	75	—	—
	30	To Voyage to Jamaica, for bounty on Osna- burgs, -	8	37	10	—
Apr.	5	To Sloop Unity, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ freight, -	4	110	—	—
	7	To Sloop Unity, in part for $\frac{1}{4}$ sold, -	4	160	—	—
	11	To Ship Swan, for freight, -	4	85	—	—
	13	To William Murdoch my account-current, -	18	730	9	9
	14	To Tobacco, for old subsidy, -	4	156	5	—
	16	To Profit and Loss, for interest, -	1	12	10	—
	19	To Peter Nisbet, neat, -	16	85	—	—
				7304	13	—

			For	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Jan.	2 By Cambrics, for 56 pieces,	-	6	140	-	-
	4 By Joseph Martin, in full,	-	5	36	-	-
	5 By Druggets, in part for 78 pieces,	-	7	97	10	-
	8 By Jacob Russell, in full,	-	7	97	10	-
	9 By Broad Cloth, in part for 40 pieces,	-	7	330	-	-
	10 By Sundries, for goods bought,	-	-	765	-	-
	12 By Voyage to Jamaica, for charges,	-	8	15	-	-
	16 By Jacob Spencer, lent on bond,	-	9	1000	-	-
	19 By Flax-seed, for freight and charges,	-	10	282	15	-
	31 By Charges of Merchandise this month,	-	11	12	13	4
Feb.	1 By John Vernon, in full for duroys,	-	7	250	-	-
	5 By G. Frankland my account-current,	-	10	100	-	-
	8 By Bills Payable, Key and Granger,	-	11	100	-	-
	9 By Voyage to Boston, for charges,	-	12	90	8	9
	12 By Linen, in part for 80 pieces,	-	3	150	-	-
	16 By George Dennis, in full,	-	13	158	10	-
	24 By Edward Harley, in part,	-	8	100	-	-
	27 By Linen, for balance,	-	3	14	16	-
	28 By Charges of Merchandise this month,	-	11	14	10	6
Mar.	3 By Voy. to Rotterdam, for charg. and $\frac{1}{2}$ freight,	-	15	32	15	-
	5 By Edward Harley, for balance,	-	8	46	-	-
	6 By Simon Swan, paid neat,	-	12	83	10	-
	8 By Profit and Loss, for a silver watch, lost,	-	1	8	5	-
	14 By George Smith, lent,	-	16	50	-	-
	15 By Bills Receivable, for charges of protest,	-	5	-	3	6
	17 By Joseph Martin, in full,	-	5	50	-	-
	21 By Voyage from Madeira,	-	15	370	-	-
	26 By Voyage to Leith, for charges,	-	17	3	10	-
	31 By Charges of Merchandise this month,	-	11	17	14	6
Apr.	4 By Voyage to Perth, for 1 chest China,	-	17	82	6	-
	6 By Profit and Loss, for interest,	-	1	5	-	-
	9 By Edward Harley, in full,	-	8	150	-	-
	By Bills Payable, paid William Murray,	-	11	1002	14	9
	3 By Ship Swan, in part for $\frac{1}{4}$ bought,	-	4	250	-	-
	17 By Sundries, for repairs,	-	-	41	7	2
	20 By Bills Payable, in full,	-	11	100	-	-
	30 By Charges of Merchandise this month,	-	11	14	8	4
	By New Account,	-	20	1241	5	2
				7304	13	-

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N ^o	4	Linen,	Dr	Scotch.		Irish.		F ^c	L. s. d.		
				P ^s	T ^d s	P ^s	T ^d s				
1778											
Jan.	1	To Stock, at 30 d. per yard, for		80	2000			1	250		
	24	To Flax-seed, at 2 s. per yard, for		40	1000			10	100		
	29	To Sundries, in barter, at 3 s. per yd, for				20	500		75		
Feb.	12	To Sundries, at 30 d. per yard, for		80	2000				250		
	22	To Bills Receivable, at 3 s. per yard, for				16	400	5	60		
	27	To Sundries, at 30 d. per yard, for		20	500				62	10	
Mar	1	To Sundries, at 2 s. per yard, for		45	1160				116		
	24	To George Knox, at 2 s. per yard, for		20	500			10	50		
Aug.	23	To E. Hope my account in comp. at 3 s. for				4	100	27	15		
		To Profit and Loss, gained,						36	22	10	10
				286	7160	40	1000		1001		10
	5	Indian Chints,	Dr								
1778						P ^s					
Jan.	1	To Stock, at 4 l. for				100	1		400		
		To Profit and Loss, gained,						36	65		
									465		
	6	Sugar,	Dr			Hds	C.				
1778											
Jan.	1	To Stock, for				20	240	1	550	14	6
May	1	To W. Boyd my account current, per the Rachel,				20	240	19	480		
	2	To Cash, for duties and charges,						20	79		
	4	To Cash, for freight,						20	25		
Oct.	25	To G. Lyon my account current, for				90	810	31	972		
	27	To Cash, for duties and charges,						20	263	13	9
		To Profit and Loss, gained,						36	49	5	6
						130	1290		2419	13	9
	7	Rum,	Dr			P ^{bs}					
1778											
Jan.	1	To Stock, at 40 l. for				30	1		1200		
May	1	To William Boyd my account current, per the Rachel,				40	19		630		
	2	To Cash, for duties and charges,						20	1072		
	4	To Cash, for freight,						20	75		
Oct.	20	To Voyage from Jamaica, for				30	30		520		
	23	To Cash, for duties, freight, and charges,						20	669		
	25	To G. Lyon my account current, for				80	31		1146	4	
	27	To Cash, for duties and charges,						20	1702	13	
Dec.	21	To Cash, for cooperage, &c.						20	1	5	
		To Profit and Loss, gained,						30	321	19	
						180			7338	1	

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Contra,		Cr	Scotch.		Irish.		Fo	L.	s.	d.
			Ps	Yds	Ps	Yds				
1778										
Feb.	9	By Voyage to Boston, for	80	2000	—	—	12	250	—	—
	13	By Sundries, in barter, at 32 d. per yard,	40	1000	—	—	—	133	6	8
	15	By G. Dennis, at 33 d. per yard,	40	1000	—	—	—	137	10	—
July	24	By J. Lee's acct-current, for	106	2660	20	500	26	355	4	2
		By Balance, rem. at 2 s. at 3 s.	20	500	20	500	35	125	—	—
			286	7160	40	1000		1001	—	10

Contra,		Cr			Ps					
1778										
Feb.	6	By John Erskine, at 5 l. for	—	—	15	11		75	—	—
	10	By Lockrams, in barter, at 5 l. for	—	—	10	12		50	—	—
	14	By Sundries, in barter, at 5 l. for	—	—	39	—		150	—	—
	15	By George Dennis, at 5 l. for	—	—	10	13		50	—	—
		By Balance, rem. at 4 l.	—	—	35	35		140	—	—
					100			465	—	—

Contra,		Cr	Hds	C.						
1778										
Jan.	22	By Sundries, at 50 s. per C. for	5	60				150	—	—
	25	By Sundries, at 50 s. per C. for	5	60				150	—	—
	27	By Cash, at 50 s. per C. for	1	12	2			30	—	—
	27	By Linen, in barter, at 50 s. per C. for	1	12	3			30	—	—
	30	By Edward Harley, at 50 s. per C.	2	24	8			60	—	—
Feb.	21	By Bills Receivable, for	1	12	5			30	—	—
	23	By George Bryce, for	1	12	14			30	—	—
Mar	27	By Sundries, at 30 l. per lhd, for	4	48	—			120	—	—
June	15	By Voyage to Hamburg, for	2	24	23			59	17	—
		By Balance, remaining,	108	1026	35			1759	16	9
			130	1290				2419	13	9

Contra,		Cr	Pbs							
1778										
Jan.	27	By Cash, at 45 l. for	2	2				90	—	—
	29	By Linen, in barter, for	1	3				45	—	—
	30	By Edward Harley, at 45 l. for	2	8				90	—	—
Feb.	21	By Bills Receivable, for	1	5				45	—	—
	23	By George Bryce, for	1	14				40	—	—
Mar	1	By Linen, in barter, for	2	3				90	—	—
	10	By Sundries, at 50 l. for	6	—				300	—	—
	17	By Joseph Martin, at 50 l. for	8	5				400	—	—
	29	By Bills Receivable, at 50 l. for	7	5				350	—	—
May	3	By George Barclay, at 55 l. for	2	19				110	—	—
June	7	By Voyage to Leith, for	20	27				891	—	—
Sept	14	By Sundries, at 55 l. for	4	—				220	—	—
		By Balance, remaining,	124	35				4661	1	—
			180					7338	1	—

N ^o					Fo	L.	s.	d.						
8	Tobacco,		Dr											
1778 Jan.	1	To Stock, at 8½ d. per lb. for	<table><tr><td>Hbds</td><td>lb.</td></tr><tr><td>50</td><td>50000</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>—</td></tr></table>	Hbds	lb.	50	50000	—	—		1	1770	16	8
Hbds	lb.													
50	50000													
—	—													
9	India Stock,		Dr											
1778 Jan.	1	To Stock, at 120 per cent. for	N ^o 800	1	960	—	—	—						
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	—	36	122	—	—	—						
					1082	—	—	—						
10	Ship Swan,		Dr											
1778 Jan.	1	To Stock, for my ¼, freighted to Barbadoes,		1	348	10	—	—						
Apr.	13	To Sundries, for ¼ bought,			350	—	—	—						
	17	To Cash, for repairs,		2	30	14	8	—						
		To Profit and Loss, gained,		36	104	5	4	—						
					833	10	—	—						
11	Sloop Unity,		Dr											
1778 Jan.	1	To Stock, for my ½ freighted to Virginia,		1	470	—	—	—						
Apr.	17	To Cash, for repairs,		2	10	12	6	—						
		To Profit and Loss, gained,		36	124	7	6	—						
					605	—	—	—						

LEDGER. A.

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					For	L.	s.	d.
Contra, Cr								
1778		Hhds	lb.					
Mar 3	By Voy. to Rotterd. at $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. for	50	50000	15	468	15	—	—
Apr. 14	By Sundries, for drawback,	—	—	—	1297	4	8	—
	By Profit and Loss, lost,	—	—	36	4	17	—	—
					1770	16	8	—
Contra, Cr								
1778				N ^o				
Apr. 25	By Peter Prince, at $130\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for	400	16	522	—	—	—	—
May 1	By Cash, at 140 per cent. for	400	20	560	—	—	—	—
		800		1082	—	—	—	—
Contra, Cr								
1778								
Apr. 11	By Cash, for freight,	—	—	2	85	—	—	—
July 27	By Cash, for freight,	—	—	20	50	—	—	—
	By Balance, for prime cost,	—	—	35	698	10	—	—
					833	10	—	—
Contra, Cr								
1778								
Apr. 5	By Cash, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ freight,	—	—	2	110	—	—	—
7	By Sundries, for $\frac{1}{4}$ sold,	—	—	—	260	—	—	—
	By Balance, for prime cost of my $\frac{1}{4}$,	—	—	—	235	—	—	—
					605	—	—	—

N ^o	12		Dr	N ^o	Due	For	L.	s.	d.
		<i>Bills Receivable,</i>							
1778									
Jan.	1	To Stock, for John Harris's note,	1	Demd.	1	45			
		Josiah Scot's bill,	2	Feb. 2.		90			
		George Evan's bond,	3	Nov. 11		300			
	17	To Broad Cloth, Preston on Sidney,	4	Feb. 17.	7	141	13	4	
	18	To ditto, Richard Stone on P. Hart,	5	Mar 18	7	100			
	20	To Flax-seed, for 1 on G. Wright,	6	July 20	10	250			
		To ditto for J. Burt's acceptance,	7	July 20	10	200			
	22	To Sugar, for J. Cairns on H. Sidney,	8	Sight	3	50			
	23	To Flax-seed, C. Hume on T. Freeman,	9	May 23	10	100			
	25	To Sugar, Love on Digby,	10	Mar 25	11	100			
Feb.	21	To Sundries, Aiton on Grant.	11	Mar. 3		75			
	23	To G. Bryce, for his bill on J. Keil,	12	Mar 23	14	30			
Mar	10	To Rum, for 1 on John Tod,	13	Mar 12	3	60			
		1 on James Meek,	14	Apr. 9.		70			
	15	To Cash, paid charges of protest- ing Tod's bill, No 13.			2		3	6	
	22	To V. from Madeira, Hunter on Monro,	15	June 22	15	250			
	29	To Rum, Nisbet on Jenkins,	16	June 29	3	350			
Apr.	7	To Sloop Unity, Maxton on Orr,	17	Apr. 17	4	100			
May	9	To G. Barclay, for P. Blair's note,	18	May 19	19	41	5		
Aug	22	To G. Roy's acct of Sugar, P. Tom,	19	Nov. 22	26	251	11	3	
Sept.	14	To Rum, P. Black on Robert Rich,	20	Dec 14	3	140			
	15	To George Roy's account of Sugar, Mather on Ireland,	21	Dec. 15	26	150			
		To ditto, G. Mather's acceptance,	22	Dec. 15		100	12	6	
	17	To Bills Receivable, for 1 on J. Love,	23	Dec. 17	5	100			
	27	To J. Perkins my acct cur. 1 on J. Allon,	24	Oct. 17	29	100			
		1 on J. Finch,	25	Oct. 27		200			
Oct.	15	To Voyage to Guernsey, Harris and Co.	26	Sight	28	220			
	30	To G. Roy's acct of Sugar, S. Crouch,	27	Dec. 30	26	247	16	3	
Nov.	22	To J. Orr my acct of Bills, Skene,	28	Demd.	33	200			
Dec.	25	To J. Arnot's acct current, J. Swift,	29	Feb. 3	24	299	5		
	26	To Ship Charlotte, Harris and Co.	30	Mar 26	24	400			
						4768	6	10	
1778		<i>Joseph Martin,</i>	Dr						
Jan.	4	To Cash, in full,			2	36			
Mar	17	To Sundries, in full for my house,				500			
July	6	To Cash, for principal,			20	400			
						936			

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Jan.	9 By Broad Cloth, for No 1.		7	45	—	—
	26 By Cash, received for No 8.		2	50	—	—
Feb.	2 By Cash, received for No 2.		2	96	—	—
	12 By Linen, for No 10.		3	100	—	—
	17 By House in Fleet-street, for No 5.		13	100	—	—
	19 By Cash, for No 4.		2	141	13	4
	22 By Sundries, for No 11.		—	75	—	—
	24 By Edward Harley, for No 12.		8	30	—	—
Mar.	12 By Cash, sold No 14.		2	76	—	—
	19 By Cash, for No 13. with charges,		2	60	3	6
	23 By Sundries, for No 15.		—	250	—	—
Apr.	12 By Ship Swan, for No 17.		4	100	—	—
June	21 By Cash, for No 18.		2	41	5	—
	22 By Sir Isaac Crisp, for No 9.		6	100	—	—
July	12 By Sundries, for No 6. & 7.		—	450	—	—
	20 By Cash, for No 16.		2	350	—	—
Sept	17 By Sundries, for No 20.		—	140	—	—
Oct.	17 By Cash, for No 26.		2	220	—	—
Nov.	21 By J. Orr my account of Bills, for No 28.		33	200	—	—
	By Balance, for No 3. 19. 21. 22. 23. 24. } 25. 27. 29. & 30. outstanding, }		35	2149	5	—
				4768	6	10

1778	Contra,	Cr				
Jan.	1 By Stock, on demand,		1	36	—	—
Feb.	6 By Cash, borrowed for 3 months,		2	400	—	—
	17 By House in Fleet-street, at 1 month,		13	500	—	—
				936	—	—

LEDGER. A.

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No		Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778 Jan.	<i>Contra,</i>	<i>Cr</i>			
	1 By Stock, per note the 20th of June,	1	120		
1778 Jan.	<i>Contra,</i>	<i>Cr</i>			
	1 By Stock, per account,	1	50		
1778 Jan.	<i>Contra,</i>	<i>Cr</i>			
	1 By Stock, for bonded duties on tobacco,	1	1140	19	8
1778 Aug.	<i>Contra,</i>	<i>Cr</i>			
	15 By Sundries, at 50s. for	<i>Pcs</i> 56	140		
A a					

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
18	<i>Duroys,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778		<i>Pcs</i>				
Jan. 3	To <i>John Vernon</i> , at 25 s. for	200	7	250	—	—
Feb. 22	To <i>Bills Receivable</i> , at 25 s. for	12	5	15	—	—
		212		265	—	—
19	<i>John Vernon,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778						
Feb. 1	To <i>Cash</i> , in full,		2	250	—	—
May 5	To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for a legacy,		1	500	—	—
				750	—	—
20	<i>Druggets,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778		<i>Pcs</i>				
Jan. 5	To <i>Sundries</i> , at 50 s. for	78		195	—	—
Feb. 24	To <i>Edward Harley</i> , at 50 s. for	28	8	70	—	—
	To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , gained,		36	6	10	—
		106		271	10	—
21	<i>Jacob Russel,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778						
Jan. 8	To <i>Cash</i> , in full,		2	97	10	—
	To <i>Balance</i> , due Feb. 15.		35	49	10	—
				147	—	—
22	<i>Broad Cloth,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778		<i>Pcs</i> <i>Yds</i>				
Jan. 9	To <i>Sundries</i> , at 13 s. 6 d. per } yard, for	40	1000	675	—	—
Feb. 24	To <i>E. Harley</i> , at 13 s. per yd, for	8	200	8	130	—
	To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , gained,		36	32	10	—
		48	1200	837	10	—

LEDGER. A.

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					Fo	L.	s.	d.
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr</i>			
1778				<i>Pcs</i>				
June	12	By Cash, at 24 s. for	-	160	20	192	-	-
		By Balance, rem. at 25 s.	-	52	35	65	-	-
		By Profit and Loss, lost,	-	36		8	-	-
				212		265	-	-
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr</i>			
1778								
Jan.	3	By Duroys, at 4 weeks,	-	7		250	-	-
Nov.	13	By Cash, for Cousin's legacy,	-	20		500	-	-
						750	-	-
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr</i>			
1778				<i>Pcs</i>				
Jan.	11	By Cash, at L. 2 : 14 : 4, for		30	2	81	10	-
		By Balance, rem. at 50 s.	-	76	35	190	-	-
				106		271	10	-
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr</i>			
1778								
Jan.	5	By Druggets, on demand,	-	7		97	10	-
June	15	By Voyage to Hamburg, at 8 months,		23		49	10	-
						147	-	-
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr</i>			
1778				<i>Pcs</i>	<i>Yds</i>			
Jan.	13	By G. Young, at 14 s. per yd, for		16	400	9	280	-
	17	By Bills Receivable, at 14 s. } 2 d. per yard, for }		8	200	5	141	13 4
	18	By ditto, at 14 s. 3½ d. for		16	400	5	285	16 8
		By Balance, rem. at 13 s. per yd,		8	200	35	130	-
				48	1200		837	10 -

				For	L.	s.	d.
N ^o 23		<i>Edward Harley,</i>		<i>Dr</i>			
1778							
Jan.	30	To Sundries, at 2 months,	-		150		
Feb.	24	To Sundries, in part,	-		130		
Mar.	5	To Sundries, in full,	-		70		
Apr.	9	To Cash, in full,	-	2	150		
Sept.	21	To Cash, paid our conjunct acceptance,	-	20	300		
Oct.	26	To Samuel Quint my acct of Bills, at 10 days,	-	30	304	10	
					1104	10	
24		<i>Kerseys,</i>		<i>Dr</i>			
1778							
Jan.	10	To Cash, at 72 s. for	-	Pcs 150 2	540		
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	-	36	30		
					570		
25		<i>Fustians,</i>		<i>Dr</i>			
1778							
Jan.	10	To Cash, at 25 s. for	-	Pcs 180 2	225		
26		<i>Voyage to Jamaica,</i>		<i>Dr</i>			
1778							
Jan.	12	To Sundries, per the Hovewell,	-		705		
Aug.	1	To Sundries, per the Brothers,	-		463	10	
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	-	36	105	2	6
					1273	12	6

LEDGER. A.

(8) 189

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
Contra,			Cr			
1778						
Jan.	9	By Broad Cloth, at 3 months,	7	300	—	—
Feb.	24	By Sundries, for goods bought,	—	200	—	—
Sept	5	By Broad Cloth in comp. at 10 days,	28	300	—	—
Nov.	7	By Cash, in full,	20	304	10	—
				1104	10	—
Contra,			Cr			
1778						
Jan.	15	By Sundries, at L. 3, 16s. for		570	—	—
Contra,			Cr			
1778						
June	13	By Sundries, at 24s. 6d. for		220	10	—
		By Profit and Loss, lost,	36	4	10	—
				225	—	—
Contra,			Cr			
1778						
Mar.	30	By Sundries, for bounty and drawback,	—	48	12	6
Apr.	10	By William Boyd my account of Goods,	17	705	—	—
Sept.	25	By Voyage from Jamaica,	30	520	—	—
				1273	12	6

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
27		<i>James Ross,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778	July 12	To Bills Receivable, for Burt on Wright,	5	250	—	—
28		<i>John Edwards,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778	July 12	To Bills Receivable, for Burt's acceptance,	5	200	—	—
29		<i>Drummond's Shoe-factory,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778	Nov. 12	To Cash, for neat account,	20	240	—	—
30		<i>George Young,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778	Jan. 13	To Broad Cloth, at 20 days,	7	280	—	—
31		<i>John Keil,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778	Jan. 15	To Kerseys, at 14 days,	8	270	—	—
32		<i>Jacob Spencer,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778	Jan. 16	To Cash, lent on bond for 3 months,	2	1000	—	—

LEDGER. A.

(9) 191

			For	L.	s.	d.
1778		Contra,	Cr			
Jan. 12	By Voyage to Jamaica, at 6 months,		8	250	—	—
1778		Contra,	Cr			
Jan. 12	By Voyage to Jamaica, at 6 months,		8	200	—	—
1778		Contra,	Cr			
Jan. 12	By Voyage to Jamaica, at 9 months,		8	240	—	—
1778		Contra,	Cr			
Feb. 2	By Cash, in full,		2	280	—	—
1778		Contra,	Cr			
Feb. 3	By Cash, in full,		2	270	—	—
1778		Contra,	Cr			
July 16	By Cash, for principal,		20	1000	—	—

N ^o				Fo	L.	s.	d.
33		<i>Foreign Coin,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778			<i>Moi.</i>				
Jan. 18	To Broad Cloth, at 27 s. for	26	Joan	7	35	2	—
June 13	To Fustians, at 26 s. at 70 s. for	80	30	8	209	—	—
	To Profit and Loss, gained,			36	7	—	—
		106	30		251	2	—
34		<i>Flax-feed,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778			<i>Hds</i>				
Jan. 19	To Sundries, for	250			557	15	—
	To Profit and Loss, gained,			36	229	15	—
					787	10	—
35		<i>George Frankland my</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
	<i>account-current,</i>						
1778							
Feb. 5	To Cash, paid his bill on me to R. Morison,			2	100	—	—
7	To Bills Payable, accepted his to Key and Granger,			11	175	—	—
					275	—	—
36		<i>John Cairns,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778							
Jan. 22	To Sugar, on demand,			3	50	—	—
37		<i>George Knox,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778							
Jan. 24	To Flax-feed, at 2 months,			10	75	—	—
May 18	To H. V. Beek's acct of goods, on demand,			21	54	—	—
Aug. 23	To E. Hope my acct in co. for a bill at sight,			27	45	—	—
					174	—	—

					For	L.	s.	d.
		Contra,		Cr				
1778								
June 14	By P. Prince, at 27 s. at 72 s.		Moi. 106	Joan 30 16		251	2	—
		Contra,		Cr				
1778								
Jan. 20	By Bills Receivable, at 3 l. for		Hds 150		5	450		—
23	By Sundries, at 65 s. for		50			162	10	—
24	By Sundries, at 70 s. for		50			175		—
					250	787	10	—
		Contra,		Cr				
1778								
Jan. 19	By Flax-seed, for 250 hhds,				10	275		—
		Contra,		Cr				
1778								
Feb. 3	By Cash, in full,				2	50		—
		Contra,		Cr				
1778								
Mar 24	By Sundries, in full,					75		—
May 24	By Cash, in full,				20	54		—
Sep 22	By Cash, in full,				20	45		—
						174		—

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
38						
	<i>Adam Love,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778						
Jan. 25	To Sugar, at 40 days,		3	50		
39						
	<i>Charges of Merchandise,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778						
Jan. 31	To Cash, expended this month,	-	2	12	13	4
Feb. 28	To ditto,	-	2	14	10	6
Mar. 31	To ditto,	-	2	17	14	6
Apr. 30	To ditto,	-	2	14	8	4
May 31	To ditto,	-	20	13	15	9
June 30	To ditto,	-	20	14	10	6
July 31	To ditto,	-	20	25	6	8
Aug. 31	To ditto,	-	20	10	18	6
Sep. 29	To ditto,	-	20	14	8	4
Oct. 31	To ditto,	-	20	13	4	8
Nov. 15	To ditto, for shop-rent, &c.	-	20	105		
30	To ditto, expended this month,	-	20	15	14	6
Dec. 31	To ditto,	-	20	34	18	6
				307	4	1
40						
	<i>John Erskine,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778						
Feb. 6	To Indian Chintz, on demand,	-	3	75		
41						
	<i>Bills Payable,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778						
Feb. 8	To Sundries, paid Key and Granger,			175		
Apr. 9	To Cash, paid William Murray and Co.	2	1002	14	9	
20	To Cash, Cheap's to Henry,	2	100			
27	To Peter Prince, Cheap's to Hart,	16	140			
	To Balance, A. Simson, Jan. 10.	35	870			
			2287	14	9	

LEDGER A.

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			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778 Mar. 17	By Joseph Martin, for my draught,		5	50	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Profit and Loss,		36	307	4	1
	Contra,	Cr				
1778 Feb. 8	By Bills Payable, for my draught,		11	75	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778 Feb. 7	By G. Frankland my acct-current, } to Key on Granger, -	Due. at sight	10	175	—	—
Mar. 20	By Sundries, to W. Murray and } Company, -	Apr. 9.	—	1002	14	9
28	By P. Cheap my acct-cur. to J. Henry, } to O. Hart,	Apr. 20	15	100	—	—
		Apr. 27	—	140	—	—
July 10	By Ship Charlotte, to A. Simpson,	Jan. 10.	24	870	—	—
				2287	14	9

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
42		<i>Voyage to Boston,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Feb. 9	To Sundries, per the Sarah,	-	-	1325	8	9
Mar. 2	To G. Flint my acct-current, per the Vernon,	-	15	748	12	6
Apr. 18	To J. Ballantyne my acct-cur. per the Cochran,	-	18	1895	12	6
				3969	13	9
43		<i>Peter Forbes,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
	To Balance, Feb. 9.	-	35	700		
44		<i>Peter Smith,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Aug. 9	To Peter Prince, in full,	-	16	200		
45		<i>Simon Swan,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Mar. 6	To Sundries, in full,	-	-	85		
46		<i>Lockrams,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Feb. 10	To Indian Chints, in barter, at 25s. for	Pcs 40	3	50		
47		<i>Cochineal,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Feb. 13	To Linen, in barter, at 16s. for	lb. 140	3	112		

LEDGER A.

(12) 197

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Apr. 21	By G. Friar my store, per the Sarah,		18	1325	8	9
24	By ditto, per the Vernon,		18	748	12	6
Jan. 26	By ditto, per the Cochran,		18	1895	12	6
				3969	13	9
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Feb. 9	By Voyage to Boston, at 12 months,	-	12	700		
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Feb. 9	By Voyage to Boston, at 6 months,	-	12	200		
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Feb. 9	By Voyage to Boston, at 3 months,	-	12	85		
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance, remaining, at 25 s.	Pcs 40	35	50		
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
June 19	By Ashes, at 16 s, for	lb. 140	23	112		

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
48	Cinnamon,	Dr				
1778 Feb. 13	To Linen, in barter, at 13 s. 4 d. for	lb.	32	3	21	6 8
	To Profit and Loss, gained,		36		2	13 4
					24	
49	Muslin,	Dr				
1778 Feb. 14	To Indian Ghints, in barter, at 3 l. for	Pcs	34	3	102	
50	Cotton,	Dr				
1778 Feb. 15	To G. Dennis, at 8 l. per C. for	C. Q.	42 2	13	340	
51	Cloves,	Dr				
1778 Feb. 15	To George Dennis, at 15 s. for	lb.	8	13	6	
52	George Dennis,	Dr				
1778 Feb. 15	To Sundries, in barter,				187	10
16	To Cash, in full,		2		158	10
	To Balance, March 27.		35		108	
					454	
53	House in Fleet-street,	Dr				
1778 Feb. 17	To Sundries, for prime cost,				600	
May 26	To Royal Bank, for repairs,		21		12	14 6
	To Profit and Loss, gained,		36		12	5 6
					625	

LEDGER. A.

(13) 199

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778 Mar 5	By Edward Harley, at 15 s. for	lb. 32	8	24		
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance, rem. at 3 l.	Pcs 34	35	102		
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance rem. at 8 l. per C.	C. 42 Q. 2	35	340		
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance, remaining, at 15 s.	lb. 8	35	6		
1778 Feb. 15	By Sundries, in barter,			346		
June 27	By John Jessop's acct-current, at 9 months,		24	108		
				454		
1778 Nov. 13	By Cash, for rent till Martinmas,		20	25		
	By Balance, for prime cost,		35	600		
				625		

No			For	L.	s.	d.
54	<i>Raisins,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778		<i>Bl</i>				
Feb. 20	To George Frazer, at 42 s. for	10 14	21			
	To Profit and Loss, gained,	36	1	10		
			22	10		
55	<i>Figs,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778		<i>Bl</i>				
Feb. 20	To George Frazer, at 40 s. for	12 14	24			
	To Profit and Loss, gained,	36	1	4		
			25	4		
56	<i>George Frazer,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778						
Mar 27	To Sugar, in full,	3	45			
57	<i>George Bryce,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778						
Feb. 23	To Sundries, for goods sold,		76			
May 25	To J. Ramsay, my acct-current, on demand,	19	30			
			106			
58	<i>Serges,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778		<i>Pcs</i>				
Feb. 26	To Simon Short, at 42 s. for	100 14	210			
59	<i>Simon Short,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778						
Aug. 21	To Sundries, in full,		210			

LEDGER. A.

(14) 201.

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778		Bl				
Feb. 27	By Linen, at 45 s. for	10	3	22	10	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778		Bl				
Feb. 27	By Linen, at 42 s. for	12	3	25	4	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Feb. 20	By Sundries, at 1 month,		45	45	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Feb. 23	By Sundries, in part,			50	—	—
Mar 1	By Linen, in full,		3	26	—	—
June 5	By Cash, in full,		20	30	—	—
				106	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778		Pcs				
Mar 3	By Voyage to Rotterdam, at 42 s. for	100	15	210	—	—
	Contra	Cr				
1778						
Feb. 26	By Serges, at 6 months,		14	210	—	—
	1 C c					

		Fol	L.	s.	d.
No 60	<i>George Flint my acct-current, Dr</i>				
	<i>To Balance, March 2.</i>	35	748	12	6
1778 Mar.	61 <i>Voyage to Rotterdam, Dr</i>				
	3 <i>To Sundries, per the Vanhoven,</i>		711	10	
	<i>To Profit and Loss, gained,</i>	36	228	19	9
			940	9	9
1778 Mar	62 <i>Voyage from Madeira, Dr</i>				
	7 <i>To Peter Cheap my account-current,</i>	15	240		
	21 <i>To Cash, for freight, duties and charges,</i>	2	370		
	<i>To Profit and Loss, gained,</i>	36	145		
			755		
1778 Mar	63 <i>Peter Cheap my acct-current, Dr</i>				
	28 <i>To Bills Payable,</i>	11	240		

L E D G E R. A.

(15) 203

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778		Contra,	Cr			
Mar.	2	By Voyage to Beston, at 12 months,	12	748	12	6
1778		Contra,	Cr			
Apr.	12	By Sundries, for neat proceeds, &c.	—	940	9	9
1778		Contra,	Cr			
Mar.	22	By Sundries, for sales on the quay,	—	450		
	26	By Voyage to Leith,	17	305		
				755		
1778		Contra,	Cr			
Mar.	7	By Voyage from Madeira,	15	240		

			For	L.	s.	d.
N ^o	64	<i>Peter Prince, (my banker),</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Mar.	10	To Rum, for a draught at sight,	3	80	—	—
Apr.	25	To India Stock, for a draught at sight,	4	522	—	—
June	14	To Foreign Coin, sold him,	10	251	2	—
Oct.	24	To Samuel Quint my account of Bills,	30	515	—	—
Dec.	23	To James Lee's account-current,	26	200	—	—
	24	To John Kemp our account of Bills,	33	710	10	—
		To Balance,	35	1534	8	6
				3813	—	6
	65	<i>Peter Nisbet,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Mar.	10	To Rum, at 2 months,	3	90	—	—
	66	<i>George Smith,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Mar.	14	To Cash, lent him,	2	50	—	—

LEDGER. A.

(16) 205

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Mar.	13 By Cash, for P. Nisbet's draught,	-	2	80	—	—
Apr.	26 By Flour, for my draught,	-	19	220	10	—
	27 By Bills payable, ditto,	-	11	140	—	—
June	19 By Ashes, ditto,	-	23	109	8	—
July	17 By Peter Hunter's account-current, ditto,	-	22	814	—	—
	23 By James Duncan, ditto,	-	24	21	2	6
Aug.	3 By Elias Bell our warehouse, ditto,	-	22	128	—	—
	9 By Peter Smith, ditto,	-	12	200	—	—
	10 By Elias Bell our warehouse, ditto,	-	22	315	—	—
Sept.	5 By Broad Cloth in company, ditto,	-	28	100	—	—
Oct.	4 By Samuel Quint my acct of Bills, ditto,	-	30	500	—	—
	29 By Voyage to St Kitts, ditto,	-	25	170	—	—
Nov.	14 By Jacob Orr my account of Bills, ditto,	-	33	500	—	—
Dec.	7 By J. Kemp our account of Bills, ditto,	-	33	500	—	—
	19 By Robert Ainsley's account of Sugar, ditto,	-	34	15	—	—
				3813	—	6
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Apr.	19 By Sundries, received and abated,	-	—	90	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Mar.	16 By Cash, in full,	-	2	50	—	—

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
67		<i>W. Murray my acct in comp. Dr</i>				
1778						
Mar. 20	To Bills Payable, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ capital,		11	1000	—	—
Dec. 31	To Profit and Loss, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,		1	56	13	4
				1056	13	4
68		<i>Voyage to Leith, Dr</i>				
1778						
Mar. 26	To Sundries, per the Isabella,	-	—	308	10	—
June 7	To Sundries, per the Fanny,	-	—	895	10	—
	To Profit and Loss, gained,	-	36	171	10	—
				1375	10	—
69		<i>Customhouse-debentures, Dr</i>				
1778						
Mar. 30	To Voyage to Jamaica, for 1780 lb. shoes,		8	11	2	6
June 18	To Voyage to Hamburg, for sugar,	-	23	7	11	9
29	To John Jessop's account-current, for leather,		24	47	2	—
				65	16	3
70		<i>J. Gardiner my acct on time, Dr</i>				
1778						
Apr. 3	To Voyage to Leith, at 3 months,	-	17	480	—	—
71		<i>Voyage to Perth, Dr</i>				
1778						
Apr. 4	To Cash, per the Tay,	-	2	83	6	—
	To Profit and Loss, gained,	-	36	16	14	—
				100	—	—
72		<i>W. Boyd my acct of goods, Dr</i>				
1778						
Apr. 10	To Voyage to Jamaica,	-	8	705	—	—
	To Profit and Loss, gained,	-	36	475	—	—
				1180	—	—

LEDGER. A.

(17) 207

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance,	- - -	35	1056	13	4
	Contra,	Cr				
1778	Apr. 3	By John Gardiner my account on time.	17	48c		
	June 16	By Hugh Wilson my account of Rum,	23	895	10	
				1375	10	
	Contra,	Cr				
1778	Sep. 26	By Cash, for drawback received, -	20	54	13	9
		By Balance, - - -	35	11	2	6
				65	16	3
	Contra,	Cr				
1778	July 23	By ditto my account-current, in full,	26	48c		
	Contra,	Cr				
1778	Apr. 28	By Sundries, for neat proceeds of China,		100		
	Contra,	Cr				
1778	Apr. 23	By ditto my account-current, neat proceeds,	19	118c		

			£	s.	d.
N ^o 73	<i>W. Murdoch my acct-current, Dr</i>				
1778	Apr. 12	To Voy. to Rotterdam, at 22 d. for	Guild. 7968	St. 19½	15 730 9 9
74	<i>W. Murdoch my acct of Serges, Dr</i>				
1778	Apr. 12	To Voyage to Rotterdam, on hand,	15	210	
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	36	17	6 8
				227	6 8
75	<i>J. Ballantyne my acct-current, Dr</i>				
		To Balance, Jan. 18.	35	1895	12 6
76	<i>W. Murdoch my acct on time, Dr</i>				
1778	Apr. 18	To ditto my acct of Serges, for 2480 guild. } at 22 d. }	18	227	6 8
77	<i>George Friar my store, Dr</i>				
1778	Apr. 21	To Voyage to Boston, per the Sarah,	12	1325	8 9
	24	To ditto, per the Vernon,	12	748	12 6
June 26		To ditto, per the Cochran,	12	1895	12 6
Dec. 28		To ditto Friar my account-current,	25	250	
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	36	558	6 3
				4778	

			Fo	L.	£s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Apr. 13	By Cash, at 22 d. for	Guild. 7968 St. 19½	2	730	9	9
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Apr. 18	By ditto Murdoch my account on time,		18	227	6	8
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Apr. 18	By Voyage to Boston, per the Cochran, at 9 m.		12	1895	12	6
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
May 28	By H. V. Beek's account-current, in full,		22	227	6	8
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Sep. 18	By Cash, for exchange, at 2 per cent.		20	8		
Dec. 28	By Sundries,			4770		
				4778		
	D d					

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
78						
		<i>W. Boyd my acct-current,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Apr. 23		To ditto, my account of goods, neat proceeds,	17	1180		
79						
		<i>Flour,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Apr. 26		To Peter Prince, at 63 s. for -	2rs 70	16	220	10
80						
		<i>T. Trader my acct of Flour,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Apr. 27		To Flour, consigned for sale, my	2rs 70	19	220	10
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	36		22	
					242	10
81						
		<i>J. Ramsay my acct-current,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Apr. 28		To Voyage to Perth, in his hands,	17	60		
82						
		<i>J. Ramsay my acct on time,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Apr. 28		To Voyage to Perth, June 8.	17	40		
83						
		<i>George Barclay,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
May 3		To Rum, on demand,	3	110		

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	May 1	Contra, Cr By Sundries, per the Rachel,		1180	—	—
1778	Apr. 27	Contra, Cr By T. Trader my account of Flour,	Qrs 70 19	220	10	—
1778	May 22	Contra, Cr By Cash, to account,	Qrs 20	120	—	—
June 11	By Cash, in full of neat proceeds of	70 20	122	10	—	—
				242	10	—
1778	May 25	Contra, Cr By George Bryce, for my bill,	22	30	—	—
June 6	By Cash, in full of his draught on P. Punctual,	20	30	—	—	—
				60	—	—
1778	June 16	Contra, Cr By Hugh Wilson my account-current,	23	40	—	—
1778	May 9	Contra, Cr By Sundries, in composition,		110	—	—

N ^o 84			For	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
		Cash, Dr							
1778		To Old Account, -	1	1241	5	2			
May	1	To Sundries, for India stock,	—	571	4	—			
	9	To George Barclay, in part,	19	41	5	—			
	10	To Insurance-account, premium,	21	18	—	—			
	11	To Royal Bank, (Edinburgh),	21	200	—	—			
	12	To Profit and Loss, on a wager,	1	3	3	—			
	16	To H. V. Beek's account of goods,	21	30	—	—			
	18	To ditto, in part, -	21	160	—	—			
	22	To T. Trader my account of Flour,	19	120	—	—			
	23	To James Elliot, for premium,	21	10	—	—			
	24	To George Knox, in full,	10	54	—	—			
	26	To Royal Bank, -	21	46	15	—			
		To Flax, for 2 matts, -	22	6	—	—			
							2501	12	2
June	1	To George Watt, neat,	22	37	10	—			
	5	To George Bryce, in full,	14	30	—	—			
	6	To J. Ramsay my acct-current,	19	30	—	—			
	9	To Insurance-account,	21	40	—	—			
	11	To T. Trader my acct of Flour,	19	122	10	—			
	12	To Duroys, in full, -	7	192	—	—			
	13	To Fustians, for a balance,	8	11	10	—			
	21	To Sundries, for a note with int.	—	41	8	5			
							504	18	5
July	2	To John Jessop's account-current,	24	400	—	—			
	11	To Ship Charlotte, for outfits,	24	100	—	—			
	14	To Smith's office, for P. Hunter,	23	776	—	—			
	16	To Sundries, for princ. and int.	—	1012	10	—			
	25	To Sundries, for a bill on Key, } with exchange,	—	204	—	—			
	27	To Ship Swan, for freight,	4	50	—	—			
	30	To Sundries, for princ. and int.	—	351	9	2			
							2893	19	2
Aug	2	To Elias Bell our warehouse,	22	412	—	—			
	14	To J. Gardiner my acct-current,	26	280	—	—			
	18	To E. Hope my account-proper,	27	70	—	—			
	23	To ditto my account in company,	27	20	—	—			
	28	To Ship Phenix in co. for freight,	27	30	—	—			
	30	To Elias Bell our warehouse,	22	360	10	—			
							1172	10	—
Sep.		To Sundries, received this } month, per cash-book, }	—	1347	13	9			
Oct.		To ditto, - - -	—	1409	13	—			
Nov.		To ditto, - - -	—	2287	15	—			
Dec.		To ditto, - - -	—	3667	12	—			
							8712	13	9
							15785	13	6

LEDGER. A.

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			For	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
		Contra,	Cr						
1778									
May	2	By Sundries, for duties and charg.		1151	—	—			
	4	By Sundries, for freight,		100	—	—			
	7	By Profit and Loss, for a penalty,	1	2	2	—			
	8	By Profit and Loss, on a wager,	1	2	—	—			
	15	By H. V. Beek's acct of goods,	21	22	9	4			
	31	By Charg. of merchand. this month,	11	13	15	9			
							1291	7	1
June	7	By Voyage to Leith, for charges,	17	4	10	—			
	15	By Voy. to Hamburg, for charges,	23	117	10	8			
	20	By Voyage to Dublin, for charg.	23	2	10	—			
	22	By Sir Isaac Crisp, for a balance,	6	20	—	—			
	25	By H. V. Beek's account-current,	22	8	—	—			
	27	By John Jessop's account-current,	24	399	—	—			
	28	By George Aiton, for packing,	24	1	5	—			
	30	By Char. of merchand. this month,	11	14	10	6			
							567	6	2
July	5	By John Arnot's account-current,	24	292	2	6			
	6	By Sundries, for princ. and int.	—	405	—	—			
	20	By W. Murray my account proper,	25	200	—	—			
	24	By J. Lee's acct-cur. for charg.	26	9	15	10			
	28	By Sundries, for princ. and int.	—	50	12	6			
	31	By Char. of merchand. this month,	11	25	6	8			
							982	17	6
Aug.	4	By Smith's office, for premium,	23	13	10	—			
	6	By Sundries, for a bill, with exch.	—	252	10	—			
	13	By G. Roy's account of Sugar,	26	127	—	—			
	16	By Sundries, for a bill returned,	—	210	9	6			
	21	By Simon Short, paid neat,	14	208	—	—			
	24	By Ship Phoenix in co. with G. Kent,	27	320	—	—			
	25	By ditto, for a bill of repairs,	27	16	10	—			
	29	By Ship Phoenix in co. for prem.	27	18	—	—			
	31	By Char. of merchand. this month,	11	10	18	6			
							1176	18	—
Sept.		By Sundries, paid this month, } per cash-book, -	—	736	8	4			
Oct.		By ditto, - - -	—	426	12	2			
Nov.		By ditto, - - -	—	1132	10	4			
Dec.		By ditto, - - -	—	1799	11	—			
							7933	1	10
		By Balance remaining,	35	—	—	—	3834	2	11
							15785	13	6

(21) 215

				Fo	L.	s.	d.
		Contra,	Cr				
1778							
Nov.	13	By Cash, for rent till Martinmas,	-	20	40	-	-
		By Balance, for prime cost,	-	35	960	-	-
		By Profit and Loss,	-	36	-	10	6
					1000	10	6
		Contra,	Cr				
1778			L.				
May	10	By Cash, at 3 per cent. on the Hynd,	600	20	18	-	-
	14	By J. Elliot, on the Elifabeth,	400	21	10	-	-
June	8	By P. Hunter's ac.-cur. on the Sailwell,	50	22	1	10	-
	9	By Cash, at 4 per C. on the Industry,	1000	20	40	-	-
					69	10	-
		Contra,	Cr				
1778							
May	11	By Cash, for my draught,	-	20	200	-	-
	26	By Sundries, ditto,	-	-	100	-	-
June	4	By Elias Bell our warehouse, ditto,	-	22	800	-	-
		By Balance,	-	35	60	-	-
					1160	-	-
		Contra,	Cr				
1778							
May	23	By Cash, in full of premium,	-	20	10	-	-
		Contra,	Cr				
1778			Flax. Mad.				
May	16	By Cash, at 3 l. for	Matts.	Bar.	20	30	-
	17	By G. Watt, at 9 l. 10 s. for	10	4	22	38	-
	18	By Sundries, at 3 l. at 10 l. for	18	16	-	214	-
	19	By Flax, at 55 s. for	2		22	5	10
						287	10

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
1778	May 17	George Watt, Dr To H.V. Beek's account of Goods, at 10 days,	21	38	—	—
	91	Flax, Dr				
1778	May 19	To H.V. Beek's acct of Goods, at } 55 s. for - }	21	5	10	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained, - }	36	—	10	—
				6	—	—
	92	H.V. Beek's acct-current, Dr				
1778	May 28	To William Murdoch my account on time,	18	227	6	8
	June 1	To George Watt, abated, -	22	—	10	—
	25	To Cash, paid his bill to James Hill, -	20	8	—	—
	July 7	To Sundries, per the Friendship, -	—	21	13	1
				257	9	9
	93	Elias Bell our warehouse, Dr				
1778	June 4	To Royal Bank, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ capital, -	21	800	—	—
	July 4	To Warehouse-bills, for ashes, -	24	144	—	—
	18	To Hooper and Aitcheson, for 50 bags hops,	25	218	15	—
	Aug. 3	To Sundries, per the Unity, -	—	228	—	—
	10	To Peter Prince, for 150 lb. filk, -	16	315	—	—
	Dec. 29	To Profit and Loss, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ gained at Glasg.	1	142	15	—
				1848	10	—
	94	P. Hunter's acct-current, Dr				
1778	June 8	To Sundries, for premium and brokerage,	—	29	15	—
	July 17	To Sundries, for value insured, -	—	820	5	—
				850	—	—

LEDGER. A.

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			£	s.	d.
1778	June 1	Contra, Cr By Sundries, received and abated, -	-	38	-
1778	May 26	Contra, Cr By Cash, for - - - - - Matts. 2	20	6	-
1778	May 21	Contra, Cr By ditto his acct of Goods, for n. proceeds,	21	257	9 9
1778	Aug. 2	Contra, Cr By Cash, for a draught of 400 l. with exch.	20	412	-
	30	By Cash, for a bill, with exchange,	20	360	10
1778	Dec. 27	By Ambrose and Allan, for 80 empty hhds,	26	54	-
		By Warehouse-bills, Feb. 4. -	24	144	-
		By Hooper and Aitcheson, Jan. 18. -	25	218	15
		By Ambrose and Allan, Feb. 3. -	26	46	-
		By Balance, - - - - -	35	613	5
				1848	10
1778	July 13	Contra, Cr By Sundries, lost by the Sailwell, -		850	-

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
95		<i>Smith's Office,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
July	13	To Peter Hunter's acct-current, — Sailwell,	22	800	—	—
Aug.	4	To Cash, paid premium on the Brothers,	20	13	10	—
				813	10	—
96		<i>Voyage to Hamburgh,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
June	15	To Sundries, per the Dolphin,	—	226	17	8
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	36	80	14	1
				307	11	9
97		<i>H. Wilson my acct of Rum,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
June	16	To Voyage to Leith, per the Fanny,	17	895	10	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	36	224	10	—
				1120		
98		<i>H. Wilson my acct-current,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
June	16	To James Ramsay my account on time,	19	40	—	—
99		<i>Ashes,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
June	19	To Sundries, at 41 s. per C. for	Vats. 6 C. 108	221	8	—
100		<i>Voyage to Dublin,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
June	20	To Sundries, per the Anne,	—	223	18	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	36	16	12	—
				240	10	—

LEDGER. A.

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			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778		L.				
June 8	By P. Hunter's acct-cur. on the Sailwell,	800	22	24	—	—
July 14	By Cash, in full, premium retained,	—	20	776	—	—
Aug. 1	By Voyage to Jamaica, on the Brothers,	450	8	13	10	—
				813	10	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
June 18	By Customhouse-debentures,		17	7	11	9
Sep 24	By John Perkins my account-current,		29	300	—	—
				307	11	9
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
July 26	By ditto my account on time, for n. proceeds,		26	1120	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
July 3	By Royal Bank, paid in by him,	—	21	40	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
June 20	By Voyage to Dublin, at 41 s. } Vats. G.					
	per C. for — } 6 108	23	221	8	—	
	Contra,	Cr				
1778						
Aug. 20	By George Ewing my account-current, for n. p.		27	240	10	—

				For	L.	s.	d.
N ^o	101	<i>F. Jessop's acct-current,</i>	Dr				
1778	June 27	To Sundries, per the Leah,	-	-	522	18	6
	102	<i>George Aiton,</i>	Dr				
1778	June 28	To Cash, for packing,	-	20	1	5	-
	103	<i>Warehouse-bills,</i>	Dr				
		To ditto Bell our warehouse,	-	22	144		
	104	<i>J. Arnot's acct-current,</i>	Dr				
1778	July 5	To Sundries, per the Jean, for Antigua,	-	-	299	5	-
	105	<i>James Duncan,</i>	Dr				
1778	July 23	To Peter Prince, in full,	-	16	21	2	6
	106	<i>Ship Charlotte,</i>	Dr				
1778	July 10	To Bills Payable, for prime cost,	-	11	870		
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	-	36	570		

LEDGER. A.

(24) 221

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
		Contra, Cr				
1778						
June 29	By Customhouse-debentures,	-	17	47	2	—
July 2	By Cash, for a draught on him,	-	20	400	—	—
	By Balance,	-	35	75	16	6
				522	18	6
		Contra, Cr				
1778						
June 27	By John Jessop's account-current,	-	24	1	5	—
		Contra, Cr				
1778						
July 4	By ditto our warehouse, to J. Chapman, at 8 m.	22	144	—	—	—
		Contra, Cr				
1778						
Dec. 25	By Bills Receivable, for a draught on J. Swift,	5	299	5	—	—
		Contra, Cr				
1778						
July 7	By H. V. Beek's account-current, on demand,	22	21	2	6	—
		Contra, Cr				
1778						
July 11	By Sundries, for outfits and freight,	—	540	—	—	—
Dec. 26	By Sundries, fold,	—	900	—	—	—
				1440	—	—

			For	L.	s.	d.
N ^o	107	<i>George Urie and Co.</i>	Dr			
1778	July 11	To Ship Charlotte, due on return,	24	44 ^c	—	—
	108	<i>Hooper and Aitcheson,</i>	Dr			
		To Elias Bell our warehouse, Jan. 18.	22	218	15	—
	109	<i>W. Murray my acct-proper,</i>	Dr			
1778	July 20	To Cash, for 100 lb. silk, dispatched per } the Tay, —	20	200	—	—
	110	<i>Snow Roselle,</i>	Dr			
1778	July 21	To George Friar my account-current, cost	25	400	—	—
	111	<i>Voyage to St Kitts,</i>	Dr			
1778	July 21	To G. Friar my acct-current, for a cargo } of provisions, —	25	1200	—	—
Oct.	29	To Peter Prince, for	16	170	—	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained, —	36	430	—	—
				1800	—	—
	112	<i>G. Friar my acct-current,</i>	Dr			
1778	Dec. 28	To ditto my store, for cash received at Boston,	18	2400	—	—

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778		Contra, Cr				
Dec.	13	By Cash, in full for freight,	20	440	—	—
1778		Contra, Cr				
July	18	By Elias Bell our warehouse, at 6 months,	22	218	15	—
1778		Contra, Cr				
Sept.	1	By Brocades, for 3 pieces, 20 yards each,	27	45	—	—
		By Balance,	35	155	—	—
				200	—	—
		Contra, Cr				
		By Balance, for prime cost,	35	400	—	—
1778		Contra, Cr				
Oct.	25	By George Lyon my account-current, for n. p.	31	1800	—	—
1778		Contra, Cr				
July	21	By Sundries, for snow Roselle and cargo,	—	1600	—	—
Sept.	18	By Cash, for Greig on Fullarton, at 60 days } fight,	20	400	—	—
	28	By ditto Friar my store, for commission, fees, &c.	18	250	—	—
		By Balance,	35	150	—	—
				2400	—	—

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
113		<i>J. Gardiner my acct-current,</i>	Dr			
1778	July 23	To ditto my account on time,	17	480	—	—
114		<i>J. Lee's acct-current,</i>	Dr			
1778	July 24	To Sundries, per the Susannah for Philad.	—	374	2	6
Aug.	16	To Cash, for his bill, with charges of protest,	20	206	9	6
				580	12	—
115		<i>H. Wilson my acct on time,</i>	Dr			
1778	July 26	To ditto my account of rum, for n. proceeds,	23	1120	—	—
116		<i>J. Macfee my acct-current,</i>	Dr			
1778	Aug. 6	To Cash, for a bill on G. Murdoch, at sight,	20	250	—	—
	8	To John Gardiner my account-current,	26	200	—	—
				450	—	—
117		<i>Ambrose and Allan,</i>	Dr			
1778	Dec. 27	To E. Bell our warehouse, for 80 empty hhds,	22	54	—	—
		To ditto, due Feb. 3.	22	46	—	—
				100	—	—
118		<i>G. Roy's acct of Sugar,</i>	Dr			
1778	Aug. 13	To Cash, for duties, freight, and charges on	Hds 30 20	127	—	—
Nov.	1	To Sundries, for charges and commission,	—	25	—	—
		To ditto his account-current, for n. proceeds,	29	598	—	—
				750	—	—

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778		Contra, Cr				
Aug. 8	By James Macfee my account-current,		26	200		
14	By Cash, for my draught to T. Tait,		20	280		
				480		
1778		Contra, Cr				
July 25	By Cash, for a bill on Robert Hay,		20	200		
Dec. 23	By P. Prince, for a draught on P. Crawford,		16	200		
	By Balance,		35	180	12	
				580	12	
1778		Contra, Cr				
Sep. 4	By Royal Bank, in full,		21	1120		
1778		Contra, Cr				
Aug. 1	By Voyage to Jamaica, per the Brothers,		8	450		
1778		Contra, Cr				
Aug. 3	By Elias Bell our warehouse, at 6 months,		22	100		
1778		Contra, Cr				
Aug. 22	By Bills Receivable, for	Hds.	10	5	251	11 3
Sep. 15	By ditto, for		10	5	250	12 6
Oct. 30	By ditto, for		10	5	247	16 3
					750	
	F f					

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
119		<i>E. Hope my acct in comp. Dr</i>				
1778						
Aug.	15	To Cambrics, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ of 56 pieces, at 50 s.	6	70	—	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained, -	36	10	—	—
				80	—	—
120		<i>E. Hope my acct-proper, Dr</i>				
1778						
Aug.	15	To Cambrics, for 28 pieces, at 50 s.	6	70	—	—
121		<i>G. Ewing my acct-current, Dr</i>				
1778						
Aug.	20	To Voyage to Dublin, for neat proceeds,	23	240	10	—
122		<i>Sh. Phenix in co. with G. Kent, Dr</i>				
1778						
Aug.	24	To Sundries, for prime cost, -	—	640	—	—
	25	To Cash, for a bill of repairs, -	20	16	10	—
	29	To Cash, paid premium on 600 l.	20	18	—	—
		To G. Kent's acct in comp. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	27	112	15	—
		To Profit and Loss, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	36	112	15	—
				900	—	—
123		<i>G. Kent's acct in comp. Dr</i>				
1778						
Oct.	12	To Cash, for his $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. proceeds on sherry,	20	122	8	9
		To Balance, -	35	432	15	—
				555	3	9
124		<i>Brocades, Dr</i>				
1778						
Sep.	1	To W. Murray my acct-pro- } per, at 15 s. per yd, }	Pcs. 3	Yds. 60	25	45

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		Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Aug. 23	Contra,	Cr		
		By Sundries, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ of neat proceeds,		80	
1778	Aug. 18	Contra,	Cr		
		By Cash, in full,	20	70	
1778	Sept. 13	Contra,	Cr		
		By Arthur Gwin my account-current,	29	240	10
1778	Aug. 28	Contra,	Cr		
		By Cash, for $\frac{1}{2}$ month's freight,	20	30	
Dec. 8		By Cash, in full for freight,	20	170	
11		By Mr Jones and Company, sold,	34	700	
				900	
1778	Aug. 24	Contra,	Cr		
		By Ship Phenix in comp. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ of price,	27	320	
Sept. 28		By ditto his acct proper, for his $\frac{1}{2}$ of sherry,	30	118	5
Oct. 11		By Sherry in company, for his $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	30	4	3
		By Ship Phenix in comp. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	27	112	15
				555	3
		Contra,	Cr		
		By Balance, rem. at 15 s. per yd,	Pcs 3	Yds. 60	35
				45	

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							For	L.	s.	d.
Contra,							Cr			
1778				Bs	Pcs	Yds.				
Sept.	6	By Voy. to Guernsf. in co. at 10 s.	}	2	10	400	28	200	—	—
		per yard, for								
	7	By C. Snell, at 12 s. per yard,		2	10	400	29	240	—	—
	8	By Cash, at 11 s. 6 d. per yd, for		2	10	400	20	230	—	—
	11	By Sundries, at 12 s. 6 d. p. yd, for		2	10	400	—	250	—	—
		By Voy. to Guernsf. in co. gained,					28	20	—	—
				8	40	1600		940	—	—
Contra,							Cr			
1778										
Sept.	5	By Broad Cloth in comp. paid by him,					28	200	—	—
		By ditto his acct in co. for neat proceeds,					28	309	10	8
								509	10	8
Contra,							Cr			
1778										
Sept.	5	By Broad Cloth in comp. paid by him,					28	100	—	—
		By ditto his acct in comp. for neat proceeds,					28	309	10	8
								409	10	8
Contra,							Cr			
1778										
Sept.	5	By ditto his account proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$,					28	266	13	4
		By Broad Cloth in comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,					28	42	17	4
								309	10	8
Contra,							Cr			
1778										
Sept.	5	By ditto his account proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$,					28	266	13	4
		By Broad Cloth in comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,					28	42	17	4
								309	10	8
Contra,							Cr			
1778										
Oct.	15	By Bills Receivable, for neat proceeds,					5	220	—	—
		By Broad Cloth in company, for charges,						2	—	—
								222	—	—

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Contra,	Cr				
Sep. 22	By Cash, in full,	-	20	240	—	—
1778	Contra,	Cr				
Sep. 22	By Cash, in full,	-	20	100	—	—
1778	Contra,	Cr				
Nov. 1	By ditto his acct of Sugar, for neat proceeds,	26	598	—	—	—
1778	Contra,	Cr				
Sep. 12	By George Roy's account-current,	-	29	291	7	6
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance, for value,	-	35	200	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778	By Bills Receivable, at 35 s. 3 d. for	Flemish L. s. 528 15	5	300	—	—
Sep. 27	2					

			For	L.	s.	d.
N ^o	137	<i>Voyage from Jamaica,</i>	Dr			
1778						
Sep.	25	To <i>Voyage to Jamaica</i> , for 30 punch. rum,	8	520	—	—
	138	<i>Sherry in co. with G. Kent,</i>	Dr			
1778						
Sep.	28	To <i>Richard Owen</i> , at 26 l. for	Pps 4 30	104	—	—
		at 26 l. 10s. for	5	132	10	—
Oct.	11	To <i>Sundries</i> , for charges and commif.		10	10	6
		To <i>G. Kent's acct in co.</i> for his $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	27	4	3	9
		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for my $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	36	4	3	9
			9	225	8	—
	139	<i>Richard Owen,</i>	Dr			
1778						
Oct.	3	To <i>Cash</i> , in full,	20	236	10	—
	140	<i>G. Kent's acct-proper,</i>	Dr			
1778						
Sep.	28	To ditto his acct in co. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ of sherry,	27	118	5	—
	141	<i>S. Quint my acct of Bills,</i>	Dr			
1778						
Oct.	2	To <i>Cash</i> , remitted for sale, Barland on } Banks at 40 days,	20	300	—	—
		To ditto, Dawson on Dobby, at 60 days,		500	—	—
		To ditto, exchange $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		4	—	—
	4	To <i>P. Prince</i> , for a bank-bill, at 30 days date,	16	500	—	—
	6	To <i>Cash</i> , rem. Primrose on Piercy, at 90 days	20	300	—	—
		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , gained,	36	31	10	—
				1635	10	—
	142	<i>Edward Turner,</i>	Dr			
1778						
Oct.	5	To <i>Sherry in comp.</i> on demand,	30	25	—	—

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			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Oct. 20	Contra, <i>Cr</i>				
		By Rum, which per invoice cost	3	520		
1778	Oct. 5	Contra, <i>Cr</i>				
		By Sundries, at 29 l. for	5	145		
	9	By Cash, at 27 l. 12 s. for	4 20	110	8	
			9	255	8	
1778	Sept. 28	Contra, <i>Cr</i>				
		By Sherry in company, on demand,	30	236	10	
1778	Oct. 1	Contra, <i>Cr</i>				
		By Cash, in full,	20	118	5	
1778	Oct. 22	Contra, <i>Cr</i>				
		By Cash, for Barland on Banks, Dawson } on Dobby,	20	816		
	24	By P. Prince, in full of the bank-bill rem.	16	515		
	26	By Edward Harley, for Primrose on Piercy,	8	304	10	
				1635	10	
1778	Oct. 10	Contra, <i>Cr</i>				
		By Cash, in full,	20	25		

N ^o				For	L.	s.	d.
1778	Oct.	143	<i>Lottery-Tickets,</i>	Dr			
		13	To Cash, paid for No 542. & 788.	-	20	30	
			To Profit and Loss, gained,	-	36	1970	
		144				2000	
1778	Oct.	144	<i>Three per cent. Annuities,</i>	Dr			
		16	To Lottery-Tickets, for a prize of	-	31	2000	
1778	Oct.	145	<i>G. Lyon my acct-current,</i>	Dr			
		25	To Voyage to St Kitts, for neat proceeds,		25	1800	
			To Balance,	-	35	520	
		146				2320	
1778	Nov.	146	<i>Flowered Stuffs,</i>	Dr			
		2	To James Ward, at 3 l. for	Pcs 70	31	210	
		147	<i>James Ward,</i>	Dr			
			To Balance,	-	35	210	
1778	Nov.	148	<i>Voyage to Lisbon in comp.</i>	Dr			
		3	To Sundries, per the Thistle,	-		980	
		15	To Profit and Loss, for my commission,	-	1	17	5
			To S. King's acct in comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	32	50	18	4
			To John Oker ditto,	32	50	18	4
			To Profit and Loss, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	36	50	18	4
						1150	

			For	L.	s.	d.
1778		Contra,				
Oct. 16		By Three per cent. annuities, for a prize of	31	2000	—	—
		Contra,				
		By Balance,	35	2000	—	—
1778		Contra,				
Oct. 25		By Sundries, per the Roselle,	—	2320	—	—
1778		Contra,				
Nov. 3		By Voyage to Lisbon in comp. at 3 l. for	70	31	210	—
1778		Contra,				
Nov. 2		By Flowered Stuffs, at 3 months,	31	210	—	—
1778		Contra,				
Dec. 12		By P. Jenkins our acct-current,	34	1150	—	—

N ^o			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Nov.	149	<i>S. King's acct-proper, Dr</i>			
		3	To ditto his acct in co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Voy. to Lisb.	32	326	13 4
		5	To Sundries, paid to him,	—	122	6 8
		6	To ditto his acct in co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Oil,	32	210	—
					660	—
1778	Nov.	150	<i>J. Oker's acct-proper, Dr</i>			
		3	To ditto his acct in co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Voy. to Lisb.	32	326	13 4
		6	To ditto his acct in co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Oil,	32	210	—
		17	To Simon King's acct-proper, paid to him,	32	10	—
					546	13 4
1778	Dec.	151	<i>S. King's acct in comp. Dr</i>			
		6	To Canary in comp. for 2 pipes withdrawn,	33	76	—
			To Balance,	35	540	8
					616	8
1778	Dec.	152	<i>J. Oker's acct in comp. Dr</i>			
		6	To Canary in comp. for 2 pipes withdrawn,	33	76	—
			To Balance,	35	540	8
					616	8
1778	Nov.	153	<i>Oil in co. with S. K. &c. Dr</i>			
		6	To George Wood, at 21 l. for	30	630	—
		5	To James Grant, abated,	33	14	8
			To Profit and Loss, for my commission,	36	7	—
			To S. King's acct in co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	32	21	7 4
			To John Oker ditto,	32	21	7 4
			To Profit and Loss, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	36	21	7 4
					715	10
1778	Nov.	154	<i>George Wood, Dr</i>			
		16	To Sundries, in full,	—	630	—

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Contra,	Cr				
Nov.	3 By Voy. to Lisbon in comp. for 300 pcs ferges,		31	450	—	—
	16 By George Wood, paid by him,		32	120	—	—
	17 By Sundries, to even accounts,		—	90	—	—
				660	—	—
1778	Contra,	Cr				
Nov.	3 By Voy. to Lisbon in co. for 90 pieces frieze,		31	270	—	—
	5 By Simon King's account-proper, paid by him,		32	56	13	4
	16 By George Wood, paid by him,		32	220	—	—
				546	13	4
1778	Contra,	Cr				
Nov.	3 By ditto his ac. proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Voy. to Lisb.		32	326	13	4
	6 By ditto his account-proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Oil,		32	210	—	—
	By Voyage to Lisbon in co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,		31	50	18	4
	By Oil in company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,		32	21	7	4
	By Canary in company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,		33	7	1	8
				616	—	8
1778	Contra,	Cr				
Nov.	3 By ditto his ac. proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Voy. to Lisb.		32	326	13	4
	6 By ditto his account-proper, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ of Oil,		32	210	—	—
	By Voyage to Lisbon in co. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,		31	50	18	4
	By Oil in company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,		32	21	7	4
	By Canary in company, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,		33	7	1	8
				616	—	8
1778	Contra,	Cr				
Nov.	21 By James Grant, for	Tuns	1	33	24	—
	23 By Sundries, at 23 l. 10 s. for	9	—	211	10	—
	27 By Canary in co. with ditto, in barter for	20	33	480	—	—
		30		715	10	—
1778	Contra,	Cr				
Nov.	6 By Oil in company, on demand,		32	630	—	—

N ^o					For	L.	s.	d.
	155	Jacob Orr my acct of Bills,	Dr					
			D	Exch.				
1778				L. s. d.				
Nov.	9	To Cash, rem. Wedder on Brent,	90	3	20	300	—	—
	14	To P. Prince, for Crumpet on Craig,	60		16	500	—	—
	24	To Bills Rec. for Borrel's on Blanter,	80		5	200	—	—
	26	To Cash, for charges of protest,			20	—	2	6
		To Profit and Loss, gained by exch.	17	18	36	—	—	—
		To Balance, due,			35	355	4	4
					20	18	1355	6 10
	156	House-expences,	Dr					
1778								
Nov.	14	To Cash, for house-rent, window-tax, &c.	20		58	—	—	—
Dec.	31	To Cash, laid out since the 1st of January,	20		300	—	—	—
						358	—	—
	157	James Grant,	Dr					
1778								
Nov.	21	To Oil in company, on demand,	32		24	—	—	—
	158	John Whiston,	Dr					
1778								
Nov.	23	To Oil in company, on demand,	32		100	—	—	—
	159	Canary in co. with S. K. and J. O.	Dr					
1778			Pp					
Nov.	27	To Oil in co. with ditto, in barter for	12	32	480	—	—	—
		To Profit and Loss, for my commission,	36		2	15	—	—
		To S. King's acct in comp. for his $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	32		7	1	8	—
		To John Oker ditto,	32		7	1	8	—
		To Profit and Loss, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	36		7	1	8	—
						504	—	—
	160	J. Kemp our acct of Bills,	Dr					
1778								
Dec.	4	To Cash, rem. Anderson on Burt, at 20 days,	20		400	—	—	—
		Ker on Butler, at 30 days,	—		200	—	—	—
		Exchange paid,	—		6	—	—	—
	7	To P. Prince, for Hunter on Knox, at 40 days,	16		500	—	—	—
	10	To Cash, for Crawford on Kennet, at 10 days,	20		400	—	—	—
		Burnet on Bell, at 20 days,	—		300	—	—	—
		To John Kemp's acct in co. for his $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	34		13	5	—	—
		To Profit and Loss, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	36		13	5	—	—
						1832	10	—

		Contra,	Cr	D. Exch.	Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778				L. s. d.				
Nov.	8	By Cash, drawn at	-	31 2 18	20	91	13	4
	16	By Cash, to D. Swinton,	-	30 4 -	20	200	-	-
		to ditto,	-	60 1 -	-	100	-	-
	20	By Cash, to Peter Ward,	-	10 6 -	20	300	-	-
		to ditto,	-	20 4 -	-	400	-	-
	22	By Sundries, to J. Skene,	-	3 -	-	200	-	-
	28	By Arthur Gwin my acct-current,	-		29	50	17	6
		By Pr. and Loss, for commiff. L. 5 17			-	-	-	-
		for postage, 0 10			-	-	-	-
		for interest, 6 9			-	-	-	-
					36	12	16	-
				20 1 8		1355	6	10
		Contra,	Cr					
		By Profit and Loss,	-	-	36	358	-	-
1778	5	Contra,	Cr					
Dec.		By Sundries, in composition,	-	-	-	24	-	-
1778	29	Contra,	Cr					
Nov.		By Cash, in full,	-	-	20	100	-	-
1778	3	Contra,	Cr					
Dec.	6	By Cash, at 46 l. for	-	6	20	276	-	-
		By Sundries, at 38 l. for	-	6	-	228	-	-
				12		504	-	-
1778	20	Contra,	Cr					
Dec.		By Cash, in full for A on B, K on B, H } on K, exchange 2 per cent.	-	-	20	1122	-	-
	24	By Peter Prince, in full for C on K, and } B on B, exchange 1½ per cent.	-	-	16	710	10	-
						1832	10	-

N ^o				Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	161	Canary, Dr	Pps				
Dec.	6	To Canary in company, retained,	2	33	76	—	—
	162						
1778		G. Pitt's acct of Bills, Dr					
Dec.	6	To ditto his ac.-cur. for his bill on D. Turner,	34	933	18	8	
	10	To ditto his acct-cur. for Steel on Stamford,	34	750	—	—	
		To Profit and Loss, for commission and char.	1	8	13	4	
		To G. Pitt's account-current, for neat gain,	34	36	2	7	
					1728	14	7
	163						
1778		G. Pitt's acct-current, Dr					
Dec.	18	To ditto his account of Bills, fold his on D. Turner,	34	941	4	7	
		To ditto his acct of Bills, fold Steel on Stamford,	34	787	10	—	
					1728	14	7
	164						
1778		Mr Jones and Co. Dr					
Dec.	11	To Ship Phenix in comp. at 3 months,	27	700	—	—	
	165						
1778		P. Jenkins our acct-current, Dr					
Dec.	12	To Voy. to Lisbon in comp. for neat proceeds,	31	1150	—	—	
	166						
1778		R. Ainsley's acct of Sugar, Dr					
Dec.	17	To Cash, for charges on	Hds. 40	20	18	10	6
	18	To Cash, for duties,	20	113	17	—	
	19	To Sundries, for freight,	—	40	—	—	
					172	7	6
	167						
1778		G. Friar my acct on time, Dr					
Dec.	28	To ditto Friar my store, for debts outstanding,	18	1200	—	—	
	168						
		J. Kemp's acct in comp. Dr					
		To Balance,	35	13	5	—	
		2					

LEDGER. A.

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				Fo	L.	s.	d.
		Contra,	Cr	Pps			
		By Balance, remaining,	-	2 35	76	-	-
1778		Contra,	Cr				
Dec.	18	By ditto his ac.-cur. fold his bill on D. Turner,		34	941	4	7
	19	By ditto his acct-cur. fold Steel on Stamford,		34	787	10	-
					1728	14	7
1778		Contra,	Cr				
Dec.	6	By ditto his acct of Bills, for his on D. Turner,		34	933	18	8
	10	By ditto his acct of Bills, for Steel on Stamford,		34	750	-	-
		By ditto his acct of Bills, for neat gain,		34	36	2	7
		By Balance,	-	35	8	13	4
					1728	14	7
		Contra,	Cr				
		By Balance, March 11.	-	35	700	-	-
1778		Contra,	Cr				
Dec.	14	By Cash, for my draught to Harris and Co.		20	1150	-	-
		Contra,	Cr				
			Hds.				
		By Balance, remaining,	-	40 35	172	7	6
		Contra,	Cr				
		By Balance,	-	35	1200	-	-
		Contra,	Cr				
		By ditto Kemp our account of Bills,	-	33	15	5	-

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
169		Balance,	Dr			
1778						
Dec.	28	To G. Friar my store, for goods on hand,	18	1170	—	—
	31	To Cash, remaining,	20	3834	2	11
		To Linen, rem. 500 yds at 2 s. 500 yds at 3 s.	3	125	—	—
		To Indian Chints, rem. 35 pieces, at 4 l.	3	140	—	—
		To Sugar, rem. 108 hhds, — 1026 C.	3	1759	16	9
		To Rum, rem. 124 puncheons,	3	4661	1	—
		To Ship Swan, for prime cost of my $\frac{1}{4}$,	4	698	10	—
		To Sloop Unity, for ditto of my $\frac{1}{4}$ rem.	4	235	—	—
		To Bills Receivable, as per account,	5	2149	5	—
		To Duroys, rem. 52 pieces, at 25 s.	7	65	—	—
		To Druggets, rem. 76 pieces, at 50 s.	7	190	—	—
		To Broad Cloth, rem. 8 pcs, — 200 yds, at 13 s.	7	130	—	—
		To Lockrams, rem. 40 pieces, at 25 s.	12	50	—	—
		To Muslin, rem. 34 pieces, at 3 l.	13	102	—	—
		To Cotton, rem. 42 C. 2 Q. at 8 l. per C.	13	340	—	—
		To Gloves, rem. 8 lb at 15 s.	13	6	—	—
		To House in Fleet-street, for prime cost,	13	600	—	—
		To William Murray my account in company,	17	1056	13	4
		To Customhouse-debentures,	17	11	2	6
		To House at Charing cross, for prime cost,	21	960	—	—
		To Royal Bank,	21	60	—	—
		To Elias Bell our warehouse,	22	613	5	—
		To John Jessop's account-current,	24	75	16	6
		To William Murray my account proper,	25	155	—	—
		To Snow Roselle, for prime cost,	25	400	—	—
		To George Friar my account-current,	25	150	—	—
		To James Lee's account-current,	26	180	12	—
		To Brocades, rem. 3 pieces, — 60 yards, at } 15 s. per yard,	27	45	—	—
		To Household-furniture, for value,	29	200	—	—
		To Three per cent. annuities,	31	2000	—	—
		To Canary, remaining 2 pipes,	34	76	—	—
		To George Pitt's account-current,	34	8	13	4
		To Mr Jones and Company, March 11.	34	700	—	—
		To Robert Ainsley's account of Sugar, rem.	34	172	7	6
		To George Friar my account on time,	34	1200	—	—
				24320	5	10

	For	L.	s.	d.
<i>Contra,</i>				
	<i>Cr</i>			
By <i>Jacob Ruffel</i> , due Feb. 15.	7	49	10	—
By <i>Bills Payable</i> , A. Simpson, Jan. 10.	11	870	—	—
By <i>Peter Forbes</i> , Feb. 9.	12	700	—	—
By <i>George Dennis</i> , March 27.	13	108	—	—
By <i>G. Flint my account-current</i> , March 2.	15	748	12	6
By <i>Peter Prince</i> ,	16	1534	8	6
By <i>J. Ballantyne my acct-current</i> , Jan. 18.	18	1895	12	6
By <i>George Kent's account in company</i> ,	27	432	15	—
By <i>Robert Nairn's account proper</i> ,	28	72	17	4
By <i>Charles Maxton's account proper</i> ,	28	72	17	4
By <i>George Roy's account-current</i> ,	29	303	14	3
By <i>George Lyon my account-current</i> ,	31	520	—	—
By <i>James Ward</i> , Feb. 2.	31	210	—	—
By <i>S. King's account in company</i> ,	32	540	—	8
By <i>John Oker ditto</i> ,	32	540	—	8
By <i>Jacob Orr my account of bills</i> ,	33	355	4	4
By <i>John Kemp's account in company</i> ,	34	13	5	—
By <i>Stock</i> , the neat of my estate,	1	15353	7	9
		24320	5	10

N ^o			F ^o	L.	s.	d.
170	<i>Profit and Loss,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
	To Tobacco, lost,	-	4	4	17	—
	To Duroys,	-	7	8	—	—
	To Fustians,	-	8	4	10	—
	To Charges of merchandise,	-	11	307	4	1
	To House at Charing-cross,	-	21	—	10	6
	To Jacob Orr my account of bills,	-	33	12	16	—
	To House-expences,	-	33	358	—	—
	To ditto, transported to	-	1	6514	14	4
				7210	11	11

Contra,	Gr	Fo	L.	s.	d.
By Linen, gained,	-	3	22	10	10
By Indian Chints,	-	3	65	—	—
By Sugar,	-	3	49	5	6
By Rum,	-	3	321	19	—
By India Stock,	-	4	122	—	—
By Ship Swan,	-	4	104	5	4
By Sloop Unity,	-	4	124	7	6
By Druggets,	-	7	6	10	—
By Broad Cloth,	-	7	32	10	—
By Kerseys,	-	8	30	—	—
By Voyage to Jamaica,	-	8	105	2	6
By Foreign Coin,	-	10	7	—	—
By Flax-seed,	-	10	229	15	—
By Cinnamon,	-	13	2	13	4
By House in Fleet-street,	-	13	12	5	6
By Raisins,	-	14	1	10	—
By Figs,	-	14	1	4	—
By Voyage to Rotterdam,	-	15	228	19	9
By Voyage from Madeira,	-	15	145	—	—
By Voyage to Leith,	-	17	171	10	—
By Voyage to Perth,	-	17	16	14	—
By W. Boyd my account of goods,	-	17	475	—	—
By W. Murdoch my account of Serges,	-	18	17	6	8
By George Friar my store,	-	18	558	6	3
By Thomas Trader my account of Flour,	-	19	22	—	—
By Insurance-account,	-	21	19	10	—
By Flax,	-	22	—	10	—
By Voyage to Hamburg,	-	23	80	14	1
By Hugh Wilson my account of Rum,	-	23	224	10	—
By Voyage to Dublin,	-	23	16	12	—
By Ship Charlotte,	-	24	570	—	—
By Voyage to St Kitts,	-	25	430	—	—
By Edward Hope my account in company,	-	27	10	—	—
By Ship Phenix in company,	-	27	112	18	—
By Broad Cloth in company, for commission,	-	28	9	8	—
By ditto, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	-	28	42	17	4
By Sherry in company, for my $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	-	30	4	3	9
By Samuel Quint my account of Bills,	-	30	31	10	—
By Lottery-Tickets,	-	31	1970	—	—
By Voyage to Lisbon in company,	-	31	50	18	4
By Oil in company, for my commission,	-	32	7	—	—
By ditto, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	-	32	21	7	4
By Jacob Orr my account of Bills,	-	33	17	1	8
By Canary in company, for my commission,	-	33	2	15	—
By ditto, for my $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	-	33	7	1	8
By John Kemp our account of Bills,	-	33	13	5	—
By ditto, transported to	-	1	695	17	7
			7210	11	11

T R I A L B A L A N C E.

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Trial Balance.		Dr Sides.						Cr Sides.					
		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
1	Stock, -	1346	19	8				9391	1	2			
	Profit and Loss, -	340	12	9				1831	2	3			
					1687	12	5				11222	3	5
2	Cash, -	7304	13					6063	7	10			
20	Cash, -	14544	8	4				11951	10	7			
					21849	1	4				18014	18	5
3	Linen, -	978	10					876		10			
	Indian Chints, -	400						325					
	Sugar, -	2370	8	3				659	17				
	Rum, -	7016	2					2677					
					10765		3				4537	17	10
4	Tobacco, -	1770	16	8				1765	19	8			
	India Stock, -	960						1082					
	Ship Swan, -	729	4	8				135					
	Sloop Unity, -	480	12	6				370					
					3940	13	10				3352	19	8
5	Bills Receivable, -				4768	6	10				2619	1	10
7	Duroys, -	265						191					
	Druggets, -	265						81	10				
	Jacob Ruffel, -	97	10					147					
	Broad Cloth, -	805						707	10				
					1432	10					1128		
8	Kerseys, -	540						570					
	Fustians, -	225						220	10				
	Voyage to Jamaica, -	1168	10					1273	12	6			
					1933	10					2064	2	6
10	Foreign Coin, -	244	2					251	2				
	Flax-seed, -	557	15					787	10				
					801	17					1038	12	
11	Charges of Merchandise, -	307	4	1									
	Bills Payable, -	1417	14	9							2287	14	9
					1724	18	10						
12	Peter Forbes, -										700		
	Lockrams, -				50								
13	Cinnamon, -	21	6	8				24					
	Muslin, -	102											
	Cotton, -	340											
	Cloves, -	6											
	George Dennis, -	346						454					
	House in Fleet-street, -	612	14	6				25					
					1428	1	2				503		
14	Raisins, -	21						22	10				
	Figs, -	24						25	4				
					45						47	14	
15	G. Flint my acct-current, -							748	12	6			
	Voyage to Rotterdam, -	711	10					94	9	9			
	Voyage from Madeira, -	610						755					
					1321	1					2444	2	3
16	Peter Prince, -				2278	12					3813		6
	Amount carried over,				54046	13	8				53773	7	2

Trial Balance.		Dr Sides.						Cr Sides.					
		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
	Amount brought over, -				540	26	13 8				537	73	7 2
17	W. Murray my acct in co.	1056	13	4									
	Voyage to Leith, -	1204						1375	10				
	Customhouse-debentures,	65	16	3				54	13	9			
	Voyage to Perth, -	83	6					100					
	W. Boyd my acct of goods,	705						1180					
					3114	15	7				2710	3	9
18	W. Murdoch my acct of Serge,	210						227	6	8			
	J. Ballantyne my acct-current,							1895	2	6			
	G. Friar my store, -	4219	13	9				4778					
					4429	13	9				6900	19	2
19	T. Trader my acct of Flour,				220	10					242	10	
21	House at Charing-cross,	1000	10	6				40					
	Insurance-account, -	50						69	10				
	Royal Bank, - -	1160						1100					
					2210	10	6				1209	10	
22	Flax, - - -	5	10					6					
	Elias Bell our warehouse,	1848	10					826	10				
					1854						832	10	
23	Voyage to Hamburg,	226	17	8				307	11	9			
	H. Wilson my acct of Rum,	895	10					1120					
	Voyage to Dublin, -	223	18					240	10				
					1346	5	8				1668	1	9
24	J. Jeffop's acct-current,	522	18	6				447	2				
	E. Bell our account of Bills,							144					
	Ship Charlotte, -	870						1440					
					1392	18	6				2031	2	
25	Hooper and Aitcheson,							218	15				
	W. Murray my acct-proper,	200						45					
	Snow Roselle, - -	400											
	Voyage to St Kitt's, -	1370						1800					
	G. Friar my account-current,	2400						2250					
					4370						4313	15	
26	J. Lee's account-current,	580	12					400					
	Ambrose and Allan,	54						100					
					634	12					500		
27	E. Hope my account in co.	70						80					
	Ship Phenix in co.	674	10					900					
	G. Kent's account in co.	122	8	9				442	8	9			
	Brocades, - - -	45									1422	8	9
					911	18	9						
28	Broad Cloth in co. -	800						920					
	R. Nairn's account-proper,	436	13	4				200					
	C. Maxton's account-proper,	336	13	4				100					
	R. Nairn's account in co.							266	13	4			
	C. Maxton's account in co.							266	13	4			
	Voyage to Guernsey in co.	202						220					
					1775	6	8				1973	6	8
	Amount carried over, -				76287	5	1				77577	14	3

T R I A L B A L A N C E. (1) 249

Trial Balance.			Dr Sides.			Cr Sides.						
	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Amount brought over,				76287	5	1				77577	14	3
29 Geo. Roy's acct-current,	294	5	9							598		
Household-furniture,	200											
				494	5	9						
30 Sherry in company, -	251	4	3				255	8				
S. Quint my acct of Bills,	1604						1635	10				
				1855	4	3				1890	18	
31 Lottery-Tickets, -	30						2000					
Three per cent. annuities,	2000											
G. Lyon my acct-current,	1800						2320					
James Ward,							210					
Voyage to Lisbon in co.	997	5					1150					
				4827	5					5680		
32 Simon King's acct in co.	76						536	13	4			
John Oker's acct in co.	76						536	13	4			
Oil in company, -	644	8					715	10				
				726	8					1788	16	8
33 J. Orr my acct of Bills,	1003	2	6				1362	12	6			
House-expences, -	358											
Canary in company, -	480						504					
J. Kemp our acct of Bills,	1806						1832	10				
				3647	2	6				3699	2	6
34 Canary, - - -	76											
G. Pitt's account-current,	1728	14	7							1720	1	3
Mr Jones and Company,	700											
R. Ainsley's acct of Sugar,	172	7	6									
G. Friar my acct on time,	1200											
				3877	2	1						
35 Balance,				1170								
Proof,				92954	12	8				92954	12	8

JOURNAL. B.

LONDON, the 1st of January 1778.

Sundries Drs to Stock, L. 24,296 : 12 : 6.

	L.	s.	d.
Cash, for ready money, -	3834	2	11
George Friar my store, on hand,	1170	—	—
Linen, for 500 yards at 2 s. and 500 at 3 s. -	125	—	—
Indian Ghints, for 35 pieces, at 4 l.	140	—	—
Sugar, for 108 hhds, — 1026 C.	1759	16	9
Rum, for 124 puncheons, -	4661	1	—

Ec.

Ec.

Ec.

Stock Dr to Sundries, L. 8966 : 18 : 1.

	L.	s.	d.
To Jacob Russel, Feb. 15. -	49	10	—
To Bills Payable, Alexander Simp- son, Jan. 10. -	870	—	—
To Peter Forbes, Feb. 9. -	700	—	—
To George Dennis, March 27. -	108	—	—
To G. Flint my acct-current, Mar. 2.	748	12	6
To Peter Prince, -	1534	8	6

Ec.

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Ec.

Partnership in separate Books.

WASTE-BOOK and JOURNAL.

LONDON, the 1st of January 1778.

John Scot, Peter Grant, and James Bell, resolving to trade in company with a joint stock of 6000 l. each one third, have put the whole under the direction of John Scot, who is to be allowed, in name of commission, 2 per cent. per annum on the capital.

			L.	s.	d.
		John Scot,	2000	—	—
		Peter Grant,	2000	—	—
		James Bell,	2000	—	—
			6000	—	—
.2	Drs,	{ J. Scot's account proper,	2000	—	—
.2		{ Peter Grant's ditto,	2000	—	—
.2		{ James Bell's ditto,	2000	—	—
.1	Cr,	Stock,	6000	—	—
.1	Dr,	Stock,	6000	—	—
.2		{ John Scot's account in comp.	2000	—	—
.2	Crs,	{ Peter Grant's ditto,	2000	—	—
.2		{ James Bell's ditto,	2000	—	—
		2d.			

John Scot has advanced his share of capital, as under.

			L.	s.	d.
		In money,	1000	—	—
		16 packs linen yarn, containing	1000	—	—
		8000 spindles, at 30 d.	2000	—	—
.3	Drs,	{ Cash,	1000	—	—
.4		{ Linen Yarn,	1000	—	—
2	Cr,	J. Scot's acct proper,	2000	—	—
		1 i 2			

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		L. s. d.		
January 3d.				
Received of Peter Grant, in part of his share of capital, the goods following, viz.				
Broad Cloths.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.	
N ^o 1	— 40 yards at 10s.	20 — —		
2	— 50 yards at 15s.	37 10 —		
3	— 60 yards at 16s.	48 — —		
4	— 64 yds at 15s. 6d.	49 12 —		
			155 2 —	
Shalloons.		L. s. d.		
N ^o 1	— 80 pcs, cont. 1600 yards, at 18d.	120 — —		
2	— 60 pcs, cont. 1200 yards at 20d.	100 — —		
3	— 40 pcs, cont. 800 yards, at 2s.	80 — —		
			300 — —	
	320 lb. Piedmont silk, at 50s.	800 — —		
	90 pieces Kerseys, at 6l.	540 — —		
			1795 2 —	
		L. s. d.		
.4	Drs, { Broad Cloths, —	155 2 —		
.4	{ Shalloons, —	300 — —		
.4	{ Silk, —	800 — —		
.5	{ Kerseys, —	540 — —		
.2	Cr, P. Grant's acct-proper,	1795 2 —		
4th.				
James Bell, in paying in his share of capital, has advanced as under, viz.				
		L. s. d.		
Ship Mermaid, valued at		720 — —		
A cargo on board said ship, which I have consigned to George Gordon in Barbadoes, the value being		1200 — —		
Hardware, to the amount of		400 — —		
			2320 —	
		L. s. d.		
.5	Drs, { Ship Mermaid, —	720 — —		
.5	{ Voyage to Barbadoes, —	1200 — —		
.5	{ Hardware, —	400 — —		
.2	Cr, J. Bell's acct-proper,	2320 — —		

January

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		L.		s.	d.
January 6th.					
Received of Peter Grant, in full of his share of capital, a draught on Peter Prince our banker in Lombard-street, payable at sight,		204		18	—
6	Dr, Peter Prince,	L. 204		18	—
2	Cr, P. Grant's acct-proper.				
8th.					
Sold John Sim, at 5 months, as under, viz.					
Broad Cloths.		L.		s.	d.
N ^o 1—40 yds at 11s.		22		—	—
2—50 yds at 16s.		40		—	—
4—64 yds at 17s.		54		8	—
				116	8
200 lb. Silk, at 3l.		—		600	—
90 pieces Kerseys, at 6l. 10s.		—		585	—
				1301	8
6	Dr, John Sim,	L. 1301		8	—
4	{ Broad Cloths,	L. 116		8	—
4		{ Silk,	600		—
5		{ Kerseys,	585		—
10th.					
Shipped on board the Rose, by order and for account of George Paton, Dublin,					
		L.		s.	d.
8 packs linen yarn, containing 4000 spindles, at 32 d.		533		6	8
120 lb. Silk, at 3l.		360		—	—
80 C. Sugar, at 4l. payable to Godolphin's warehouse on demand,		320		—	—
Charges at shipping,		11		13	4
Commission on 320l. at 2½ per cent.		8		—	—
				1233	—
6	Dr, G. Paton's acct-cur.	L. 1233		—	—
4	{ Linen yarn,	L. 533		6	8
4		{ Silk,	360		—
6		{ Godolphin's warehouse,	320		—
3		{ Cash,	11		13
1		{ Profit and Loss,	8		—
January					

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		L.		s.	d.
January 15th.					
Sent as an adventure to New York per the Snype, Captain Francis, consigned to Thomas Miller merchant there, for sale and returns,					
		L.		s.	d.
Hardware, our own, to the value of		400	—	—	
1 Box, containing,					
40 Sables,	-	L.	36	8	—
40 Bridles,	-		8	—	—
40 Whips,	-		5	—	—
			49	8	—
Bought of Smart and Bisset, at 12 months.					
Box, and shipping charges,		-	12	4	—
				461	12
.7	Dr, Voyage to New York,	L.	461	12	—
.5	{ Hardware,	-	L.	400	—
.7		{ Smart and Bisset,	49	8	—
.3			{ Cash,	-	12
				20th.	
Paid James Bell in full, as under,					
		L.		s.	d.
By P. Grant's draught on P. Prince,		204	18	—	
In cash,		-	115	2	—
				320	—
.2	Dr, J. Bell's acct-proper,	L.	320	—	—
.6	{ Peter Prince,	204	18	—	
.3		{ Cash,	-	115	2
				25th.	
Received in barter of Simon Swan, as under,					
		L.		s.	d.
5 doz. China tea-pots, at 50 s.		12	10	—	
60 doz. cups and fauc. at 12 s.		36	—	—	
			48	10	—
20 C. Sugar, at 4 l.		-	80	—	—
				128	10
Paid in Br. Cloths, No 3. }		L.		51	—
60 yds, at 17 s.					
In Shalloons, No 1. 80 }				133	6
pcs,—1600 yds, at 20 d. }				8	
Carried forward,				184	6

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		L.		s.		d.	
Brought forward,				184		68	
.7	Drs,	{ China ware,	-	L. 48	10	-	
.7		{ Sugar,	-	80	-	-	
.7		{ Simon Swan,	-	55	16	8	
.4	Crs,	{ Broad Cloths,	-	51	-	-	
.4		{ Shalloons,	-	133	6	8	
January 30th.							
				L.		s. d.	
		Paid Godolphin's warehouse, in full }		304		-	
		of Paton's sugar, - }					
		Discount for prompt payment, -		16		-	
						320	
.6	Dr,	Godolphin's warehouse,		L. 320		-	
.3	Crs,	{ Cash,	-	304	-	-	
.6		{ G. Paton's acct-current,	-	16	-	-	
		31st.					
		Charges this month,				6 13 4	
.8	Dr,	Charges of Merchandise.					
.3	Cr,	Cash.					
February 3d.							
Drawn on George Paton, Dublin, at 30 days after date, in favour of Peter Prince,							
				L.		s. d.	
		British,		1217		-	
		Exchange, at 1 per cent.		12		3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
						1229 3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
.6	Dr,	Peter Prince,		L. 1229		3 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
.6	Crs,	{ G. Paton's acct-cur.	-	1217	-	-	
.1		{ Profit and Loss,	-	12	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		8th.					
Sold George Morgan of Manchester, at 6 months, 8 packs linen yarn, containing 4000 spindles, at 33 d.							
						550	
.8	Dr,	George Morgan.					
.4	Cr,	Linen Yarn.					
February							

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		February 13th.		L.	s.	d.
Shipped on board the Tay, George Bett, consign- ed to John Pitcairn, Perth, for sales and returns, as under,						
				L.	s.	d.
5 doz. China tea-pots, and 60 doz. } cups and faucers, - - - }				48	10	—
20 C. sugar, at 4 l. - - -				80	—	—
Shalloons, viz.				L.	s.	d.
N ^o 2—60 pieces, 1200 } yds, at 20 d. peryd, }				100	—	—
N ^o 3—40 pieces, 800 } yds, at 2 s. per yd, }				80	—	—
				180	—	—
Charges at shipping,				4	16	8
				313	6	8
.8	Dr, J. Pitcairn our ac, of gds,	L.	313	6	8	
.7	Crs, {	China ware,	—	—	48	10 —
.7		Sugar,	—	—	80	— —
.4		Shalloons,	—	—	180	— —
.3		Cash,	—	—	4	16 8
20th.						
Murdoch and Walker of Rotterdam advise, that in consequence of our order, they have shipped on board the Eagle, George Shepherd, for John Pit- cairn, Perth, 40 hhds lintseed, 10 matts flax, and 20 casks pearl-ashes; the prime cost, with charges and commission, as per invoice, being 1810 guilders, exchange at 22 d.						
.8	Dr, John Pitcairn our account of goods.					
.8	Cr, Murdoch and Walker our account-current.					
26th.						
Basil Stalker of Birmingham writes me, that, ac- cording to our order, he has made up 2 boxes hard- ware for John Pitcairn, Perth, and sent them di- rected to the care of Herron and Company, in New- castle; the value of the boxes, as per invoice, at 6 months, being						
				L.	430	12 —
Carried forward,				—	430	12 —

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February 26th.			L.	s.	d.
Brought forward, -			L. 430	12	—
Herron and Company, of Newcastle, also advise, that they have shipped on board the Concord, Robert Bett, for John Pitcairn, Perth, 2 boxes hardware, from Birmingham; and also by our order, from their own warehouse, 6 tuns blistered steel, at 28 l. to pay at 6 months, 168 — —					
				598	12 —
.8	Dr, J. Pitcairn our ac. of goods, L. 598 12 —				
.9	Crs, {	Basil Stalker, - 430 12 —			
.9		Herron and Company, 168 — —			
28th.					
Charges this month, - - -				7	10 —
.8	Dr, Charges of Merchandise.				
.3	Cr, Cash.				
March 4th.					
Received of Simon Swan in full, as under.					
His bill on George Dennison, at 10 } days date, No 1. -			L. 40	—	—
In money, - - -				15	16 8
				55	16 8
.9	Drs, {	Bills Receiv. No 1. L. 40 — —			
.3		Cash, - 15 16 8			
.7	Cr, Simon Swan, - 55 16 8				
10th.					
Received from on board the Active, T. Stewart, consigned by Peter Keir, Perth, for sale and returns, 800 kitts salmon, and 50 fresh fish, which I have sold for ready money, as under.					
800 kitts, at 21 s. - - -				840	— —
50 fresh fish, at 25 s, - - -				62	10 —
				902	10 —
Charges.			L. s. d.		
Freight, - - -			35	10	—
Scullerage and portorage, - - -			—	8	6
Wharfage and cartage, - - -			1	1	6
Commission on L. 902 10 s. } at 2½ per cent. -			22	11	3
				59	11 3
Neat proceeds, to his credit, -				842	18 9
K k Carried forward,					

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March 10th.				L.	s.	d.
		Brought forward,	-	-	842	18 9
.9	Dr,	Peter Keir's acct of Salmon,	L. 902 10	-		
.3		Cash,	-	37	-	-
.1	Crs,	Profit and Loss,	-	22	11	3
.9		Peter Keir's account-current,	-	842	18	9
.3	Dr,	Cash,	L. 902 10	-		
.9	Cr,	Peter Keir's account of Salmon.	-			
15th.				L.	s.	d.
		Bought 2 bales checks, containing 2000 yards, at 14 d. whereof have paid,				
		In money,	-	76	13	4
		By Simon Swan's draught on George Dennison, No 1.	-	40	-	-
					116	13 4
20th.				L.	s.	d.
.10	Dr,	Checks,	-	116	13	4
.3		Cash,	-	76	13	4
.9	Crs,	Bills Receivable, No 1.	-	40	-	-
25th.						
		Transmitted Peter Keir's account of sales, with orders to value on Peter Prince, at 10 days sight, for neat proceeds, being	-	-	842	18 9
.9	Dr,	Peter Keir's account-current.	-			
.6	Cr,	Peter Prince.	-			
31st.						
		Accepted Murdoch and Walker's bill, to the order of John Sloan of Hull, at 60 days, being in full of 18 10 guilders, at 22½ d.	-	-	169	13 9
.8	Dr,	Murdoch and Walker our account-current.	-			
.10	Cr,	Bills Payable.	-			
April						
		Charges this month,	-	-	6	8 10
.8	Dr,	Charges of merchandise.	-			
.3	Cr,	Cash.	-			

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		L.		s.		d.	
<u>April 5th.</u>							
Received from on board the Spink, Captain Lockhart, from Bennet Brown in Virginia, for sale and returns, 200 hhds tobacco, which being weighed, amounts to		195348		lb.		neat.	
Of shrinkage, at 10 lb. per hd,		2000					
Remains for exportation,		193348					
				L.		s. d.	
Old subsidy paid down,		L. 604		4		3	
Charges,		32		10		3	
				636		14 6	
Bonded duties,		-		4336		18 -	
				4973		12 6	
				L.		s. d.	
.10	Dr, B. Brown's ac. of Tobacco,	4973		12		6	
.3	Crs, { Cash,	636		14		6	
.10	{ Customhouse-bonds,	4336		18		0	
<u>6th.</u>							
Sold Peter Grant 2000 lb. of Bennet Brown's tobacco, being the shrinkage on 200 hhds, at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to pay at 6 months,						77 1 8	
.2	Dr, Peter Grant's account-proper.						
.10	Cr, Bennet Brown's account of tobacco.						
<u>7th.</u>							
Sold John Sands 100 hhds of Bennet Brown's tobacco for France, and received his acceptance at 108 days, No 2.							
Weight of the 100 hhds,		100684		lb.			
Off nailage, at 4 lb. per hhd,		400					
Remains,		100284		which			
At 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. makes		L. 1044		12		6	
Discount at 4 per cent. for prompt payment,		41		15		8	
				1002		16 10	
.9	Dr, Bills Receiv. No 2.	L. 1002		16		10	
.10	Cr, Bennet Brown's account of Tobacco.						

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			L.	s.	d.
	April 8th.				
	Sold John Gray, on bill, No 3. at 7 months, the remainder of Bennet Brown's tobacco, for Holland.				
	Weight, - - - - -	92664 lb.			
	Off nailage, at 4 lb. per hhd,	360			
	At $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. - - - - -	92304 makes	1057	13	2
9	Dr, <i>Bills Receiv.</i> No 3. L. 1057 13 2				
10	Cr, <i>Bennet Brown's acct of Tobacco.</i>				
	9th.				
	Bought of Robert Smith 2 bales broad cloth, on demand, viz.				
		L. s. d.			
	N ^o 4—30 pieces, 450 yds, at 11 s.	247 10 —			
	5—25 pieces, 375 yds, at 12 s.	225 — —			
			472	10	—
4	Dr, <i>Broad Cloths</i> , L. 472 10 —				
10	Cr, <i>Robert Smith.</i>				
	12th.				
	Paid Captain Lockhart freight for Bennet Brown's tobacco, at 40 s. per hhd, as under, viz.				
		L. s. d.			
	Paid in money, - - - - -	200 — —			
	Granted my bill at 3 months, for	200 — —			
			400	—	—
		L. s. d.			
10	Dr, <i>B. Brown's ac. of Tobacco</i> , 400 — —				
3	Cr, { <i>Cash</i> , - - - - -	200 — —			
10	{ <i>Bills Payable</i> , - - - - -	200 — —			
	24th.				
	Taken to myself 1 bale broad cloth, viz. No 4. valued at		250	—	—
2	Dr, <i>John Scot's account-proper.</i>				
4	Cr, <i>Broad Cloths.</i>				
	30th.				
	Charges this month, - - - - -		5	8	10
8	Dr, <i>Charges of Merchandise.</i>				
3	Cr, <i>Cash.</i>				
	May				

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May 3d.			L.	s.	d.
Paid Robert Smith in full for broad cloth, as follows.			L.	s.	d.
By a draught on Peter Prince, for			222	10	—
Paid in money, my own			250	—	—
			472	10	—
.10	Dr, Robert Smith,	L. 472 10 —			
.6	Crs, {	Peter Prince,	222	10	—
.2		J. Scot's acct-proper,	250	—	—
12th.					
The charges on Bennet Brown's tobacco turn out as follows.			L.	s.	d.
Cellar-rent,			3	10	—
Brokerage,			1	16	—
Commiffion at 7 s. 6 d. per hhd,			75	—	—
			80	6	—
.10	Dr, B. Brown's ac. of Tobacco,	L. 80 6 —			
.3	Crs, {	Cash,	5	6	—
.1		Profit and Loss,	75	—	—
16th.					
Received at the Customhouse,			L.	s.	d.
Old subsidy for B. Brown's tobacco,			604	4	3
Also our bond for the secured duties,			4336	18	—
			4941	2	3
.3	Drs, {	Cash,	L. 604 4 3		
.10		Customhouse-bonds,	4336 18 —		
.10	Cr, B. Brown's ac. of Tobacco,	4941 2 3			
20th.					
The Swan, just arrived from Barbadoes, brings advice of the safe arrival of the Mermaid, and has brought from George Gordon on our account, as per invoice and bill of loading,					
			L.	s.	d.
25 punch. rum, cont. }			L. 393	15	—
2625 gall. at 3 s. }					
Commiff. and charges,			25	15	—
			419	10	—
Freight,			50	—	—
Duties on 2625 gallons,			665	—	—
Charges here,			23	10	—
			738	10	—
Carried forward,			1158	—	—

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			May 20th.	L.	s.	d.
			Brought forward,	1158	—	—
.10	Dr, Rum,		L. 1158 — —			
.11	Crs, {	G. Gordon our ac. cur.	419 10 —			
.3		Cash,	738 10 —			
			25th.			
			Paid John Sloan of Hull in full of Murdoch and Walker's bill,	169	13	9
.10	Dr, Bills Payable.					
.3	Cr, Cash.					
			30th.			
			Borrowed of J. Arnot, to be repaid on demand,	100	—	—
.3	Dr, Cash.					
.11	Cr, John Arnot.					
			31st.			
			Charges this month,	4	18	6
.8	Dr, Charges of Merchandise.					
.3	Cr, Cash.					
			June 1st.			
			Shipped on board the Hope, John Smith, for Virginia, by order and for account of Bennet Brown, marked B. B. and numbered as per margin.			
No				L.	s.	d.
1.2.	2 bales checks, our own, containing	}	125	—	—	
	2000 yards, at 15 d.					
3.4.	2 bales ditto, cont. 1575 yds, at 16 d.	}	105	—	—	
	bought of G. Seton, at 6 months,					
5.	1 box linen, cont. 60 pcs, 1200 yds,	}	150	—	—	
	at 30 d. of J. Onslow, at 6 months,					
6.7.	4 hhds, cont. 640 pair pumps and	}	143	—	—	
8.9.	shoes, weighing 896 lb. of John					
	Brent, at 6 months,					
10.11.	2 boxes cutlery, bought for ready	}	280	—	—	
	money,					
	Shipping charges,		16	18	4	
	Commission at 2½ per cent.		20	9	1	
	5 per cent. for advance on L. 296 : 18 : 4,		14	16	11	
.11	Dr, B. Brown's acct-cur.		L. 855 4 4	855	4	4
.10	Crs, {	Checks,	125	—	—	
.11		George Seton,	105	—	—	
.11		Jacob Onslow,	150	—	—	
.11		John Brent,	143	—	—	
.3		Cash,	296	18	4	
.1		Profit and Loss,	35	6	—	

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			L.	s.	d.
June 4th.					
Sold George Fisher 13 puncheons rum, per the Swan, containing 1365 gallons, at 10 s.					
			L.	s.	d.
Received in money, - - -			332	10	—
His acceptance at 4 months, No 4. - - -			350	—	—
			682 10 —		
^{.3} ^{.9}	Drs, {	<i>Cash</i> , - - - L. 332 10 — <i>Bills Receivable</i> , No 4. 350 — —			
^{.10}	Cr,	<i>Rum</i> , - - - 682 10 —			
June 5th.					
Paid John Arnot in full, - - -					
^{.11}	Dr,	<i>John Arnot</i> .	100	—	—
^{.3}	Cr,	<i>Cash</i> .			
June 8th.					
Received of John Sim in full, as follows.					
			L.	s.	d.
In money, - - -			801	8	—
A bill on G. Dennison, at 10 days, } which I have indorsed to P. Prince, }			500	—	—
			1301 8 —		
^{.3} ^{.6}	Drs, {	<i>Cash</i> , - - - L. 801 8 — <i>Peter Prince</i> , - - - 500 — —			
^{.6}	Cr,	<i>John Sim</i> , - - - 1301 8 —			
June 12th.					
Sold for ready money our other 12 punch. rum, per the Swan, containing 1260 gallons, at 10 s. 6 d.					
^{.3} ^{.10}	Dr,	<i>Cash</i> .	661	10	—
	Cr,	<i>Rum</i> .			
June 18th.					
Received from on board the Amity, R. Steel, on account of John Blain merchant in Antigua, for sale and returns, 40 hhds sugar, weighing neat 440 C.					
			L.	s.	d.
Paid duties, - - -			139	19	10
Charges, - - -			12	—	—
Freight, at 40 d. per C. - - -			73	6	8
			225 6 6		
^{.12} ^{.5}	Dr,	<i>J. B.'s sugar per Amity</i> , L. 225 : 6 : 6			
	Cr,	<i>Cash</i> .			
June					

2

July

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July 24th.			L.	s.	d.
John Sands has retired his bill with us, No 2. as under.					
			L.	s.	d.
	By paying in money,	-	502	16	10
	By a draught on P. Prince, on de-	mand,	500	—	—
	-				
			1002	16	10
.3	Drs, { Cash,	-	L. 502	16	10
.6	{ Peter Prince,	-	500	—	—
.9	Cr, Bills Receivable, No 2.		1002	16	10
28th.					
Sold Robert Norry, John Blain's 440 C. sugar per the Amity, at 54s. and received his acceptance, No 5. at 2 months,					
			1188	—	—
.9	Dr, Bills Receivable, No 5.				
.12	Cr, John Blain's Sugar per Amity.				
30th.					
The charges on John Blain's sugar, now sold, are,					
			L.	s.	d.
	Cellar-rent and incidents,	-	8	12	4
	Commiffion on L. 1188, at 2½ per cent.	-	29	14	3
			38	6	7
.12	Dr, J. Blain's Sugar per Amity, L.	38 6 7			
.3	Crs, { Cash,	-	8	12	4
.1	{ Profit and Loss,	-	29	14	3
31st.					
Charges this month,					
.8	Dr, Charges of Merchandise.		4	9	4
.3	Cr, Cash.				
August 3d.					
Received from on board the Rose, Captain Nairn, from George Wood, Gottenburg, by our order, and for our account, he being desired to value on Peter Prince for the whole at 20 days sight.					
			L.	s.	d.
	20 tuns Swedish iron,	-	250	—	—
	1800 Swedish deals,	-	75	—	—
	16 C. copper,	-	104	—	—
	25 lafts tar,	-	262	10	—
	25 lafts ditto, delivered by Captain Nairn to Peter Hunter, Dundee, to sell for our account,	}	262	10	—
	Carried forward,				
	L 1		954	—	—

		August 3d.	L.	s.	d.
		Brought forward,	-	-	-
.12	Drs, { Swedish goods,	L. 691 10 —	954	-	-
.12	{ P. Hunter our ac. of Tar,	262 10 —			
.6	Cr, Peter Prince,	- 954 — —			
		7th.			
			L.	s.	d.
		Paid duties on our Swedish goods,	90	12	10
		Freight,	77	10	6
		Charges,	8	12	8
			176	16	-
.12	Dr, Swedish goods,	L. 176 16 —			
.3	Cr, Cash.				
		12th.			
		Received advice from John Pitcairn, Perth, that he has sold our goods, the neat proceeds, per account of sales, amounting to	-	-	-
.13	Dr, John Pitcairn our account-current.		1245	14	6
.8	Cr, Ditto our account of goods.				
		18th.			
		Sold James Oliphant our 40 puncheons rum, per the Mermaid, containing 4400 gallons, at 10 s. 6 d.			
			L.	s.	d.
		Received in money,	400	-	-
		A draught on Peter Prince at sight,	600	-	-
		His own acceptance, No 6. at 3 months,	1310	-	-
			2310	-	-
.3	{ Cash,	L. 400 — —			
.6	Drs, { Peter Prince,	- 600 — —			
.9	{ Bills Receivable, No 6.	1310 — —			
.12	Cr, Goods per the Mermaid,	2310 — —			
		23d.			
		Received from on board the Fly, John Francis, to sell for account of David Watt, merchant in Kingston, Jamaica,			
		200 casks rum.			
		30 hhds sugar, containing 360 C.			
		20 hhds pimento, containing 7474 lb.			
		48 barrels indigo, containing 1000 lb.			
		Paid freight, duties, and charges,			
.13	Dr, Watt's consignment per the Fly.		290	-	-
.3	Cr, Cash.				
		August			

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			L.	s.	d.
	<i>August 28th.</i>				
	Received from on board the Athol, Robert Bett, from John Pitcairn, Perth, by our order, and for our account, in part of neat proceeds,				
	Three packs linen.		L.	s.	d.
	N ^o 1—40 pcs, 960 yds,	}	52	—	—
	at 13 d.				
	2—50 pcs, 1200 yds,		55	—	—
	at 11 d.				
	3—30 pcs, 640 yds,	}	32	—	—
	at 12 d.				
	Commission and charges,		3	—	—
				142	—
	Charges paid here,			1	10
					143 10
.13	Dr Linen,		L. 143	10	—
.13	Crs, {	J. Pitcairn our ac. cur.	142	—	—
.3		Cash,	1	10	—
		31st.			
	Charges this month,			5	14
.8	Dr, Charges of Merchandise.				
.3	Cr, Cash.				
	<i>September 2d.</i>				
	Shipped on board the Swift, John Kent, configned to George Young in Hamburg, to sell for account of David Watt, 15 hhds of his sugar, containing 180 C.				
	Configned also by the Hynd, John Dick, to James Elder in Aberdeen, his other 15 hhds sugar, containing 180 C.				
	Configned likewise by the Hawk, John Peter, to David Watson, his 200 casks rum.				
	Charges at shipping on the whole,			12	14
.13	Dr, D. Watt's consignment per the Fly.				
.3	Cr, Cash.				
	<i>6th.</i>				
	Received of John Pitcairn, Perth, in full of neat proceeds, as follows.				
	A draught on the Royal Bank,	}	L. 400	—	—
	Edinburgh, at sight,				
	Carried forward,		L. 400	—	—
			L 12		

		September 6th.			L.	s.	d.
					L.	s.	d.
		Brought forward,			400	—	—
A bill on G. Monro, Glasg.		}			L. 200	—	—
No 7. at 1 month,		}			200	—	—
1 on J. Ramsay, Perth,		}			200	—	—
No 8. at 2 months,		}			200	—	—
1 on J. Rollo, Dundee,		}			103	14	6
No 9. at 1 month,		}			—	—	—
His own acceptance, No		}			—	—	—
10. at 4 months,		}			703	14	6
					1103	14	6
13	Drs,	Royal Bank,	L. 400		—	—	
9		Bills Receivable,	703		14	6	
—		No 7, 8, 9, 10,					
13	Cr, J. Pitcairn our acct-cur.		1103	14	6		
		12th.					
		Drawn on George Morgan of Manchester,					
					L.	s.	d.
In favour of Basil Stalker of Bir-		}			430	12	—
mingham, for		}			119	8	—
And in favour of Herron and Com-		}			550	—	—
pany, Newcastle, for		}					
9	Drs,	Basil Stalker,	L. 430		12	—	
9		Herron and Comp.	119		8	—	
8	Cr, George Morgan,		550	—	—		
		18th.					
		Received advice from George Stirling, Madeira,					
		that he, according to our order, has shipped on					
		board the Helen, for account of J. Blain, Antigua,			L.	s.	d.
35 pipes Madeira wine, amounting		}			875	—	—
in Sterling to		}			35	—	—
Charges,		}			22	15	—
Commission,		}			932	15	—
14	Dr, J. Blain's acct-current,		L. 932	15	—		
14	Cr, George Stirling our account-current.						
		September					

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			L.	s.	d.
	<u>September 25th.</u>				
	Paid Herron and Company the balance due on their account, by a draught on Peter Prince, the sum being,				
.9	Dr, Herron and Company.		48	12	—
.6	Cr, Peter Prince.				
	<u>30th.</u>				
.8	Charges this month,		6	18	4
.3	Dr, Charges of Merchandise.				
	<u>October 1st.</u>				
	Received of Robert Norry in full of his bill, No 5. for John Blain's sugar per Amity, as under.				
		L. s. d.			
	A draught on Peter Prince, at sight,	500 — —			
	A bill on James Forbes, No 11. at } 14 days date,	400 — —			
	In money,	288 — —			
			1188		
.6	{ Peter Prince,	L. 500 — —			
.9	Drs, { Bills Receiv. No 11.	400 — —			
.3	{ Cash,	288 — —			
.9	Cr, Bills Receivable, No 5.	1188 — —			
	<u>6th.</u>				
	Received of George Fisher, in full of his bill for rum, No 4.				
.3	Dr, Cash.		350		
.9	Cr, Bills Receivable, No 4.				
	<u>10th.</u>				
		L. s. d.			
	Received of Peter Grant,	77 1 8			
	of John Gray in full of his } bill, No 3.	1057 13 2			
			1134	14	10
		L. s. d.			
.3	Dr, Cash,	1134 14 10			
.2	{ P. Grant's ac. proper,	77 1 8			
.9	Crs, { Bills Receiv. No. 3.	1057 13 2			
	<u>October</u>				

		L.		s.		d.		
October 15th.								
Accepted three bills of G. Stirling, Madeira, viz.								
		L.		s.		d.		
One to John Flint, at 30 days sight, at the house of G. Rofs, Bristol,		300		—		—		
One to John Whiston of Liverpool, at 90 days sight,		232		15		—		
One to James Forbes, London, at fight, which I have retired by R. Norry's draught on him, No 11.		400		—		—		
		932		15		—		
.14	Dr, G. Stirling our ac. cur.	L. 932		15		—		
.10	Crs, {	Bills Payable,	532		15		—	
.9		Bills Receivable, No 11.	400		—		—	
		22d.						
Sold John Fleming for account of David Watt, as under.								
		L.		s.		d.		
20 hhds pymento, cont. 7474 lb. at 1 s.		373		14		—		
48 barrels indigo, containing 1000 lb. at 4 s. 6 d.		225		—		—		
		598		14		—		
Received in money,		298		14		—		
His bill on Thomas Armstrong, at 20 days, which we have remitted to George Rofs, Bristol, to retire our bill with John Flint,		300		—		—		
		598		14		—		
.3	Drs, {	Cash,	L. 298		14		—	
.10		Bills Payable, (at G. Rofs's),	300		—		—	
.13	Cr, D. Watt's consignment per the Fly,	598		14		—		
		27th.						
Sold our bills on Glasgow and Dundee, at par, for ready money, No 7. & 9.		400		—		—		
.3	Dr, Cash.							
.9	Cr, Bills Receivable, No 7. & 9.							
		31st.						
Charges this month,		8		9		4		
.8	Dr, Charges of Merchandise.							
.3	Cr, Cash,							
		November						

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			L.	s.	d.
	<u>November 3d.</u>				
	Received from on board the Swallow, Peter Gib, from George Gordon, Barbadoes, 40 hhd's sugar, containing 480 C. at 34 s. 6 d.				
	Being in full of neat proceeds of our cargo per the Mermaid; with orders to retire some bills due by him with the overplus.				
<u>.7</u>	Dr, Sugar.				
<u>.11</u>	Cr, George Gordon our account-current.				
	<u>8th.</u>				
	Paid duties, freight, and charges, on our sugar,				
<u>.7</u>	Dr, Sugar.				
<u>.3</u>	Cr, Cash.				
	<u>14th.</u>				
	Received drawback on David Watt's sugar exported to Hamburg, L. 56 18 6				
	Ditto on Bennet Brown's shoes, 5 12 2				
<u>.3</u>	Dr, Cash, L. 62 10 8				
<u>.13</u>	Crs, { D. Watt's consign- } 56 18 6				
<u>.11</u>	{ ment per the Fly, } 56 18 6				
	{ B. Brown's acct-current, 5 12 2				
	<u>19th.</u>				
	Retired, as ordered, bills on George Gordon, to fundry persons, amounting to				
<u>.11</u>	Dr, G. Gordon our account-current.				
<u>.3</u>	Cr, Cash.				
	<u>24th.</u>				
	Sold John Pitcairn's draught on the Royal Bank, at 2 per cent. exchange, and received,				
<u>.3</u>	Dr, Cash, L. 408 — —				
<u>.13</u>	Crs, { Royal Bank, 400 — —				
<u>.1</u>	{ Profit and Loss, 8 — —				
	<u>26th.</u>				
	George Young of Hamburg writes, that he has received and sold David Watt's sugar, the neat proceeds amounting to 630 l. Flemish, which he has remitted, exchange at 35 s. in bills on the following persons, viz.				
	Carried forward,				

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		L.	s.	d.
November 26th.				
Brought forward,				
		L.	s.	d.
On George Knox, fold at par,		50	—	—
On David Lemon, at 14 days sight,		110	—	—
On J. Lindsay, Gravesend, at 20 days,		70	—	—
On J. Ward, Norwich, at 15 days,		130	—	—
				360
		L.	s.	d.
.3 Drs,	{ Cash,	50	—	—
.14	{ Bills for ac. of D. Watt,	310	—	—
.13 Cr,	{ D. Watt's consignment	360	—	—
	{ per the Fly,			
28th.				
David Watson of Leith advises, that he has received and fold David Watt's rum, and has sent us a draught on the Royal Bank, in full of neat proceeds, amounting to				
.13	Dr, Royal Bank.			500
.13	Cr, D. Watt's consignment per the Fly.			
29th.				
Sold David Watson's draught on the Royal Bank, at 2 per cent. exchange, and received				
		L.	s.	d.
.3	Dr, Cash,	510	—	—
.13	{ Royal Bank,	500	—	—
.13	{ D. Watt's consignment per the Fly,	10	—	—
30th.				
Charges this month,				8 10 6
.8	Dr, Charges of merchandise.			
.3	Cr, Cash.			
Dec. 2d.				
James Elder of Aberdeen writes, that he has received and fold David Watt's sugar, and has remitted the neat proceeds in a bill, at 90 days, on Geo. Humphrey, which I have discounted at 3 months interest.				
Carried forward,				

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			L.	s.	d.		
December 2d. --							
Brought forward.							
			L.	s.	d.		
The sum of the bill is			450	—	—		
Off discount,			5	12	6		
Received neat,							
			444	7	6		
.3	Dr, <i>Cash</i> , L. 444 : 7 : 6.						
.13	Cr, <i>D. Watt's consignment per the Fly</i> .						
4th.							
			L.	s.	d.		
Charges on David Watt's consign-			}	18	12	4	
ment per the Fly,							
Commission at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,				56	16	4	
			L.	s.	d.		
.13	Dr, <i>D. Watt's consignment per</i>			}	75	8	8
the Fly,							
.3	Crs,	<i>Cash</i> ,		18	12	4	
.1		<i>Profit and Loss</i> ,		56	16	4	
8th.							
Shipped on board the <i>Succes</i> , Captain Hunt, by order and for account of David Watt, Kingston, Jamaica, in part of neat proceeds of his consignment per the Fly, the following goods, marked D. W. and numbered 1. 2. 3. 4.							
			L.	s.	d.		
N ^o 1—120 pieces Perth linen, see			}	143	10	—	
Aug. 28.							
2—400 pcs Irish linen, bought			}	1000	—	—	
of O. Hart, at 6 months,							
3—20 pieces Holland, of John			}	324	—	—	
Frazer, at 3 months,							
4—1 chest China, of John Mon-			}	75	—	—	
ro, on demand,							
Charges,				15	10	—	
Premium of insurance, at 3 per cent.				36	—	—	
Commission,				38	19	—	
Carried forward,				1632	19	—	
M m							

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				L.	s.	d.
December 8th.						
Brought forward,				-	-	-
.14	Dr, D. Watt's acc. cur.	L. 1632	19	-	1632	19
.13	Crs,	Linen,	-	143	10	-
.15		Oliver Hart,	-	1000	-	-
.15		John Frazer,	-	324	-	-
.15		John Monro,	-	75	-	-
.3		Cash,	-	51	10	-
.1		Profit and Loss,	-	38	19	-
12th.						
Sold Cochran and Company our ship Mermaid,						
and					L.	s. d.
Received in part,				-	400	-
Due at 1 month,				-	390	-
					790	-
.3	Drs,	Cash,	-	L. 400	-	-
.15		Cochran and Comp.	-	390	-	-
.5	Cr, Ship Mermaid,			790	-	-
15th.						
					L.	s. d.
Paid to George Seton,				-	105	-
and to John Brent,				-	143	-
					248	-
.11	Drs,	George Seton,	-	L. 105	-	-
.11		John Brent,	-	143	-	-
.3	Cr, Cash,	-	-	248	-	-
18th.						
Peter Hunter of Dundee writes, that he has sold our tar, and has sent me a draught on the Royal Bank, in full of neat proceeds, amounting to					385	-
.13	Dr, Royal Bank.					
.12	Cr, Peter Hunter our account of Tar.					
20th.						
Sold our 20 tuns iron for				-	L. 375	-
Off 6 months discount,				-	9	7
Received neat,				-		6
					365	12
.3	Dr, Cash,	L. 365	12	6.		
.12	Cr, Swedish goods.					
December						

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			L.	s.	d.
	December 21 st .				
	Paid John Monro in full, as under, viz.				
		L. s. d.			
	In cash,	-	5	-	-
	By bill on John Lindsay,	-	70	-	-
			75	-	-
.15	Dr, John Monro,	-	L. 75	-	-
.3	Crs, {	Cash,	-	5	-
.14		Bills for ac. of D. Watt,	-	70	-
			22 ^d .		
	Thomas Millar of New York advises, that he has sold our adventure per the Snype, desiring us to value on John Broomfield of Bristol for neat proceeds, amounting, per account of sales, to				
.15	Dr, John Broomfield.		615	-	-
.7	Cr, Voyage to New York.				
	26 th .				
	Sold for ready money our 1800 Swedish deals, at 15 d.				
.3	Dr, Cash.		112	10	-
.12	Cr, Swedish goods.				
	30 th .				
	My commission for last 12 months, at 2 per cent. on the capital, is				
.1	Dr, Profit and Loss.		120	-	-
.2	Cr, John Scot's account proper.				
	31 st .				
	Charges this month,				
.8	Dr, Charges of merchandise.		9	14	6
.3	Cr, Cash.				

A.	Fol.	B.	Fol.	C.	Fol.
Arnot, John	11	Bell's, James, ac. prop.	2	Cash	3
		Ditto's acct in comp.	2	China ware	7
		Broad Cloths	4	Charges of merchandise	8
		Bills Receivable	9	Checks	10
		Bills Payable	10	Customhouse-bonds	10
		Brown's, B. ac. of tob.	10	Cochran and Comp.	15
		Ditto's acct-current	11		
		Brent, John	11		
		Blain's, J. Sugar per } Amity	12		
		Ditto's acct-current	14		
		Bills for ac. of D. Watt	14		
		Broomfield, John	15		
		Balance	16		
F.	Fol.	G.	Fol.	H.	Fol.
Frazer, John	15	Grant's, P. acct prop.	2	Hardware	5
		Ditto's acct in comp.	2	Herron and Comp.	9
		Godolphin's warehouse	6	Hunter, Peter, our } account of Tar	12
		Gordon, G. our ac.-cur.	11	Hart, Oliver	15
		Goods per the Merm.	12		
K.	Fol.	L.	Fol.	M.	Fol.
Kerseys	5	Linen Yarn	4	Morgan, George	8
Keir's, Peter, acct of } Salmon	9	Linen	13	Murdoch & Walker } our acct-current	8
Ditto's acct-current	9			Monro, John	15
O.	Fol.	P.	Fol.	R.	Fol.
Onslow, Jacob	11	Profit and Loss	1	Rum	10
		Prince, Peter	6	Royal Bank	13
		Paton's, G. acct-cur.	6		
		Pitcairn, John, our } account of goods	8		
		Ditto our acct current	13		
S.	Fol.	V.	Fol.	W.	Fol.
Stock	1	Voyage to Barbadoes	5	Watt's, D. consign- } ment per the Fly	13
Scot's, John, ac. proper	2	Voyage to New York	7	Ditto's acct-current	14
Ditto's acct in comp.	2				
Shalloons	4				
Silk	4				
Ship Mermaid	5				
Sim, John	6				
Smart and Bisset	7				
Sugar	7				
Swan, Simon	7				
Staiker, Basil	9				
Smith, Robert	10				
Seton, George	11				
Swedish goods	12				
Stirling, G. our ac.-cur.	14				

278 (1) LEDGER A in partnership.

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Stock,	Dr				
1778						
Jan. 1	To Sundries,	-	-	6000	-	-
	To Balance, for capital rem,	-	16	6000	-	-
				-	-	-
				12000	-	-
	Profit and Loss,	Dr				
1778						
Dec. 30	To John Scot's account proper, for com.		2	120	-	-
	To Charges of merchandise, for		8	84	8	-
	To Murdoch and Walker our account current,		8	3	15	5
	To Swedish goods, lost,		12	23	13	6
	To John Scot's acct in comp. for $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,		2	929	14	$11\frac{1}{4}$
	To Peter Grant's acct in comp. for $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,		2	929	14	$11\frac{1}{4}$
	To James Bell's acct in comp. for $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,		2	929	14	$11\frac{1}{4}$
				-	-	-
				3021	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$

LEDGER A in partnership.

(1) 279

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
Contra,			Cr			
1778						
Jan.	1	By Sundries,	—	6000	—	—
		By J. Scot's acct in comp. for $\frac{1}{3}$ capital rem.	2	2000	—	—
		By P. Grant's acct in comp. for $\frac{1}{3}$ capital rem.	2	2000	—	—
		By J. Bell's acct in comp. for $\frac{1}{3}$ capital rem.	2	2000	—	—
				12000	—	—
Contra,			Cr			
1778						
Jan.	10	By G. Paton's acct current, for commission,	6	8	—	—
Feb.	3	By Peter Prince, for exchange,	6	12	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
Mar.	10	By P. Keir's acct of Salmon, for commission,	9	22	11	3
May	12	By B. Brown's acct of Tobacco, for commiss.	10	75	—	—
June	1	By ditto's acct-current, for commission, &c.	11	35	6	—
July	30	By J. Blain's Sugar per Amity, for commiss.	12	29	14	3
Nov.	24	By Cash, for exchange,	3	8	—	—
Dec.	4	By D. Watt's consignment per the Fly, for com.	13	56	16	4
	8	By D. Watt's acct-current, for commission,	14	38	19	—
		By Linen yarn, gained,	4	83	6	8
		By Broad Cloth,	4	14	16	—
		By Shalloon,	4	13	6	8
		By Silk,	4	160	—	—
		By Kerseys,	5	45	—	—
		By Ship Mermaid,	5	660	—	—
		By Voyage to Barbadoes,	5	840	—	—
		By Voyage to New York,	7	153	8	—
		By John Pitcairn our account of goods,	8	167	17	6
		By Checks,	10	8	6	8
		By Rum,	10	186	—	—
		By Goods per the Mermaid,	12	280	—	—
		By Peter Hunter our account of Tar,	12	122	10	—
				3021	1	$\frac{3}{4}$

			For	L.	s.	d.
1778		<i>John Scot's acct-proper,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
Jan. 1		To Stock, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ capital,	1	2000	—	—
Apr. 24		To Broad Cloths, for No 4. valued at	4	250	—	—
		To Balance,	16	120	—	—
				2370	—	—
1778		<i>Peter Grant's acct-proper,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
Jan. 1		To Stock, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ capital,	1	2000	—	—
Apr. 6		To B. Brown's acct of Tobacco, at 6 months,	10	77	1	8
				2077	1	8
1778		<i>James Bell's acct-proper,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
Jan. 1		To Stock, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ capital,	1	2000	—	—
20		To Sundries, in full,		320	—	—
				2320	—	—
1778		<i>John Scot's acct in comp.</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
		To Stock, for $\frac{1}{3}$ capital rem.	1	2000	—	—
		To Balance, for $\frac{1}{3}$ dividend,	16	929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$
				2929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$
1778		<i>Peter Grant's acct in comp.</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
		To Stock, for $\frac{1}{3}$ capital rem.	1	2000	—	—
		To Balance, for $\frac{1}{3}$ dividend,	16	929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$
				2929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$
1778		<i>James Bell's acct in comp.</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
		To Stock, for $\frac{1}{3}$ capital rem.	1	2000	—	—
		To Balance, for $\frac{1}{3}$ dividend,	16	929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$
				2929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$

LEDGER A in partnership. (2) 281

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778		Contra, Cr				
Jan. 2	By Sundries, in full,	-		2000	-	-
May 3	By Robert Smith, in full,	-	10	250	-	-
Dec. 30	By Profit and Loss, for 1 year's commission,	-	1	120	-	-
				2370	-	-
1778		Contra, Cr				
Jan. 3	By Sundries, in part,	-		1795	2	-
6	By Peter Prince,	-	6	204	18	-
Oct. 10	By Cash, in full,	-	3	77	1	8
				2077	1	8
1778		Contra, Cr				
Jan. 4	By Sundries,	-		2320	-	-
1778		Contra, Cr				
Jan. 1	By Stock, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ capital,	-	1	2000	-	-
	By Profit and Loss, for $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	-	1	929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$
				2929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$
1778		Contra, Cr				
Jan. 1	By Stock, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ capital,	-	1	2000	-	-
	By Profit and Loss, for $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	-	1	929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$
				2929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$
1778		Contra, Cr				
Jan. 1	By Stock, for his $\frac{1}{3}$ capital,	-	1	2000	-	-
	By Profit and Loss, for $\frac{1}{3}$ gained,	-	1	929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$
	N n			2929	14	$11\frac{3}{4}$

282 (3) LEDGER A in partnership.

			For	L.	s.	d.
		Cash,	Dr			
1778						
Jan.	2	To John Scot's account-proper, in part,	2	1000	—	—
Mar	4	To Simon Swan, —	7	15	16	8
	10	To Peter Keir's account of Salmon, —	9	902	10	—
May	16	To B. Brown's acct of Tobacco, for old subsidy,	10	604	4	3
	30	To John Arnot, borrowed, —	11	100	—	—
June	4	To Rum, in part for 13 puncheons, —	10	332	10	—
	8	To John Sim, in part, —	6	801	8	—
	12	To Rum, for 12 puncheons, —	10	661	10	—
July	8	To Ship Mermaid, for freight, —	5	740	—	—
	24	To Bills Receivable, in part, —	9	502	16	10
Aug.	18	To Goods per the Mermaid, in part, —	12	400	—	—
Oct.	1	To Bills Receivable, R. Norry, (for J. Blain),	9	288	—	—
	6	To Bills Receivable, G. Fisher, —	9	350	—	—
	10	To Sundries, —	—	1134	14	10
	22	To D. Watt's consignment per the Fly, —	13	298	14	—
	27	To Bills Receivable, sold at par, —	9	400	—	—
Nov.	14	To Sundries, for drawback, —	—	62	10	8
	24	To Sundries, —	—	408	—	—
	26	To D. Watt's consignment per the Fly, —	13	50	—	—
	29	To Sundries, —	—	510	—	—
Dec.	2	To D. Watt's consignment per the Fly, —	13	444	7	6
	12	To Ship Mermaid, in part, —	5	400	—	—
	20	To Swedish goods, for iron, —	12	365	12	6
	36	To ditto, for deals, —	12	112	10	—
				10885	5	3

LEDGER A in partnership.

(3) 283

			F.	L.	s.	d.
		Contra,				
		Cr				
1778						
Jan.	10	By G. Paton's acct-current, for charges,	6	11	13	4
	15	By Voyage to New York, for charges,	7	12	14	—
	20	By James Bell's account-proper, -	2	115	2	—
	30	By Godolphin's warehouse, -	6	304	—	—
Feb.	13	By John Pitcairn our account of goods,	8	4	16	8
Mar	10	By P. Keir's acct of Salmon, for freight, &c.	9	37	—	—
	15	By Checks, in part, -	10	76	13	4
Apr.	5	By Bennet Brown's account of Tobacco,	10	636	14	6
	12	By ditto, in part for freight, -	10	200	—	—
May	12	By B. Brown's account of Tobacco,	10	5	6	—
	20	By Rum, for freight, duty, charges,	10	738	10	—
	25	By Bills Payable, to John Sloan, -	10	169	13	9
June	1	By B. Brown's account-current, -	11	296	18	4
	5	By John Arnot, in full, -	11	100	—	—
	18	By J. Blain's Sugar per Amity, -	12	225	6	6
July	2	By Sundries, for duties, charges, &c.	—	1380	—	—
	15	By Bills Payable, to Captain Lockhart,	10	200	—	—
	30	By J. Blain's Sugar per Amity, -	12	8	12	4
Aug.	7	By Swedish goods, for duties, freight, charges,	12	176	16	—
	23	By D. Watt's consignment per the Fly,	13	290	—	—
	28	By Linen, for charges,	13	1	10	—
Sep.	2	By D. Watt's consignment per the Fly,	13	12	14	—
Nov.	8	By Sugar, for duty, freight, charges,	7	192	18	—
	19	By George Gordon our account-current,	11	407	10	—
Dec.	4	By D. Watt's consignment per the Fly, for char.	13	18	12	4
	8	By D. Watt's ac. cur. for charges and prem.	14	51	10	—
	15	By Sundries, in full, -	—	248	—	—
	21	By John Monro, -	15	5	—	—
	31	By Charges of merchandise, this year,	8	84	8	—
		By Balance, rem. -	16	4873	16	2
				10885	5	3

							For	L.	s.	d.
		Linen Yarn,					Dr			
							Spindles.			
1778							8000	2	1000	—
Jan.	2	To 7. Scot's ac. proper, at 30 d. for					—	1	83	6 8
		To Profit and Loss, gained,					—		—	—
								1083	6 8	
		Broad Cloths,					Dr			
			5	1	2	3	4			
			Yds	Yds	Yds	Yds	Yds			
1778										
Jan.	3	To P. Grant's acct prop.					64	2	155	2 —
Apr.	9	To Robert Smith,					450	10	47	10 —
		To Pr. and Loss, gained,					—	1	14	16 —
							515		642	8 —
		Shalloons,					Dr			
			1	2	3					
			P _s	P _s	P _s					
1778										
Jan.	3	To P. Grant's acct-proper,					40	2	300	— —
		To Profit and Loss, gained,					—	1	13	6 8
									313	6 8
		Silk,					Dr			
						lb.				
1778							320	2	800	— —
Jan.	3	To Peter Grant's acct-proper, at 50s.					—	1	160	— —
		To Profit and Loss, gained,					—		960	— —

LEDGER A in partnership. (4) 285

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778		Spindles.				
Jan. 10	By G. Paton's ac.-cur. at 32 d. for	4000	6	533	6	8
Feb. 8	By G. Morgan, at 33 d. for	4000	8	550		
		8000		1083	6	8

	Contra,	Cr				
1778		Yds Yds Yds Yds Yds				
Jan. 8	By J. Sim, at 11 s. at					
25	16 s. at 17 s. -	40	50	64	6	116 8
Apr. 24	By Sundries, in barter, at 17 s. -			60		51
	By J. Scot's ac. prop. for			450	2	250
	By Balance, rem.	375			16	225
				514		642 8

	Contra,	Cr				
1778		P _s P _s P _s				
Jan. 25	By Sundries, in barter, for	80	2	3		133 6 8
Feb. 13	By J. Pitcairn our ac. of goods,		60	40	8	180
						313 6 8

	Contra,	Cr				
1778		lb.				
Jan. 8	By John Sim, at 3 l. for	200	6	600		
10	By G. Paton's acct-current, at 3 l. for	120	6	360		
		320		960		

286 (5) *LEDGER A in partnership.*

				Fo	L.	s.	d.
		<i>Kersey's,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778							
Jan.	3	To P. Grant's account proper, at 6 l.	Pcs 90	2	540	—	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained, -	—	1	45	—	—
					585	—	—
		<i>Ship Mermaid,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778							
Jan.	4	To James Bell's account proper, -		2	720	—	—
July	2	To Cash, paid the master, -		3	150	—	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained, -		1	660	—	—
					1530	—	—
		<i>Voyage to Barbadoes,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778							
Jan.	4	To James Bell's account proper, -		2	1200	—	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained, -		1	840	—	—
					2040	—	—
		<i>Hardware,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778							
Jan.	4	To James Bell's account proper, -		2	400	—	—

LEDGER A in partnership. (5) 287

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778 Jan. 8	By John Sim, at 6 l. 10 s. for	Pcs 90	6	585	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778 July 8	By Cash, for freight,		3	740	—	—
Dec. 12	By Sundries, sold,			790	—	—
				1530	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778 June 24	By G. Gordon our acct-current, for n. proc.		11	2040	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778 Jan. 15	By Voyage to New York,		7	400	—	—

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
		<i>P. Prince, (our banker),</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Jan.	6	To Peter Grant's account proper,	2	204	18	—
Feb.	3	To Sundries, for my draught on G. Paton,	—	1229	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
June	8	To John Sim, for a bill on G. Dennison,	6	500	—	—
July	24	To Bills Receivable, for J. Sands's draught,	9	500	—	—
Aug	18	To Goods per the Mermaid, for Oliphant's dr.	12	600	—	—
Oct.	1	To Bills Receivable, R. Norry, (for J. Blain),	9	500	—	—
				3534	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
		<i>John Sim,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Jan.	8	To Sundries, at 5 months,	—	1301	8	—
		<i>G. Paton's acct-current,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Jan.	10	To Sundries, per the Rose,	—	1233	—	—
		<i>Godolphin's Warehouse,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Jan.	30	To Sundries, in full,	—	320	—	—

(6) 289

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,			Cr		
1778						
Jan. 20	By James Bell's account-proper,	-	2	204	18	—
Mar 20	By Peter Keir's account-current,	-	9	842	18	9
May 3	By Robert Smith,	-	10	222	10	—
Aug. 3	By Sundries, for	-	—	954	—	—
Sep. 25	By Herron and Company,	-	9	48	12	—
	By Balance,	-	10	1261	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
				3534	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Contra,			Cr		
1778						
June 8	By Sundries, in full,	-	—	1301	8	—
	Contra,			Cr		
1778						
Jan. 30	By Godolphin's warehouse, for discount,	-	6	16	—	—
Feb. 3	By Peter Prince, for my draught,	-	6	1217	—	—
				1233	—	—
	Contra,			Cr		
1778						
Jan. 10	By G. Paton's account-current, on demand,	-	6	320	—	—

290 (7) *LEDGER A in partnership.*

			For	L.	s.	d.
		<i>Voyage to New York,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Jan.	15	To Sundries, per the Snype,	-	461	12	-
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	1	153	8	-
				615		
		<i>Smart and Bisset,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
		To Balance,	16	49	8	-
		<i>China Ware,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Jan.	25	To Sundries, in barter,	-	48	10	-
		<i>Sugar,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778			<i>C.</i>			
Jan.	25	To Sundries, in barter, at 4 l. for	20	80		
Nov.	3	To George Gordon our account-current,	480	11	828	
	8	To Cash, for duties, freight, charges,	3	192	18	
			500	1100	18	
		<i>Simon Swan,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Jan.	25	To Sundries, for a balance in barter,	-	55	16	8

LEDGER A in partnership. (7) 291

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Dec. 22	Contra, Cr By John Broomfield, for neat proceeds,	15	615	—	—
1778	Jan. 15	Contra, Cr By Voyage to New York, at 12 months,	7	49	8	—
1778	Feb. 13	Contra, Cr By J. Pitcairn our account of goods, —	8	48	10	—
1778	Feb. 13	Contra, Cr By J. Pitcairn our account of goods, — By Balance, remaining, —	20 8 480 16 500	80 1020 1100	— 18 18	— — —
1778	Mar. 4	Contra, Cr By Sundries, in full, —	—	55	16	8

292 (8) LEDGER A in partnership.

				Fo	L.	s.	d.
<i>Charges of merchandise, Dr</i>							
1778							
Jan.	31	To Cash, expended this month,	-	-	6	13	4
Feb.	28	To ditto,	-	-	7	10	-
Mar.	31	To ditto,	-	-	6	8	10
Apr.	30	To ditto,	-	-	5	8	10
May	31	To ditto,	-	-	4	18	6
June	30	To ditto,	-	-	9	12	6
July	31	To ditto,	-	-	4	9	4
Aug.	31	To ditto,	-	-	5	14	-
Sept.	30	To ditto,	-	-	6	18	4
Oct.	31	To ditto,	-	-	8	9	4
Nov.	30	To ditto,	-	-	8	10	6
Dec.	31	To ditto,	-	-	9	14	6
Posted to				3	84	8	-
<i>G. Morgan, (Manchester), Dr</i>							
1778							
Feb.	8	To Linen Yarn, at 6 months,	-	4	55	0	-
<i>J. Pitcairn our acct of goods, Dr</i>							
1778							
Feb.	13	To Sundries, per the Tay,	-	-	313	6	8
	20	To Murdoch and Walker our acct-current,	-	8	165	18	4
	26	To Sundries, per the Concord,	-	-	598	12	-
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	-	1	167	17	6
					1245	14	6
<i>Murdoch & Walker our ac.-cur. Dr</i>							
1778							
Mar.	25	To Bills Payable, at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	-		1810	10	
						169	13 9

LEDGER A in partnership.

(8) 293

[illegible]

294 (9) *LEDGER A in partnership.*

						For	L.	s.	d.
		<i>Basil Stalker,</i>		<i>Dr</i>					
1778	Sept. 12	To George Morgan, for my draught,				8	430	12	—
		<i>Herron and Company,</i>		<i>Dr</i>					
1778	Sept. 12	To George Morgan, for my draught,				8	119	8	—
	25	To Peter Prince, for ditto,				6	48	12	—
							168	—	—
		<i>Bills receivable,</i>		<i>Dr</i>					
1778			N ^o	Due,					
Mar	4	To S. Swan, on G. Dennison,	1	Mar. 14.	7	40	—	—	
Apr.	7	To B. Brown's acct of Tobacco,	2	July 24.	10	1002	16	10	
		on J. Sands;							
	8	To ditto, on John Gray,	3	Oct. 8.	10	1057	13	2	
June	4	To Rum, on George Fisher,	4	Oct. 4.	10	350	—	—	
July	28	To J. Blain's Sugar per Amity,	5	Sept. 28.	12	1188	—	—	
		R. Norry,							
Aug	18	To Goods per the Mermaid, J. Oliphant,	6	Nov. 18.	12	1310	—	—	
Sept.	6	To John Pitcairn our account-current, G. Monro, Glasg.	7	Oct. 6.	13	200	—	—	
		James Ramsay, Perth,	8	Nov. 6.	—	200	—	—	
		John Rollo, Dundee,	9	Oct. 6.	—	200	—	—	
		John Pitcairn,	10	Jan. 6.	—	103	14	6	
Oct.	1	To Bills Receivable, J. Forbes for J. Blain,	11	Oct. 15.	9	400	—	—	
							6052	4	6
		<i>P. Keir's acct of Salmon,</i>		<i>Dr</i>					
1778	Mar. 10	To Sundries, for charges and neat proceeds,				—	902	10	—
		<i>P. Keir's acct-current,</i>		<i>Dr</i>					
1778	Mar. 20	To Peter Prince, in full,				6	842	18	9

LEDGER A in partnership.

(9) 295

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
Contra, Cr						
1778	Feb. 26	By John Pitcairn our account of goods,	8	430	12	—
Contra, Cr						
1778	Feb. 26	By John Pitcairn our account of goods,	8	168	—	—
Contra, Cr						
1778	Mar 15	By Checks, for No 1.	10	40	—	—
	July 24	By Sundries, for No 2.	—	1002	16	10
	Oct. 1	By Sundries, for No 5.	—	1188	—	—
	6	By Cash, for No 4.	3	350	—	—
	10	By Cash, for No 3.	3	1057	13	2
	15	By G. Stirling our acct-current, for No 11.	14	400	—	—
	27	By Cash, for No 7. and 9.	3	400	—	—
		By Balance, outstanding, No 6. 8. 10.	16	1613	14	6
				6052	4	6
Contra, Cr						
1778	Mar. 10	By Cash, for sales,	3	902	10	—
Contra, Cr						
1778	Mar 10	By ditto his acct of Salmon, for n. proceeds,	9	842	18	9

				For	L.	s.	d.
Checks,				Dr			
1778			<i>Bales</i>	<i>Yds</i>			
Mar	15	To Sundries, at 14d. per yd, for	2	2000	116	13	4
		To Profit and Loss, gained,			8	6	8
					125		
Bills Payable,				Dr			
1778							
May	25	To Cash, in full to John Sloan,	-	3	169	13	9
July	15	To Cash, to Captain Lockhart,	-	3	200		
Oct.	22	To D. Watt's consignment per the Fly, at } G. Rofs's, Bristol, - - - }		13	300		
		To Balance, - - - - -		16	232	15	
					902	8	9
B. Brown's acct of Tobacco,				Dr			
1778			<i>lb.</i>				
Apr.	5	To Sundries, for duties and char. on	195348		4973	12	6
	12	To Sundries, for freight,			400		
May	12	To Sundries, for char. and commiss.			80	6	
		To ditto's account-current,		11	1624	15	5
					7078	13	11
Customhouse-bonds,				Dr			
1778							
May	16	To B. Brown's acct of Tobacco, taken up No 1.	10		4336	18	
Robert Smith,				Dr			
1778							
May	3	To Sundries, in full,			472	10	
Rum,				Dr			
1778			<i>Pun.</i>	<i>Gall.</i>			
May	20	To Sundries, per the Swan,	25	2625	1158		
		To Profit and Loss, gained,			186		
					1344		

LEDGER A in partnership. (10) 297

						For	L.	s.	d.
1778	June 1	Contra,	Cr						
			Bales.	Yds.					
		By B. Brown's ac.-current,	2	2000	11	125			
		at 15 d. for							
1778	Mar. 25	Contra,	Cr	Due,					
		By Murdoch and Walker our ac-		May 24.	8	169	13	9	
		count-current, to J. Sloan,							
	Apr. 12	By B. Brown's acct of Tobacco,		July 12.	10	200			
		to Captain Lockhart,							
	Oct. 15	By G. Stirling our acct-current,		Nov. 14.	14	300			
		to G. Flint at G. Ross's, Britt.							
		to J. Whiston, Liverpool,		Jan. 15.		232	15		
						902	8	9	
1778	Apr. 18	Contra,	Cr						
			lb.						
		By Peter Grant's acct proper, for	2000	2	77	1	8		
	28	By Bills Receivable, at 2½ d. for	100684	9	1002	16	10		
	May 7	By ditto, at 2¾ d. for	92664	9	1057	13	2		
	16	By Sundries, received up the duties,			4941	2	3		
			195348		7078	13	11		
1778	Apr. 5	Contra,	Cr						
		By Bennet Brown's acct of Tobacco, No 1.		10	4336	18			
1778	Apr 9	Contra,	Cr						
		By Broad Cloth, on demand,		4	472	10			
1778	June 4	Contra,	Cr						
			Pun.	Gall.					
		By Sundries, at 10 s. per	13	1365		682	10		
		gallon, for							
	12	By Cash, at 10 s. 6 d. per	12	1260	3	661	10		
		gallon, for							
		P p	25	2625		1344			

298 (11) *LEDGER A in partnership.*

			For	L.	s.	d.
		<i>G. Gordon our acct-current,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
June 24		To <i>Voyage to Barbadoes</i> , for neat proceeds,	5	2040	—	—
Nov. 19		To <i>Cash</i> , for bills retired,	3	407	10	—
				2447	10	—
		<i>John Arnot,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
June 5		To <i>Cash</i> , in full,	3	100	—	—
		<i>B. Brown's acct-current,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
June 1		To <i>Sundries</i> , per the Hope,	—	855	4	4
		To <i>Balance</i> ,	16	775	3	3
				1630	7	7
		<i>George Seton,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Dec. 15		To <i>Cash</i> , in full,	3	105	—	—
		<i>Jacob Onslow,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
		To <i>Balance</i> ,	16	150	—	—
		<i>John Brent,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778						
Dec. 15		To <i>Cash</i> , in full,	3	143	—	—

LEDGER A in partnership. (11) 299

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
		Contra,				Cr
1778						
May	20	By Rum, for prime cost,	10	419	10	—
June	25	By Goods per the Mermaid, for ditto,	12	1200	—	—
Nov.	3	By Sugar per the Swallow, for ditto,	7	828	—	—
				2447	10	—
		Contra,				Cr
1778						
May	30	By Cash, borrowed,	3	100	—	—
		Contra,				Cr
1778						
Nov	14	By Cash, for drawback on shoes,	3	5	12	2
		By ditto's account of Tobacco,	10	1624	15	5
				1630	7	7
		Contra,				Cr
1778						
June	1	By B. Brown's acct-current, at 6 months,	11	105	—	—
		Contra,				Cr
1778						
June	1	By B. Brown's acct-current, at 6 months,	11	150	—	—
		Contra,				Cr
1778						
June	1	By B. Brown's acct-current, at 6 months,	11	143	—	—

				Fo	L.	s.	d.
<i>J. Blain's Sugar per Amity, Dr</i>							
1778			Hds.	G.			
June	18	To Cash, for duties, freight, } and charges, on - }	40	440	3	225	6 6
July	30	To Sundries, for char. and com.			—	38	6 7
		To ditto's account current,			14	924	6 11
						1188	—
<i>Goods per the Mermaid, Dr</i>							
		Rum. Cotton.					
1778		P. Gall.	C.				
June	25	To G. Gordon our acct-current,	40 4400	160	11	1200	—
July	2	To Cash, for duties and char.			3	1230	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained,			1	280	—
						2710	—
<i>Swedish Goods, Dr</i>							
		Iron, Deals, Cop. Tar.					
1778		Tuns	C. Lasts				
Aug.	3	To P. Prince, for value of	20 1800	16 25	6	691 10	—
	7	To Cash, for duties, } freight, and char. on }			3	176 16	—
						868	6
<i>P. Hunter our acct of Tar, Dr</i>							
		Lasts.					
1778							
Aug.	3	To Peter Prince, for value of	25		6	262 10	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained,			1	122 10	—
						385	—

LEDGER A in partnership. (12) 301

					Fo	L.	s.	d.
		Contra,		Cr				
1778				Hds. C.				
July	28	By Bills Receiv. at 54 s. per C.		40 440	9	1188		
		Contra,		Cr				
				Rum. Cotton.				
				P. Gall. C.				
1778								
Aug.	18	By Sundries, at 10 s. 6 d. } per gallon, for -	40	4400		2310		
		By Balance, remaining,		160	16	400		
						2710		
		Contra,		Cr				
				Iron. Deals Cop Tar.				
				Tuns G. Lasts				
1778								
Dec.	20	By Cash, for -	20		3	365	12	6
	26	By Cash, at 15 d. for		1800	3	112	10	
		By Balance, rem.			16	366	10	
		By Profit and Loss, lost,			1	23	13	6
						868	6	
		Contra,		Cr				
				Lasts				
1778								
Dec.	18	By Royal Bank, for neat proceeds of	25		13	385		

		For	L.	s.	d.
1778					
Aug. 12	To <i>J. Pitcairn</i> our acct-cur. Dr	8	1245	14	6
D. Watt's consignment per the Fly, - - - } Dr					
1778		Rum Casks	Sug. Hds.	Pim. Hds.	Ind. Bar.
Aug. 23	To Cash, for freight and duties, on } 200 30 20 48 3 290 - -				
Sept. 2	To Cash, for charges, } 3 12 14 -				
Dec. 4	To Sundries, for charges and commission, } 75 8 8				
	To Balance, - 16 1970 - -				
			2348	2	8
Linen, Dr					
1778		1.	2.	2.	
Aug. 28	To Sundries, at 13 d. } P. Y. P. Y. P. Y. 40 960 50 1200 30 640 - 143 10 -				
	at 11 d. at 12 d. }				
Royal Bank, Dr					
1778					
Sept. 6	To John Pitcairn our account-current, 13 400 - -				
Nov. 28	To David Watt's consignment per the Fly, 13 500 - -				
Dec. 18	To Peter Hunter our account of Tar, 12 385 - -				
			1285		

LEDGER A in partnership. (13) 303

			For	L.	s.	d.
1778		Contra,	Cr			
Aug. 28	By Linen, in part of neat proceeds,	-	13	142	-	-
Sept. 6	By Sundries, in full,	-	-	1103	14	6
				1245	14	6

		Contra,	Cr			
1778						
Oct. 22	By Sundries, at 373 l. } 14 s. at 225 l. }	Rum Casks	Sug. Hds.	Pim. Hds.	Ind. Bar.	
				20	48	598 14 -
Nov. 14	By Cash, for drawback on sugar, - }					3 56 18 6
26	By Sundries, for several bills, - }					360 - -
28	By Royal Bank, for					13 500 - -
29	By Cash, for exchange,					3 10 - -
Dec. 2	By Cash, for a bill discounted, - }					3 444 7 6
	By Balance, rem.	200	30			16 378 2 8
						2348 2 8

		Contra,	Cr			
1778						
Dec. 8	By D. Watt's acct-cur.	P. Y.	P. Y.	P. Y.		
		40 960	50 1200	30 640	14	143 10 -

		Contra,	Cr			
1778						
Nov. 24	By Cash, in full,	-	-	3	400	-
29	By Cash, in full,	-	-	3	500	-
	By Balance,	-	-	16	385	-
					1285	-

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
		<i>J. Blain's acct-current,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778 Sept. 18		To George Stirling our account-current,	14	932	15	—
		<i>G. Stirling our acct-current,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778 Oct. 15		To Sundries, in full,		932	15	—
		<i>Bills for acct of D. Watt,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778 Nov. 26		To David Watt's consignment per the Fly,	13	310	—	—
		<i>David Watt's acct-current,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
1778 Dec. 8		To Sundries, per the Success,		1632	19	—

LEDGER A in partnership. (14) 305

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
1778	By ditto's Sugar per the Amity,	-	12	924	6	11
	By Balance,	-	16	8	8	1
				932	15	—
	Contra,	Cr				
1778	By John Blain's account-current,	-	14	932	15	—
Sept. 18						
	Contra,	Cr				
1778	By John Monro, for bill on J. Lindsay,	-	15	70	—	—
Dec. 21	By Balance, outstanding,	-	16	240	—	—
				310	—	—
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance,	-	16	1632	19	—

306 (15) LEDGER A in partnership.

			For	L.	s.	d.
	<i>Oliver Hart,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
	To Balance,		16	1000		
	<i>John Frazer,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
	To Balance,		16	324		
	<i>John Monro,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778 Dec. 21	To Sundries, in full,			75		
	<i>Cochran and Company,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778 Dec. 12	To Ship Mermaid, at 1 month,		5	390		
	<i>J. Broomfield, (Bristol),</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
1778 Dec. 22	To Voyage to New York, for neat proceeds,		7	615		

LEDGER A in partnership. (15) 307

		Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Contra, Cr				
Dec. 8	By David Watt's acct-current, at 6 months,	14	1000	—	—
1778	Contra, Cr				
Dec. 8	By D. Watt's account-current, at 3 months,	14	324	—	—
1778	Contra, Cr				
Dec. 8	By D. Watt's acct-current, on demand,	14	75	—	—
	Contra, Cr				
	By Balance,	16	390	—	—
	Contra, Cr				
	By Balance,	16	615	—	—

308 (16) *LEDGER A in partnership.*

		Fo	L.	s.	d.
<i>Balance,</i>	<i>Dr</i>				
To <i>Cash</i> , remaining,		3	4873	16	2
To <i>Broad Cloth</i> , rem. No 5.—375 yards,		4	225	—	—
To <i>Peter Prince</i> , due by him,		6	1261	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
To <i>Sugar</i> , rem. 480 C.		7	1020	18	—
To <i>Bills Receivable</i> , outstanding, No 6. 8. 10.		9	1613	14	6
To <i>Goods per the Mermaid</i> , rem. 160 C. } Cotton,		12	400	—	—
To <i>Swedish goods</i> , rem. 16 C. copper,		12	104	—	—
and 25 lasts tar,		—	262	10	—
To <i>David Watt's consignment per the Fly</i> ,		13	378	2	8
To <i>Royal Bank</i> ,		13	385	—	—
To <i>John Blain's account-current</i> ,		14	8	8	1
To <i>Bills for account of D. Watt</i> , outstanding,		14	240	—	—
To <i>D. Watt's account-current</i> ,		14	1632	19	—
To <i>Cochran and Company</i> ,		15	390	—	—
To <i>John Broomfield</i> ,		15	615	—	—
			13410	11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

	For	L.	s.	d.
<i>Contra,</i>				
<i>Cr</i>				
By John Scot's account proper, due to him } for commission, - - -	2	120	—	—
By Smart and Bisset, - - -	7	49	8	—
By Bills Payable, one on J. Whiston, -	10	232	15	—
By Bennet Brown's account-current, -	11	775	3	3
By Jacob Onslow, - - -	11	150	—	—
By D. Watt's consignment per the Fly, -	13	1970	—	—
By Oliver Hart, - - -	15	1000	—	—
By John Frazer, - - -	15	324	—	—
By John Scott's acct in comp. for $\frac{1}{3}$ dividend, -	2	929	14	$11\frac{1}{4}$
By P. Grant's acct in comp. for $\frac{1}{3}$ dividend, -	2	929	14	$11\frac{1}{4}$
By J. Bell's acct in comp. for $\frac{1}{3}$ dividend, -	2	929	14	$11\frac{1}{4}$
By Stock, for John Scott's $\frac{1}{3}$ capital, -	1	2000	—	—
Peter Grant's $\frac{1}{3}$ capital, -	1	2000	—	—
James Bell's $\frac{1}{3}$ capital, -	1	2000	—	—
		13410	11	$\frac{3}{4}$

London, 1st January 1778. Partners having inspected the books, find the profits of last year amount to L. 2789 : 4 : $9\frac{3}{4}$, and the cash remaining on hand L. 4873 : 16 : 2, out of which they have paid L. 120 to John Scott as his commission, and divided the profits equally among themselves; and by their several subscriptions hereto annexed they discharge one another.

JOHN SCOT.
PETER GRANT.
JAMES BELL.

310 (11) TRIAL BALANCE.

Trial Balance.		Dr Sides.			Cr Sides.		
For		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
1	Profit and Loss, -	120	—	—	286	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
2	John Scot's account proper, -	2250	—	—	2370	—	—
	Ditto's account in company, -	—	—	—	2000	—	—
	Peter Grant's account in company, -	—	—	—	2000	—	—
	James Bell's account in company, -	—	—	—	2000	—	—
3	Cash, - - - - -	10885	5	3	6011	9	1
4	Linen Yarn, - - - - -	1000	—	—	1083	6	8
	Broad Cloth, - - - - -	627	12	—	417	8	—
	Shalloons, - - - - -	300	—	—	313	6	8
	Silk, - - - - -	800	—	—	960	—	—
5	Kerseys, - - - - -	540	—	—	585	—	—
	Ship Mermaid, - - - - -	870	—	—	1530	—	—
	Voyage to Barbadoes, - - - - -	1200	—	—	2040	—	—
6	Peter Prince, - - - - -	3534	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2272	18	9
7	Voyage to New York, - - - - -	461	12	—	615	—	—
	Smart and Bisset, - - - - -	—	—	—	49	8	—
	Sugar, - - - - -	1100	18	—	80	—	—
8	Charges of Merchandise, - - - - -	84	8	—	—	—	—
	John Pitcairn our account of goods, - - - - -	1077	17	—	1245	14	6
	Murdoch and Walker our ac.-current, - - - - -	169	13	9	165	18	4
9	Bills Receivable, - - - - -	6052	4	6	4438	10	—
10	Checks, - - - - -	116	13	4	125	—	—
	Bills Payable, - - - - -	669	13	9	902	8	9
	Bennet Brown's account of Tobacco, - - - - -	5453	18	6	7078	13	11
	Rum, - - - - -	1158	—	—	1344	—	—
11	Bennet Brown's account-current, - - - - -	855	4	4	5	12	2
	Jacob Onflow, - - - - -	—	—	—	150	—	—
12	J. Blain's Sugar per Amity, - - - - -	263	13	1	1188	—	—
	Goods per the Mermaid, - - - - -	2430	—	—	2310	—	—
	Swedish goods, - - - - -	868	6	—	478	2	6
	Peter Hunter our account of Tar, - - - - -	262	10	—	385	—	—
13	D. Watt's consignment per the Fly, - - - - -	378	2	8	1970	—	—
	Royal Bank, - - - - -	1285	—	—	900	—	—
14	J. Blain's account-current, - - - - -	932	15	—	—	—	—
	Bills for account of D. Watt, - - - - -	310	—	—	70	—	—
	D. Watt's account-current, - - - - -	1632	19	—	—	—	—
15	Oliver Hart, - - - - -	—	—	—	1000	—	—
	John Frazer, - - - - -	—	—	—	324	—	—
	Cochran and Company, - - - - -	390	—	—	—	—	—
	John Broomfield, - - - - -	615	—	—	—	—	—
	Proof, - - - - -	48695	7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	48695	7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

LONDON, the 1st of January 1778.

John Scot, Peter Grant, and James Bell, resolving still to trade in company, have put their affairs under the same direction as last year, and continued their shares of capital, viz.

John Scot,	L. 2000	—	—
Peter Grant,	2000	—	—
James Bell,	2000	—	—

6000

JOURNAL B.

Drs,	Cash, for ready money,	L. 1964	11	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Br. Cloth, for No 5.—378 yds,	225	—	—
	Sugar, for 480 C.	1020	18	—
	Goods per the Mermaid, for } 160 C. cotton, -	400	—	—
	Swedish goods, for 16 C. copper,	104	—	—
	25 lasts tar,	262	10	—
	D. Watt's consign. per the Fly,	378	2	8
	Peter Prince,	1261	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Royal Bank,	385	—	—
	J. Blain's account-current,	8	8	1
	D. Watt's account-current,	1632	19	—
	Cochran and Company,	390	—	—
	John Broomfield,	615	—	—
	Bills for acct of D. Watt,	240	—	—
	Bills Rec. for J. Oliphant's, } due 18th Nov. last,	1310	—	—
	J. Ramsay, 6th Nov.	200	—	—
	J. Pitcairn, 6th Jan.	103	14	6
	Cr, Stock,	10501	6	3
	Dr, Stock,	L 10501	6	3
Crs,	Smart and Bisset,	49	8	—
	Bills Payable, for J. Whi- } ston's, due 15th Jan.	232	15	—
	Bennet Brown's acct-current,	775	3	3
	Jacob Onslow,	150	—	—
	D. Watt's consign. per the Fly,	1970	—	—
	Oliver Hart,	1000	—	—
	John Frazer,	324	—	—
	J. Scot's ac. in co. for $\frac{1}{3}$ capital,	2000	—	—
	P. Grant's ac. in co. for ditto,	2000	—	—
	J. Bell's ac. in comp. for ditto,	2000	—	—

Questions in Partnership, for the exemplification of X. n. 6. with solutions of the first five, the rest being left as a proper exercise to the learner.

QUESTION I.

TWO merchants, Robert and Roger, agree to trade in company; upon which Roger delivers to Robert 8 pieces broad cloth, value L. 100. Robert adds to these 9 pieces of his own, worth L. 108. They buy of Laurence Love 3 pieces more, for L. 37, 10 s. payable at 10 days. Robert disposes of the cloth as follows: He sells to John Cole 11 pieces, for L. 143, of which he receives L. 116, the rest being allowed in payment of a debt due by him to ditto Cole: He sells also the other 9 pieces, for L. 121, 10 s. of which he receives L. 60, and for the rest gets a bill on his partner Roger: After this he pays Laurence Love in full L. 37, ditto Love abating the 10 s. Now, it is required to settle accounts betwixt Robert and Roger, according to the method of Debtor and Creditor.

WASTE-BOOK.

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	L.	s.	d.	
Roger's, 8 pieces broad cloth, value, - L. 100 — —				Dr, Broad Cloth, L. 245 10 —
Robert's, 9 pieces, 108 — —				
Bought of L. Love, } 37 10 — 3 pcs, at 10 days, }				Cr, { Roger, - 100 — — Robert, 108 — — Laur. Love, 37 10 —
	245	10	—	
Sells to J. Cole 11 pcs, and re- ceives, - L. 116 — —				Drs, { Cash, - L. 116 — — Robert, - 27 — —
Debt due by Rob. } 27 — — to ditto Cole, }				Cr, Broad Cloth, 143 — —
	143		—	
Sells 9 pcs, and } L. 60 — — receives, }				Drs, { Cash, - L. 60 — — Roger, - 61 10 — —
A bill on Roger, for 61 10 —				Cr, Broad Cloth, 121 10 —
	121	10	—	
Paid to L. Love, L. 37 — —				Dr, Laur. Love, L. 37 10 —
Abated by ditto Love, — 10 —				
	37	10	—	Cr, { Cash, - 37 — — Broad Cloth, — 10 —

		L.	s.	d.			L.	s.	d.
Broad Cloth,	Dr				Contra,	Cr			
To Sundries,	-	245	10	—	By Sundries,	-	143		—
To Roger, for $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,		9	15	—	By Sundries,	-	121	10	—
To Robert, for $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,		9	15	—	By Laurence Love, abated,			10	—
		265		—			265		—
Roger,	Dr				Contra,	Cr			
To Broad Cloth,	-	61	10	—	By Broad Cloth,	-	100		—
To Balance,	-	48	5	—	By Broad Cloth, gained,		9	15	—
		109	15	—			109	15	—
Robert,	Dr				Contra,	Cr			
To Broad Cloth,	-	27		—	By Broad Cloth,	-	108		—
To Balance,	-	90	15	—	By Broad Cloth, gained,		9	15	—
		117	15	—			117	15	—
L. Love,	Dr				Contra,	Cr			
To Sundries,	-	37	10	—	By Broad Cloth,	-	37	10	—
Cash,	Dr				Contra,	Cr			
To Broad Cloth,	-	116		—	By Laurence Love,	-	37		—
To Broad Cloth,	-	60		—	By Balance,	-	139		—
		176		—			176		—
Balance,	Dr				Contra,	Cr			
To Cash,	-	139		—	By Roger,	-	48	5	—
					By Robert,	-	90	15	—
							139		—

QUESTION II.

TWO merchants, Ebenezer and Edward, resolving upon an equal joint adventure to Virginia, Ebenezer brings into company 600 yards linen, valued at 12 d. per yard; Edward brings in 400 yards, at 10 d. per yard; moreover, they buy of Oliver Hart 1000 yards more, at 12 d. per yard, to pay at 2 months; and ship the whole on board the Thistle, Captain A. B. master. Edward pays charges till on board, amounting to L. 2, 10 s. At two months end, partners meet, and pay Oliver Hart in full, as follows, viz. Ebenezer gives him L. 19 : 11 : 8, and Edward the rest, being L. 30 : 8 : 4. Some months after this, the Thistle arrives, with 40 hogsheds of tobacco, the prime cost being L. 3, 10 s. per hhd, which was all they had in return for their linen. Edward pays duties, freight, and charges, L. 1117. Next day he sells for ready money on the quay 10 hhds, at L. 36 per hhd. This being done, Ebenezer and he part the remainder equally between them, each taking 15 hhds, valued at L. 31 : 8 : 6 per hoghead. A fair state of this account is required.

Waste-Book and Journal of Question 2. 315

WASTE-BOOK.

JOURNAL.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Ebenezer puts in 600 yds linen, at 12 d. per yard,	30	—	—				Dr Voyage to Virginia,	99	3	4
Edward puts in 400 yds ditto, at 10 d.	16	13	4				Crs, { Ebenezer,	30	—	—
Bought of O. Hart, 1000 yds ditto, at 12 d. to pay at 2 months,	50	—	—				Edward,	19	3	4
Edward pays charges, 2 10 —				99	3	4	Oliver Hart,	50	—	—
Ebenezer pays to O. Hart,	19	11	8				Dr, Oliver Hart,	L. 50	—	—
Edward pays him	30	8	4	50	—		Crs, { Ebenezer,	19	11	8
							Edward,	30	8	4
	L.	s.	d.					L.	s.	d.
The Thistle brings 40 hds tobacco, at L. 3, 10 s.	140	—	—				Dr, Tobacco,	1257	—	—
Edward pays duties, freight, and charges, —	1117	—	—				Crs, { V. to Virginia,	140	—	—
				1257	—		Edward,	1117	—	—
Edward sells for ready money, 10 hhds tobacco, at L. 36 per hhd,				360	—		Dr, Edward,	360	—	—
							Cr, Tobacco.			
	L.	s.	d.							
The tobacco is parted; Ebenezer gets 15 hhds, at L. 31:8:6,	471	7	6				Dr, { Ebenezer,	L. 471	7	6
Edward ditto,	471	7	6				Edward,	471	7	6
				942	15		Cr, Tobacco,	942	15	—

		L.	s.	d.			L.	s.	d.
<i>Voy. to Virginia, Dr</i> <i>To Sundries, -</i> <i>To Ebenezer, for $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,</i> <i>To Edward, for $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i> <i>By Tobacco, -</i>				
		99	3	4			140		
		20	8	4					
		20	8	4					
		140							
<i>Ebenezer, Dr</i> <i>To Tobacco, -</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i> <i>By Voyage to Virginia,</i> <i>By Oliver Hart, -</i> <i>By Voy. to Virginia, gained,</i> <i>By Tobacco, gained,</i> <i>By Balance, -</i>				
		471	7	6			30		
							19	11	8
							20	8	4
							22	17	6
							378	10	
							471	7	6
<i>Edward, Dr</i> <i>To Tobacco, -</i> <i>To Tobacco, -</i> <i>To Balance, -</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i> <i>By Voyage to Virginia,</i> <i>By Oliver Hart, -</i> <i>By Tobacco, -</i> <i>By Voy. to Virginia, gained,</i> <i>By Tobacco, gained,</i>				
		360					19	3	4
		471	7	6			30	8	4
		378	10				11	17	
		1209	17	6			20	8	4
							22	17	6
							1209	17	6
<i>O. Hart, Dr</i> <i>To Sundries, -</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i> <i>By Voyage to Virginia,</i>				
		50					50		
<i>Tobacco, Dr</i> <i>To Sundries, -</i> <i>To Ebenezer, for $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,</i> <i>To Edward, for $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i> <i>By Edward, -</i> <i>By Sundries, -</i>				
		1257					360		
		22	17	6			942	15	
		22	17	6			1302	15	
		1302	15						
<i>Balance, Dr</i> <i>To Ebenezer, -</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i> <i>By Edward, -</i>				
		378	10				378	10	

QUESTION III.

TWO trademen, Hugh and Henry, agree to go equal halves in a cargo of timber from Norway; and accordingly freight a ship, and purchase some small wares, which, with charges at shipping, cost them L. 19, 14 s. each. This petty cargo they consign to A. B. their factor at Bergen; which he disposes of, and, in return, ships on board the same ship 4000 deals, and 100 square pieces; and at same time he draws on them for what debursments he had made, over and above the neat proceeds of the cargo consigned to him. Hugh accepts and pays the bill, being L. 25. By and by the ship arrives; upon which Hugh pays duty, halage, cartage, pilage, &c. L. 67, 10 s.: Henry pays the freight, which amounted to L. 98, 12 s. After this Hugh sells 1000 deals to Joseph Stanhope, for L. 47 : 18 : 4, and receives in part L. 30, the rest being due at 4 months. About this time Henry happens to build a house, and has occasion for 1400 deals, which he takes, and with Hugh's consent values at L. 58 : 6 : 8. He takes also 10 of the square pieces, valued at L. 9, 10 s. Hugh sells the other 1600 deals to George Steel, for L. 76 : 13 : 4, and a month after accepts of L. 76, 10 s. in full payment. Hugh next puts off the 90 square pieces, in barter for 30 hogsheads lintseed, at L. 3 per hoghead, which he and Henry part equally betwixt them. The timber being thus disposed of, Hugh brings in his bill of proper charges, which amounted to L. 4 : 10 : 8, and desires to have accounts stated betwixt him and Henry.

WASTE-BOOK.

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	L.	s.	d.	
Goods consigned to Bergen, with charges at shipping, cost				Dr, <i>Voy. to Bergen</i> , L. 39 8 —
Hugh - L. 19 14 —				Cr, { <i>Hugh</i> , - 19 14 —
Henry, - 19 14 —				{ <i>Henry</i> , - 19 14 —
	39	8		
Hugh accepts and pays factor's draught, - -	25			Dr, <i>Voy. to Bergen</i> , L. 25 — —
				Cr, <i>Hugh</i> .
The ship arrives with timber from Bergen, viz. 4000 deals, and 100 square pieces, in ret. for our goods, L. 64 8 —				Dr, <i>Timber</i> , L. 230 10 —
Hugh pays duty, cart- } 67 10 —				Cr, { <i>Voy. to Bergen</i> , 64 8 —
age, &c. - }				{ <i>Hugh</i> , - 67 10 —
Henry pays freight, 98 12 —				{ <i>Henry</i> , - 98 12 —
	230	10		
Hugh sells Joseph Stanhope 1000 deals, for L. 47:18:4, and receives in part, L. 30 — —				Drs, { <i>Hugh</i> , - L. 30 — —
Due at 4 months, 17 18 4				{ <i>J. Stanhope</i> , 17 18 4
	47	18	4	Cr, <i>Timber</i> , - 47 18 4
Henry takes for his own use 1400 deals, value L. 58 6 8				Dr, <i>Henry</i> , - L. 67 16 8
10 square pieces, 9 10 —				Cr, <i>Timber</i> .
	67	16	8	
Hugh sells George Steel the 1600 deals, to pay at 1 month,	76	13	4	Dr, <i>George Steel</i> , L. 76 13 4
				Cr, <i>Timber</i> .
Hugh receives of George Steel, in full, - L. 76 10 —				Drs, { <i>Hugh</i> , - L. 76 10 —
Abated him, — 3 4				{ <i>Timber</i> , - — 3 4
	76	13	4	Cr, <i>George Steel</i> , 76 13 4
Hugh barters the remaining 90 square pieces for 30 hhds of lintseed, at L. 3 per hhd, which he and Henry part e- qually betwixt them, value	90			Drs, { <i>Hugh</i> , - L. 45 — —
				{ <i>Henry</i> , - 45 — —
				Cr, <i>Timber</i> , - 90 — —
Hugh brings in his account of charges, amounting to -	4	10	8	Dr, <i>Timber</i> , - L. 4 10 8
				Cr, <i>Hugh</i> .

Ledger of Question 3.

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	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Voy. to Bergen, Dr				Contra, Cr			
To Sundries, -	39	8		By Timber, -	64	8	
To Hugh, -	25						
	64	8					
Hugh, Dr				Contra, Cr			
To Timber, -	30			By Voyage to Bergen,	19	14	
To George Steel, -	76	10		By Voyage to Bergen,	25		
To Timber, -	45			By Timber, -	67	10	
	151	10		By Timber, -	4	10	8
				By Timber, gained,	23	12	2
				By Balance, -	11	3	2
					151	10	
Henry, Dr				Contra, Cr			
To Timber, -	67	16	8	By Voyage to Bergen,	19	14	
To Timber, -	45			By Timber, -	98	12	
To Balance, -	29	1	6	By Timber, gained,	23	12	2
	141	18	2		141	18	2
Timber, Dr				Contra, Cr			
To Sundries, -	230	10		By Sundries, -	47	18	4
To George Steel, abated,		3	4	By Henry, -	67	16	8
To Hugh, -	4	10	8	By George Steel, -	76	13	4
To Hugh, for $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	23	12	2	By Sundries, -	90		
To Henry, for $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,	23	12	2		282	8	4
	282	8	4				
J. Stanhope, Dr				Contra, Cr			
To Timber, -	17	18	4	By Balance, -	17	18	4
G. Steel, Dr				Contra, Cr			
To Timber, -	76	13	4	By Sundries, -	76	13	4
Balance, Dr				Contra, Cr			
To Hugh, -	11	3	2	By Henry, -	29	1	6
To Joseph Stanhope,	17	18	4				
	29	1	6				

QUESTION IV.

Three merchants, David, Daniel, and Duncan, sent a joint adventure to sea. David put in goods to the value of L. 48, Daniel to the value of L. 60, and Duncan to the value of L. 72. David paid the outset-charges, which amounted to L. 42 : 13 : 4; of which, in a few days, the other two partners paid him back their respective proportions. Some time after this they have returns in goods to the value of L. 312. David also paid the inset-charges, amounting to L. 56, 14 s. The partners take the goods that best suit their dealings; David got sugar to the value of L. 116; Daniel had cotton to the value of L. 100; and Duncan, tamarinds and ginger to the value of L. 152, 14 s. Now, the question is, How matters stand among partners? who are debtors, and how much? proportioning their shares of gain according to their shares of stock.

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	L.	s.	d.	
David puts in goods to the value of - L. 48 — —				Dr, Voyage, - L. 180 — —
Daniel, - 60 — —				Cr, { David, - 48 — —
Duncan, - 72 — —				{ Daniel, - 60 — —
	180			{ Duncan, - 72 — —
David pays outset-charges,	42	13	4	Dr, Voyage, - L. 42 13 4
Partners pay David their respective shares of charges.				Cr, David.
Daniel pays - L. 14 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$				Dr, David, - L. 31 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duncan pays - 17 1 4				Cr, { Daniel, - 14 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	31	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Duncan, - 17 1 4
Ship arrives with returns to the value of - L. 312 — —				Dr, Goods in return, L. 368 14 —
David pays inset-charges, } 56 14 —				Cr, { Voyage, - 312 — —
	368	14		{ David, - 56 14 —
Partners divide the goods; whereof David got sugar to the value of L. 116 — —				Dr, { David, L. 116 — —
Daniel cotton to } 100 — —				{ Daniel, - 100 — —
Duncan tamarinds and ginger to } 152 14 —				{ Duncan, - 152 14 —
the value of }				Cr, Goods in return, 368 14 —
	368	14		

Ledger of Question 4.

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		L.	s.	d.			L.	s.	d.
<i>Voyage, Dr</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i>				
To Sundries, -		180			By Goods in return, -		312		
To David, -		42	13	4					
To David, for his share } gained, -		23	16	5 $\frac{1}{3}$					
To Daniel, for his share } gained, -		29	15	6 $\frac{2}{3}$					
To Duncan, for his share } gained, -		35	14	8					
		312							
<i>David, Dr</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i>				
To Sundries, -		31	5	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	By Voyage, -		48		
To Goods in return, -		116			By Voyage, -		42	13	4
To Balance, -		23	18		By Goods in return, -		56	14	
		171	3	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	By Voyage, gained,		23	16	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
							171	3	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
<i>Daniel, Dr</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i>				
To Goods in return, -		100			By Voyage, -		60		
To Balance, -		4			By David, -		14	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
		104			By Voyage, gained,		29	15	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
							104		
<i>Duncan, Dr</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i>				
To Goods in return, -		152	14		By Voyage, -		72		
					By David, -		17	14	
					By Voyage, gained,		35	14	8
					By Balance, -		27	18	
							152	14	
<i>Goods in return, Dr</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i>				
To Sundries, -		368	14		By Sundries, -		368	14	
<i>Balance, Dr</i>					<i>Contra, Cr</i>				
To Duncan, -		27	18		By David, -		23	18	
					By Daniel, -		4		
							27	18	

QUESTION V.

Oliver of London sent out a large assortment of goods to the West Indies, under the care of two joint supercargoes, Peter and Paul, who were to be allowed, equally between them, 5 per cent. commission on sales, with passage paid out and home. The goods were bought at 12 months credit, the value being L. 2850: Oliver pays charges at shipping, freight, and passage out, amounting to L. 150. The supercargoes arrive at Barbadoes, where they are informed, that Jamaica would prove a better market for several parts of their cargo. Upon this advice it is agreed, that Paul should sail for Jamaica, and carry along with him the goods that appeared proper for that place; which accordingly he did. Peter continues at Barbadoes, and sells off that part of the cargo left with him, the gross amount of sales being L. 2000; but the charges, consisting of wharfage, negro hire, storage, &c. came to L. 24, and the commission amounted to L. 100. Paul likewise sells his part of the cargo in Jamaica for L. 2500, the charges being L. 30, and commission L. 125. He next clears with the buyers, and receives rum to the value of L. 2345, and in money L. 155, and presently ships home the rum to Oliver, per the *Rose*, G. S. master. Peter gets payment in bills on London and Bristol, to the value of L. 1200, in sugar to the value of L. 676, and in cotton to the value of L. 124. By a vessel just going off, he dispatches the sugar and bills to Oliver; and after staying some little time longer on the island, he sailed for Britain, carrying the cotton along with him. He and Paul arrived much about the same time, and found the goods sent home had all come safe to hand. Their passage home amounted to L. 40, which Oliver instantly paid. Now, it is required to give a just state of affairs between the supercargoes or partners, and their employer Oliver, to shew how much each party gained, with an exhibition of both their books.

Supercargoes or Partners Books united.

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	L.	s.	d.	
Peter sells his part of the cargo for	2000			Dr, Buyers, - L. 2000 — — Cr, Oliver's Sales.
Peter pays charges, L. 24 — — Commission is 100 — —	124			Dr, Oliver's Sales, L. 124 — — Crs, { Cash, - 24 — — Profit and Loss, 100 — —
Paul sells his part of the cargo for	2500			Dr, Buyers, L. 2500 — — Cr, Oliver's Sales.
Paul pays charges, L. 30 — — Commission is 125 — —	155			Dr, Oliver's Sales, L. 155 — — Crs, { Cash, - 30 — — Profit and Loss, 125 — —
Paul clears with the buyers, and receives rum to the value of - L. 2345 — — And in money, 155 — —	2500			Drs, { Rum, L. 2345 — — Cash, - 155 — — Cr, Buyers, - 2500 — —
Paul ships home the rum to Oli- ver per the Rose, G. S. the value being	2345			Dr, Oliver, L. 2345 — — Cr, Rum.
Peter gets payment in bills to the value of - L. 1200 — — In sugar, to the } 676 — — value of } In cotton, to the } 124 — — value of }	2000			Drs, { Bills Rec. L. 1200 — — Sugar, - 676 — — Cotton, - 124 — — Cr, Buyers, - 2000 — —
Peter dispatches to Oliver, The sugar, in } L. 676 — — value } The bills, in value 1200 — —	1876			Dr, Oliver, - L. 1876 — — Crs, { Sugar, - 676 — — Bills Rec. 1200 — —

		L.	s.	d.			L.	s.	d.
Buyers, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Oliver's Sales, -		2000			By Sundries, -		2500		
To Oliver's Sales, -		2500			By Sundries, -		2000		
		4500					4500		
Oliver's Sales, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Sundries, -		124			By Buyers, -		2000		
To Sundries, -		155			By Buyers, -		2500		
To Oliver, for neat proc.		4221					4500		
		4500							
Cash, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Buyers, -		155			By Oliver's Sales, -		24		
					By Oliver's Sales, -		30		
					By Balance, -		101		
							155		
Profit and Loss, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Peter, for his $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,		112	10		By Oliver's Sales, -		100		
To Paul, for his $\frac{1}{2}$ gained,		112	10		By Oliver's Sales, -		125		
		225					225		
Rum, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Buyers, -		2345			By Oliver, -		2345		
Oliver, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Rum, -		2345			By Oliver's Sales, for } neat proceeds, - }		4221		
To Sundries, -		1876							
		4221							
Bills Receivable, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Buyers, -		1200			By Oliver, -		1200		
Sugar, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Buyers, -		676			By Oliver, -		676		
Cotton, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Buyers, -		124			By Balance, -		124		
Peter, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Balance, -		112	10		By Profit and Loss, gained,		112	10	
Paul, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Balance, -		112	10		By Profit and Loss, gained,		112	10	
Balance, Dr					Contra, Cr				
To Cash, -		101			By Peter, -		112	10	
To Cotton, -		124			By Paul, -		112	10	
		225					225		

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Shipped for the West Indies, goods bought at 12 months, to the value of L. 2850 — —	L.	s.	d.	Dr, Voyage, L. 3000 — —
Paid charges, freight, and passage out, } 150 — —				Crs, { Sellers, 2850 — —
				Crs, { Cash, - 150 — —
	3000			
Receiv. from the W. Indies rum to the value of L. 2345 — —				Drs, { Rum, L. 2345 — —
Sugar to the value of 676 — —				Drs, { Sugar, 676 — —
Bills to the value of 1200 — —				Drs, { Bills Receiv. 1200 — —
	4221			Cr, Voyage, - 4221 — —
Paid passage home, -	40			Dr, Voyage, L. 40 — —
				Cr, Cash.

L E D G E R.

Voyage, Dr L. s. d.	Contra, Cr L. s. d.
To Sundries, - 3000 — —	By Sundries, - 4221 — —
To Cash, - 40 — —	
To Profit and Loss, gained, 1181 — —	
4221	
Sellers, Dr	Contra, Cr
To Balance, - 2850 — —	By Voyage, - 2850 — —
Cash, Dr	Contra, Cr
To Balance, - 190 — —	By Voyage, - 150 — —
	By Voyage, - 40 — —
	190
Rum, Dr	Contra, Cr
To Voyage, - 2345 — —	By Balance, - 2345 — —
Sugar, Dr	Contra, Cr
To Voyage, - 676 — —	By Balance, - 676 — —
Bills Receivable, Dr	Contra, Cr
To Voyage, - 1200 — —	By Balance, - 1200 — —
Profit and Loss, Dr	Contra, Cr
To Balance, - 1181 — —	By Voyage, gained, 1181 — —
Balance, Dr	Contra, Cr
To Rum, - 2345 — —	By Sellers, - 2850 — —
To Sugar, - 676 — —	By Cash, - 190 — —
To Bills Receivable, 1200 — —	By Profit and Loss, - 1181 — —
4221	4221

QUESTION VI.

1778. *March 1.* **T**Hree merchants, Simon, Socrates, and Samuel, agree to make an equal joint adventure; Simon to be trustee, and to have $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission on neat proceeds. In pursuance of this agreement, Simon buys of Michael Merchant 20 tuns lead, at L. 14 per tun, to pay at 6 months: he buys also, for ready money, 1000 lb. tanned leather, at 1s. per lb. To these two commodities he adds 600 yards flannel, taken from his own warehouse, which, with partners consent, he values at 18 d. per yard; and ships the whole on board the Speedwell, Captain Mariner master, consigning the cargo to John Pope merchant at Leghorn, to sell for the company's account. The charges he paid at shipping, including premium, amounted to L. 60. *March 16.* partners meet, and Socrates pays to Simon L. 36 : 13 : 4, as his $\frac{1}{3}$ share for leather and charges; Samuel gives him on the same score L. 16 : 13 : 4, counts with him for L. 10 on private dealings, and gives him a bill for the other L. 10 on William Love. *July 8.* Simon is advised by John Pope, that he hath received and sold the cargo consigned to him, the neat proceeds amounting to 2352 piaſtres, which exchange at 50 d. per piaſtre, makes Sterling L. 490. *July 16.* Simon receives a remittance of 1176 piaſtres, in a bill on George Rollin merchant in Bristol, payable at double uſance, exchange at 52 d. per piaſtre. *August 10.* Simon draws a bill on ditto Pope for the rest, viz. 1176 piaſtres, for which he receives ready money, at 52 d. per piaſtre. *August 12.* he divides this sum betwixt himself and partners, giving each their $\frac{1}{3}$ share, and keeping $\frac{1}{3}$ for himself. Some time after this, Simon brings in his account of incidental charges, amounting to L. 3 : 6 : 8, and his commission came to L. 7 : 12 : $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. Now it is required to give a true state of this account, according to the method of Debtor and Creditor.

QUESTION VII.

FOUR merchants in company, Jacob, Joseph, John, and James, buy a ship, for which they pay down their 100 guineas each. Next they purchase a cargo of several sorts of goods for Virginia, from Samuel Crouch, to the value of L. 636, 10 s. to pay at 2 months.

months. Jacob pays charges, L. 67, 15 s. Joseph victuals the ship, which cost him L. 28 : 6 : 8. John pays to Mr Eachard L. 35 as premium for insuring L. 1000 outward. James advances to the mate and sailors a month's wages, amounting to L. 16, 10 s. goes himself master, and immediately sets sail for Virginia. Two months after this, the three partners who remained at home pay Samuel Crouch as follows: Jacob gives him goods to the value of L. 197; Joseph gives him a bill of L. 248 on George Sands; John pays him in specie L. 185, ditto Crouch abating them the rest, viz. L. 6, 10 s. Much about this time the ship is lost upon the coast of Virginia; but the crew, by help of the long-boat, are preserved, and part of the cargo saved. Upon this misfortune, James dismisses his mate and sailors, paying them the rest of their wages, which came to L. 19 : 16 : 8. After this he exposes the goods he had saved to public sale, the amount of which, deducing all charges, came to L. 575; for L. 400 of which he receives 80 hogheads tobacco, and for the rest he gets a bill on Elias Burnet merchant in London. He puts the tobacco on board a vessel homeward bound, goes himself along, and arrives safe in Britain; the tobacco being weighed on the quay, amounted to 72,000 lb. The partners immediately pay the duty, viz. each L. 381 : 11 : 3, and then divide the tobacco, valued at 8 d. per lb. equally among them. James presents his bill to Elias Burnet, and receives payment. After this he pays the freight, being L. 92. Joseph pays the infet-charges, L. 37, 10 s. Mr Eachard, the insurer, discounting 16 per cent. and deducing L. 575 saved, pays John in full L. 265. James brings in his bill of petty charges, not yet mentioned, including his own commission, which amounts to L. 42, 11 s. 6 d. Now, it is required to make a true state of this account, according to the method of Debtor and Creditor.

QUESTION VIII.

Bickerstaff of Bristol, and Penn of Philadelphia, agree to go equal halves in a trading voyage; whereupon Penn buys a ship called the *Spider*, for L. 1500, and pays the owners in money L. 750, and for the rest gives them a draught on his partner Bickerstaff. Penn loads the *Spider* with 300 hhd's flax-seed, at 25 s. per hhd; he appoints Robin master, who hires a mate and eight sailors. Penn also victuals the ship, which, with charges, cost him L. 100. Robin sets sail, and arrives at Bristol; where having unloaded the flax-seed, Bickerstaff pays him, in name of wages to himself and sailors, L. 70. Bickerstaff immediately reloads the *Spider*

Spider with a cargo of goods, on his own and partner's account, consigned to Penn, which amounted to L. 4000; charges at shipping came to L. 36, 15 s. and victualling to L. 80. Robin sails for Philadelphia; Bickerstaff disposes of the flax-feed, the neat proceeds being L. 815, 12 s. Penn receives from on board the Spider the cargo consigned to him by Bickerstaff, pays charges at landing, L. 46, 10 s. and the ship's account for wages, &c. L. 85, and immediately loads her with 3000 quintals of fish, bought at 18 s. per quintal: He pays charges, L. 32, 16 s. and for victualling L. 60; consigns this cargo to George Duff of Lisbon, and Robin sets out to sea again. In a few weeks he arrives at Lisbon, and George Duff receives the fish, conform to invoice, and pays Robin in full of the ship's account 280 millrees, which, at 65 d. per millree, is L. 75 : 16 : 8. He then disposes of the fish at 5 millrees per quintal, which, at 65 d. per millree, makes L. 4062, 10 s.: Charges in selling, and his own commission, came to 500 millrees, which, at 65 d. is L. 135 : 8 : 4. In the mean time some English merchants proposed to freight the Spider for Bristol, and G. Duff agrees with them for L. 250, to be paid to Bickerstaff upon delivery of their goods at that place. George Duff lays out 138,461 rees, or L. 37, 10 s. on victualling the ship, and purchases 2825 moidores, valued at 27 s.; which he remits by Robin to Bickerstaff, in full of neat proceeds. Robin quickly arrives at Bristol, delivers the 2825 moidores to Bickerstaff, who likewise received the L. 250 freight. Bickerstaff pays the ship-account to Robin, being L. 40, and makes him a present of L. 30 more for good services. In the mean time he receives advice from Penn, that the cargo consigned to him is all sold off, and the debts all collected, except L. 50 lost by bankrupts, the neat proceeds collected being L. 5000. A state of these transactions is required.

QUESTION IX.

FOur tradesmen, Allan, Bennet, Claud, and Donald, each $\frac{1}{4}$, agree to build a house according to an approved plan. Allan undertakes the mason-work for L. 550. Bennet buys a cargo of logs and deals, for which he pays down L. 95, and also a parcel from Key and Guild, per account, L. 75, 10 s. for which he gives the partners joint acceptance at 6 months. Claud undertakes the carpenter-work, upon condition of getting the timber and deals already purchased, and L. 475, 15 s. in money; which was agreed to. Donald purchases the ground from the proprietor, pays him down L. 90, and gives him a draught on Peter Paywell for the rest,

rest, being L. 100, at 1 month. Bennet pays for the plaister-work L. 23, 5 s. also an account for iron-work, such as nails, locks, &c. L. 30, 10 s. and gives Allan an order on Elias Bell his banker, for L. 80, and retires the Company's acceptance to Key and Guild. Donald buys several articles for the building, amounting per account to L. 37, 14 s. and advances to Allan in cash L. 70, and to Claud L. 50. The building being finished, they put the house to sale in four lots, the purchasers to give their acceptance at 6 months. Thomas Trusty buys the first lot for L. 445; Bennet buys the second lot for L. 440; John Maxton buys the third lot for L. 429, 10 s.; and David Walker buys the fourth lot for L. 430. After which the partners give in the purchasers bills to be discounted, and, charges of sale deduced, receive neat L. 1699, 7 s. Now, partners being resolved to clear accounts immediately, by paying back to each of the company what they had disbursed, together with their $\frac{1}{4}$ of profit, a state of the affair becomes necessary, and is here required.

QUESTION X.

A Widower gentleman dies, leaving two children, Lovat and Lucy; to Lovat he bequeathed the estate of Rosebank, rented at L. 40 per annum; to Lucy the whole household-furniture, valued at L. 500; and in all other things they were to share equally. Lucy got possession of the effects in the cellar, valued at L. 340 : 12 : 8, and also of the ready money in the house, amounting to L. 156 : 14 : 6. She received likewise payment of several debts, to the amount of L. 800, and paid some shop-accounts, and other small debts, to the value of L. 34 : 18 : 4. Lovat, who had lately borrowed L. 200 of his father, pays the funeral-charges, amounting to L. 42 : 10 : 8. He exposes to auction the cattle and victual on the ground, the sale whereof amounted to L. 650, 15 s. He receives for timber that had been cut, and for waggons, carts, and tools of husbandry, L. 235 : 14 : 10. He gets possession of bills, bonds, and other securities, to the amount of L. 4596. Now, it is required to state accounts between him and Lucy.

A P P E N D I X.

C H A P. I.

Of the subsidiary books used by merchants.

THOUGH all merchant-accounts may be kept by the *Waste-book*, *Journal*, and *Ledger*, alone; yet men of great business find it convenient, either for abridging these, or for other ends, to use some others, generally called *subsidiary* or *subservient books*; the most common of which are these following, viz.

1. *The Cash-book.*

THis book is kept in a folio form, like the *Ledger*, and serves to abridge the cash-account there. On the left-hand page, or Dr side, *Cash* is charged Dr for all the sums received; and on the right-hand page, *Cash* is made Cr for all the sums paid. Once a-week, or, which is more ordinary, once a-month, this book is posted to the *Ledger*, viz. *Cash* Dr to *Sundries*, for all the receipts, and *Cash* Cr by *Sundries*, for all the payments. By this means the cash-account in the *Ledger* will be so far contracted, as to consist of twelve lines, viz. one for each month in the year. A specimen of this book follows.

N. B. In the printing of this specimen, the Cr side, or right-hand page, of the folio, is, for conveniency, placed immediately under the Dr side, or left-hand page.

1778.		L.	s.	d.
<i>Cash, Dr</i>				
July				
1	To <i>George Hill</i> , received in full for lead, -	90	—	—
5	To <i>John Scot</i> , in part for sugar, -	109	10	—
12	To <i>Robert Hunter</i> , for A. B.'s bill on him, -	30	—	—
18	To <i>Port Wine</i> , received for 1 pipe, -	26	10	—
31	To <i>James Neil and Comp.</i> in full for tobacco, -	100	—	—
		356	—	—
1778.		L.	s.	d.
<i>Contra, Cr</i>				
July				
3	By <i>George Duncan</i> , paid in full for Canary, -	100	—	—
11	By <i>R. Richmond and Company</i> , in part for dowlas, -	60	—	—
20	By <i>Samuel Smith</i> , paid him R. Blair's bill, -	10	—	—
25	By <i>Holland</i> , for 2 pieces, at 18 l. -	36	—	—
31	By <i>Charges of Merchandise</i> , -	56	2	—
	By <i>House-expences</i> , -	36	—	—
		298	2	—

See the *Cash-book* subjoined to the first *Journal*.

2. The book of Charges of Merchandise.

THis book is only paged, and designed to abbreviate the *Cash-book*. It contains charges that affect trade in general; such as, warehouse-rent, shop-rent, accountant's wages, postage of letters, and the like. At the end of each month the money-columns of this book are added up, and the sum carried to the credit-side of the *Cash-book*, or, if none is kept, to the *Waste-book*. The form of this book follows.

		1778.	L.	s.	d.
		<i>Charges of Merchandise,</i>	<i>Dr</i>		
<i>June</i>	1	Paid shop-rent,	18	—	—
	3	warehouse-rent,	20	15	—
	8	rent of a garret,	—	18	—
	12	portage of various goods,	—	2	6
	—	stationers for paper,	2	14	—
	18	postage of letters,	—	10	6
	27	rent of 2 cellars,	3	18	—
	31	clerks fees,	9	4	—
		To cash,	56	2	—

3. *The book of House-expences.*

THis book is also paged, and serves to abridge the *Cash-book*, or *Cash-account*. It contains all debursments for family-uses, such as house-rent, servants wages, apparel, vivres, utensils, &c. The money-columns of this book are added up once a-month, and the sum transferred to the Cr sides of the *Cash-book*; or rather once a-year, and carried to the *Waste-book*. A specimen for one month follows.

		1778.	L.	s.	d.
		<i>House-expences, Dr</i>			
<i>Jan.</i>	1	Paid for new cloaths, hat, and shoes,	10	—	3
	10	for six drinking-glasses,	—	2	9
	17	for earthen ware,	—	3	—
	25	for 12 dozen bottles,	1	5	—
	31	of pocket-expences,	9	9	—
	—	to the housekeeper,	15	—	—
		To cash,	36	—	—

4. *The*

4. *The Invoice-book.*

THis book, which is used chiefly by factors, is paged, and contains doubles or copies of the invoices of goods sent to sea, or of goods received from abroad. The form of an invoice is as follows.

London, 1st July 1778.

Invoice of 8 boxes indigo, and 4 boxes spiceries, shipped per the Bon-
adventure, Robert Hay, for Leith, by order, and for account of
A. B. merchant there.

		L.	s.	d.
A. B. INDIGO 8 boxes.				
	<i>Gross.</i>	<i>Tare.</i>		
N ^o 1	70½	: 14½		
2	65	: 13½		
3	80	: 15		
4	67	: 13		
5	75	: 14		
6	57¼	: 12½		
7	64	: 13¼		
8	85¾	: 16		
	564½	111¾		
	111¾			
452¾ lb. neat, at 4 s. 3 d.		96	4	2¼
Boxes, - - -		-	9	4
		96	13	6¼
SPICERIES 4 boxes.				
	lb.	L.	s.	d.
N ^o 1	12 cinnamon, at 7 s. 9 d.	4	13	-
2	4 nutmegs, at 8 s. 8 d.	1	14	8
3	57 pimento, at 8 d.	1	18	-
4	1 mace, - - -	-	15	6
Boxes, - - -		-	4	6
		9	5	8
Bill of lading, cocket, and other charges,		-	9	9
		106	8	11¼
Commission at 2½ per cent, - - -		2	13	-
Insurance on the above L. 100, at 1½ per cent. } and policy, 4 s. 6 d. is - - - }		1	14	6
Commission on ditto at ½ per cent. - - -		-	10	-
Errors excepted, per M. S.		111	6	5¼
		When		

When a merchant ships off goods to his correspondent, it is usual, along with the invoice, which is dispatched either by post or by the ship, to write a letter relative to the subject of their correspondence. In imitation of which practice, I shall here subjoin the following letter.

London, 1st July 1778.

S I R,

I Had the favour of yours of the 8th of June last; which I have observed as exactly as possibly I could. I hope, when the Bonadventure arrives, the goods will please, both in quality and price. The whole amount, including all charges, as per invoice, is L. 115, 6 s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. at your debit, for which I have drawn on you a bill to A. G. merchant in Edinburgh, which please honour with acceptance, per advice of

Your very humble servant,

To Mr A. B.
Merchant in Leith.

M. S.

N. B. When a merchant in Britain ships off imported goods, such as tobacco, to Holland, or other places, for sale, the invoice sent to the factor usually contains only the marks, numbers, and quantity shipped, but nothing of the prime cost or charges; which in this case could not be easily ascertained; and the want thereof is pretty well supplied, by instructing the factor not to sell under such a price. But invoices of all kinds of manufactures and goods consigned from Britain to North America or the West Indies, generally exhibit prime cost and all charges; which is necessary, not only as it serves for a sort of directory to the factor, but still more so, in regard British goods are frequently sold in those places at so much advance on the invoice-prices. See the *Invoice-book* of chap. 6. & 8.

5. The Sales-book.

THis book, too, is chiefly used by factors; and into it is posted, from the *Waste-book*, the particular sales of every consigned cargo; by which means the several articles of a sale, that lie scattered in the *Waste-book*, are brought together, and represented under one view, and that in a manner more full and minute than they are collected in the *Ledger* account. This book exhibits the sales of every consignment separately and by themselves; to which are subjoined the respective charges, such as freight, custom, the factor's

factor's commission, as also abatements allowed to buyers, &c. whose sum subtracted from the gross amount of sales, gives the neat proceeds. From this book, when a cargo is sold off, an account of sales is drawn out, in order to be transmitted to the employer. If the consignment consist but of one kind of goods, the *Sales-book* may be ruled and written up as in the following example.

Rotterdam, 1st June 1778.

Sales of 6 packs serges, containing 4380 yards, received per the Friendship, Samuel Sharp, for account of A. B. merchant in Glasgow, North Britain.

1778			Guil.	st.	d.
June	24	Sold Frederick Gordon, at 1 month,			
		<i>Packs. Pieces. Yards.</i>			
		N ^o 1 — 19 — 743			
		4 — 20 — 643			
		— 1386 at 7 stivers, -	485	2	—
	28	Sold for ready money,			
		N ^o 2 — 17 — 717			
		3 — 18 — 730			
		5 — 14 — 830			
		6 — 16 — 717			
		— 2994 at 6 stivers, -	898	4	—
		Total, 4380 yards.	1383	6	—
		C H A R G E S.			
			<i>G. st. d.</i>		
		Freight and average, -	25	10	—
		Custom and waiters dues, -	31	—	—
		Scout-freight, and other small charges, 3	—	—	—
		Measuring, at 4 stivers per 100 yards, 8	14	—	—
		Charges in selling, and packhouse-rent, 4	4	—	—
		Commission, at 2 per cent. -	27	13	—
			100	1	—
		Neat proceeds, (errors and bad debts excepted), }	1283	5	—
		carried to the credit of his account current, }			

If the consigned cargo consist of two or more kinds of goods, the *Sales-book* must be ruled with columns for the different sorts of goods; and the heads of these columns must be titled with the names and

and quantities of the goods from the invoice : of which see specimens in the *Sales-book* of chap. 6.

The sales being finished, and the charges stated, the factor, without loss of time, ought to draw out an account of sales, (for the manner of doing which see the description of the *Sales-book*, ch. 6.), and transmit it to his employer by first opportunity. And along with the account of sales, it is usual to write a letter of advice, to the following or like purpose.

S I R,

Rotterdam, 1st July 1778.

Your serges I have disposed of to the best advantage I could; and I doubt not but the inclosed account of sales will be agreeable, the neat proceeds being 1283 G. 5 st. at your credit. Your account current you shall have with the invoice of goods commissioned in yours by last post. In the mean time I remain

Your very humble servant,

To Mr A. B.
Merchant in Glasgow, N. B.

A. C.

6. The Month-book.

THE design of this *Month-book* is, to furnish a merchant with a ready way of knowing the time when debts become payable to or by him. It consists of twelve folios, one for each month in the year. The left-hand page contains the debts that fall due to the merchant in the month on the top, and the right-hand page contains the debts payable by him to others in the same month; as in the annexed specimen.

N. B. In the printing of this specimen, the right-hand page of the folio is, for conveniency, placed immediately after the left-hand page.

1778.		L.	s.	d.
Days	January, to receive.			
1	Of Edward Finch,	135	—	—
10	Of Robert Banks, for lintseed,	86	10	—
23	Of George Halley, for Norwich stuffs,	35	—	—
31	Of John Short,	246	—	—
		502	10	—

1778.

1778.			L.	s.	d.
Days	January, to pay,				
3	To Simon Smith,	-	70	-	-
12	To James Jeffrey, for sundry goods,	-	68	13	4
25	To James Martin and Company,	-	125	-	-
30	To James Halley, for oil,	-	76	9	10
			340	3	2

N. B. Upon the payment of any sum, merchants either cancel the line, or, which is better, they write the word *Received* or *Paid* upon the margin; or use some mark of their own, to signify that the sum to which it is affixed is paid.

7. The Bill-book.

THis book serves to remind the merchant of the time when bills fall due: and some make the *Month-book* answer the purpose here intended; but such as deal largely in bills, generally keep a *Bill-book*, purely for the purpose of bills; on the left-hand page of which are recorded the draughts on the merchant, and on the right-hand page the remittances sent him. Bills drawn so many days after sight have the date of acceptance, not of drawing, inserted in this book. Each of the pages consists of seven columns; in the last whereof the letter *A* signifies *Accepted*; *P*, *Protested*; and *A. S. P.* *Accepted Supra Protest*.

Left-hand Page.

	By whom drawn	To whom drawn	When presented	When payable	Contents	Whose account	Fate
1778							
Sept.	1 John Spence	Robert Tod	N ^o 9.	Sep. 11	Oct. 8	Alex. Morton	A.
	4 Simon Short	George Grant	10.	18	Nov. 11	George Gordon	A.
	7 James Knox	John Smart	11.	27	Dec. 10	James Young	P.

Right-hand Page.

	By whom drawn	On whom drawn	When presented	When payable	Contents	Whose account	Fate
1778							
Sept.	5 John Strange	Peter Park	N ^o 12.	Sep. 11	Oct. 10	Edmond Ward	P.
	7 Thomas Tait	John Sanders	13.	17	20	George Stirling	A.
	9 Henry Hyde	Ralph Roger	14.	18	Nov. 1	Hugh Wilton	P. — A.S.P.

8. *The Receipt-book.*

IN this book a merchant takes receipts of the payments he makes. The receipt should contain the date; the sum received, expressed in words at large, and also in figures in the money-columns; the reason why; and whether in full or in part; and must be signed by the person receiving. But there is no occasion to mention the merchant's name; for the book being his own, sufficiently implies that. This book is paged, and the form of it is as follows.

	L.	s.	d.
Received, July 1. 1778, in part for sugar, the } sum of one hundred thirty-six pounds, - }	136	—	—
Per <i>John Stewart.</i>			
Received, this 4th of July 1778, in full for in- } digo, the sum of forty-eight pounds ten shillings, }	48	10	—
Per <i>Tho. Green.</i>			
Received, July 6. 1778, in part for lead, twen- } ty pounds, for my master David Douglas, }	20	—	—
Per <i>Sam. Sprat.</i>			
Received, July 10. 1778, in full for coperas, } thirty-six pounds twelve shillings, for self and }	36	12	—
company, - - - - - }			
Per <i>David Duff.</i>			
Received, July 11. 1778, forty-five pounds } twelve shillings and nine pence, in full for tobacco }	45	12	9
sold the 10th of January last, for self and partner, }			
Per <i>Simon Trusty.</i>			
Received, July 12. 1778, the sum of fifty pounds, } by order, and for the account of Geo. Grant, }	50	—	—
Per <i>Nath. Smith.</i>			

9. *The Letter-book.*

IT is very imprudent in any person to send away a letter of business, without keeping a double of it to himself; and therefore, to prevent the bad consequences of such a careless practice, merchants are provided with a large book, in folio, into which is copied verbatim every letter of business before it be sent off. So that this book, together with the letters received, (which must also be

carefully kept in files or boxes), makes a complete history of all the dealings that pass betwixt a merchant and his correspondents; which may be very useful and necessary on many occasions.

To make the *Letter-book* convenient, there should be assigned to every correspondent, three, four, or more pages, as the intercourse may require; and the names of the correspondents ought to be disposed alphabetically in an index, with the number of the pages annexed; by which means the letters to every correspondent will be placed together, and easily found by help of the index. The letters from correspondents ought in like manner to have each a different box, or be filed upon different wires, and have an index fitted to them.

N. B. Merchants of extensive dealings have a case, with a division for every letter in the alphabet, into which they put their letters, after folding and backing them; and at the closing of each set of books, the case is emptied, and the letters carefully put up and marked, what year or period they belong to: As for example, a letter from Thomas Walker goes into the division marked with W.

10. *The Memorandum-book.*

THis is a small book, of a portable size, which a merchant carries in his pocket when business calls him abroad to a tavern, a fair, the country, or other places. In this he sets down the bargains he makes, the debts he pays, or sums he receives, with every other part of business he transacts while abroad. And when he comes home to his counting-house or shop, he transfers the things contained in this book, each to their proper places in the *Waste-book*, or *books subsidiary*.

11. *Book of Commissions.*

THis book contains commissions or orders from correspondents, and the execution of these commissions is noted on the margin, as in the following specimen.

Jan.

Jan. 12	To send William Murdoch, Rotterdam, 3 hhds tobacco.	} Sent per the Griffin.
18	To remit L. 100 to James Meik, Liverpool, for John Roberts.	} Remitted.
20	To send 80 lb. silk to William Murray, Perth.	} None to be got.
24	To send Hugh Wilson, Leith, 2 puncheons rum.	} Sent per the Eagle.
25	To purchase a silver watch for Geo. Gib, Manchester.	} Done.
20	To consign 10 hhds of R. Ainsley's sugar to Hamburg.	} Consigned.

12. *Book of Consignments.*

Merchants, from the letters of advice, sometimes find it convenient to take a note, in this book, of all goods consigned to them; by which means they have daily under their eye the time when such a ship may be expected to arrive, and the goods she brings. A specimen follows.

Naples, 8th June 1778.

Per the Prosperity, silk for account of Anthony Carew, marked *A.C.* No 122. to 140.

Barbadoes, 20th June 1778.

Per the Neptune, for account of George Gordon, 40 hhds sugar, and 20 casks rum.

13. *Book of Wares.*

The design of this book is, to know by inspection what goods are lodged in the warehouse, what are sold off, and consequently what remain on hand.

<i>Species of goods.</i>		<i>Wt or Measure.</i>	<i>Date of Sales.</i>	<i>Debtors.</i>
One bale broad cloth.	Yds	2000	Sep. 5	John Paton
One bale printing-demy.	Reams	80	Sep. 10	Cash
Two boxes silk.	lb.	500		
One bale Osnaburg.	Yds	1000	Sep. 15	Geo. Greig

14. *Book of Accounts-current.*

IT is usual to draw out a correspondent's account-current in plain simple language, stripped of all the artificial trimming of the *Ledger*; the word *Sundries* is every where rejected, and the particulars inserted in its stead; and before the account be sent away, it is transcribed into a book, that in case the account sent off be lost or mislaid, or pretended to be amissing, you may be able to give a new copy in the very words of the old. If there be any outstanding debts, the correspondent's account on time ought to be sent along with his account-current. Part of the title stands on the head of the Dr side, and part on the head of the Cr side, with *Dr* prefixed, and *Cr* annexed. The date and subscription are divided in like manner on the foot. Two examples follow, the first taken from the *Ledger*, No 92. the other from real business. In both, for the conveniency of printing, the Cr side is subjoined to the Dr side.

			L.	s.	d.
		<i>Dr, H. V. Beek of Amsterdam in acct—</i>			
1778					
May	28	To My bill on William Murdoch, at 10 days sight,	227	6	8
June	1	To G. Watt, abated for madder damaged,		10	—
		To Cash, paid your bill to James Hill,	8	—	—
		To Invoice of Tobacco, per the Friendship,	21	13	1
			257	9	9
		London, 1st June 1778.			
		<i>—current with A. B. Cr,</i>			
1778					
May	21	By neat proceeds of goods, per account of sales,	257	9	9
		Errors excepted, A. B.			

			L.	s.	d.
		<i>Dr, J. Hunter, Perth, in acct-cur. —</i>			
1776	Sept. 5	To Invoice of goods, per the Anne, A. Baxter,	15	19	9
1777	Mar. 6	To ditto, per Capt. Robert Bett, -	19	1	10
	Apr. 26	To ditto, per Capt. Baxter, -	15	1	2
	July 7	To ditto, per Capt. Shepherd, -	37	15	6
	Nov. 26	To ditto, per Capt. Oliphant, -	21	13	—
1778	June 18	To ditto, per the Tay, Capt. G. Bett,	11	2	11
	Nov. 20	To ditto, per the Active, Thomas Stewart,	50	2	3
	29	To Postage of letters, - - -	—	4	—
		To Interest for advance, - - -	2	9	9
			173	10	2
		London, 29th November 1778.			
		—with A. Anderson & Davidson, Cr,			
1777	Feb. 7	By D. Walker on Hannah and Son, June 5.	16	—	—
	July 7	By William Sandeman on John Smith, Oct. 13.	20	—	—
1778	June 19	By ditto on William Petrie, August 25.	35	—	—
	Oct. 29	By John Anderson and Co. to his order, Feb. 14.	30	—	—
	Nov. 29	By Balance, due A. A. and Davidson, -	72	10	2
			173	10	2
		Errors excepted, A. Anderson & Davidson.			

15. Ship-book.

THis book is kept in a folio form; the ship is charged Dr for expences of victualling, outfits, wages, repairs, &c. and gets credit for freight; and when the voyage is completed, the total of each side is carried to the *Waste-book*, or, if you please, directly to the *Ledger*.

16. *Book of Workmen.*

THis book is chiefly used by merchants who employ manufacturers, and is kept in the way of Dr and Cr. Each workman has an account, in which he is charged Dr for the materials furnished to him, and the money advanced to him, and is credited for the work or manufacture he brings home.

17. *Book of Postages.*

IN this book are entered all the postages chargeable on correspondents; the totals whereof are carried, at proper periods, to their respective accounts-current.

18. *Book of Pocket-expences.*

IN this book are entered personal expences of every sort; and are carried in totals to the account of *Profit and Loss*, or to *House-expences*.

These are the subsidiary books most in use: but a merchant is not tied down or restricted to them; he may keep some, and neglect others, or invent more, as the nature of his business requires, and he finds convenient.

I shall now conclude this chapter by observing, that merchants, in the course of trade, come to have several books of the same kind, which they commonly distinguish from one another by the letters of the alphabet. Thus the first set of the three grand books have their cover marked with the letter *A*, the second with *B*, the third with *C*, &c.

C H A P. II.

Of monies and exchanges, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and bills of parcels.

SECTION I.

Of monies and exchanges.

THE things to be considered here are, 1. The real monies of each country or trading town. 2. Their imaginary monies. 3. The *par* of exchange. 4. The course, or current price, of exchange.

1. By *real* money is meant, a certain quantity of metal, coined by the authority of a state, and current at a certain price, by virtue of the said authority; as, a *guinea*, a *crown*, a *shilling*, a *farthing*, &c. in Great Britain.

2. By *imaginary* money we are to understand all denominations used to express such sums as have no real species, or coins, to answer them; such as, a *pound*, a *mark*, an *angel*, a *noble*, a *penny*, &c. in Great Britain, where there is no real species or coin that bears the value of any of these denominations; for we have no species or coin of the value of 20 s. of 13 s. 4 d. of 10 s. of 6 s. 8 d. or of 4 farthings.

3. For understanding the *par* of exchange, it must be observed, that it has been found convenient, in the fabrication of monies, to mix a certain quantity of baser metal, called *alloy*, with the pure gold and silver: and the proportion of alloy is different in different kingdoms: and accordingly the coins are said to be of a different degree of fineness; and two coins, though of a different weight, that have an equal quantity of pure gold or silver, are said to be at *par*.

4. The exchange betwixt one country and another does not run always at *par*, but rises above it, or falls below it, according to the plenty or scarcity of money and bills; and the present rate at any time is called the *course*, or *current price*, of exchange.

To discourse this subject of exchange at large, and as practised by all the places of trade in Europe with one another, would re-

quire a volume by itself; all therefore I propose is, to give a brief account of the exchanges of London with the chief countries she deals with that way. And,

First, with HOLLAND.

The real monies of Holland.

GOLD COINS.

		Florins.		Sterl. L. s. d.
A ducat,	=	20	=	1 16 —
A sovereign,	=	15	=	1 7 —
A rose noble,	=	11	=	— 19 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

SILVER and COPPER COINS.

		Stivers.		Sterl. s. d.
A ducatoon,	=	63	=	5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
A drie guilder,	=	60	=	5 4 $\frac{4}{5}$
A rix dollar,	=	50	=	4 6
A crown,	=	40	=	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
A dollar,	=	30	=	2 8 $\frac{2}{5}$
A guilder or florin,	=	20	=	1 9 $\frac{1}{5}$
A schilling,	=	6	=	— 6 $\frac{2}{3}$
A stiver,	=	1	=	— 1 $\frac{2}{3}$

Imaginary monies.

The guilder, or florin, of 20 stivers, or 240 groots.

The pound Flemish, of 20 schillings, or 6 guilders, = 10 s. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Sterl.

The groot or penny Flemish, of half a stiver, or 8 pennics.

The pennic, or penningen, $\frac{1}{8}$ of a stiver.

At Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburgh, &c. they keep their accounts either in guilders, stivers, and pennics; or in pounds, shillings, and pence, Flemish; which are divided as ours, viz. their pound into 20 shillings, and their shilling into 12 pence.

The exchange with London upon the pound Sterling, is, when at par, 36.59 schillings Flemish.

The course of exchange runs between 33 and 38 s. Flemish per pound Sterling.

In Hamburg, and Antwerp too, they keep their accounts, and exchange with London, in the same manner as in Holland.

London exchanges also with Denmark, Norway, Swedeland, Muscovy, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, &c.; but it is commonly done by the way of Hamburg, Amsterdam, or Antwerp.

Secondly, with FRANCE.

The real monies of France, current ever since Lewis XV. was declared of age, in 1725, are,

C O P P E R C O I N S.

The liard, or 3 deniers.

The two liards, or 6 deniers, called a *dardene*.

A patart, or 5 liards.

The sol, or fou, being 12 deniers.

In some of the remote provinces are still to be seen the denier piece; but they are now as little current as the Scots penny, or as the bodle has lately become in Scotland.

Copper coins plated or done over with silver.

Two fous, having a figure 2 distinct on one side, and L. on the other.

Six liards, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ fous.

When the former of these is worn so as to deface the figure and letter, it passes only at 6 liards; and if very much worn, must have a flower-de-luce stamped on it at the mint, to continue its currency even at that rate.

S I L V E R C O I N S.

Six fous.

Twelve fous.

A franc = 20 fous, or 1 livre = $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. Sterling.

Twenty-four fous, or 1 livre 4 fous.

Three livres, or écu, or crown.

Six livres, or écu de 6 francs, or double crown.

Besides these, in the remote provinces are still current,

Thirty fous, or L. 1, 10s.; and

Fifteen fous.

But the former goes at Paris in payment for 24 fous, and the latter at 12 fous.

GOLD COINS.

Louis d'or, or French guinea, which passes both in French sea-ports and in Holland, at the same rate as an English guinea, being 8 crowns, or 24 livres; but the true value is only 19 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Louis au soleil, because marked with the figure of the sun, 21 livres 10 sous.

Double Louis au soleil, 43 livres.

The last two more common in the remote provinces than at Paris.

Imaginary coins, which were probably once current, and are still mentioned in conversation and in books.

A pistole, 10 livres, = 8 s. 1½ d. Sterling.

A livre, 20 sous.

Accounts are kept in livres, sous, and deniers; 12 deniers are 1 sou, 20 sous 1 livre. Other nations draw bills of exchange on merchants in France for écus of three livres. Whatever is paid for each crown, or écu, more or less than 29¼ d. Sterling, is profit or loss of bankers.

In the above computation the metal or silver is valued at 5 s. 2 d. per ounce; but if the metal be valued, as is frequently done, at 5 s. 6 d. per ounce, the crown will be worth 31¼ d. and the livre 10½ d. Sterling. The course runs from 30 d. to 34 d. per crown.

Thirdly, with SPAIN.

The money of Spain is of two sorts, viz. of plate, and of vellon. The money of plate is of good silver, never changes its price, and is reckoned more than 20 per cent. better than the money of vellon, which is a mixture of silver and brass, and is often varying in its price. In many places they buy and sell in rials of vellon; but when they state the accounts in their books, they commonly reduce them, by an allowance of so much per cent. to rials of plate. Exchange is always made by plate.

The real and imaginary monies of Spain.

GOLD COINS.

Mervadies.

A pistole, valued at 4 pesos, or pieces of eight, or at 1088

An half-pistole, at 2 pesos, or " " 544

SILVER

SILVER COINS.

Mervadies.

A piaſtre, dollar, peſo, or piece of eight, $\frac{3}{8}$, at	-	272
A rial, at	-	34

A mervadie is a ſmall piece of braſs or copper, whereof 5 and about $\frac{1}{17}$ are in value equal to an Engliſh penny.

The imaginary ducat in exchange is valued at 375 mervadies, but in buying and ſelling it is only accounted 374.

The piaſtre, peſo, or piece of eight, is valued at 8 rials of plate, but at 10, and ſometimes at 11 rials of vellon.

In Madrid, Seville, &c. they keep their accounts in piaſtres, rials, and mervadies; and exchange upon the piaſtres, or piece of eight; the par of which with London is 3 s. 7 d. but the courſe of exchange runs between 35 d. and 45 d. Sterling. Exchange is ſometimes made on the ducat.

*Fourthly, with PORTUGAL.**The real monies of Portugal.**Rees.*

Broad ducat of gold, valued at	-	10000
Double piſtole,	-	4000
Piſtole,	-	2000
Half-piſtole, or millree,	-	1000
Stamped patacoon,	-	600
Current patacoon,	-	500
Stamped cruſade,	-	500
Current cruſade,	-	400
Stamped peſo,	-	480
Teſton,	-	100

There are alſo the fractions of a teſton, at 80, 60, 40, 20, and 10 rees; which are of a mixed metal, made up of ſilver and braſs.

There are ſeveral other ſpecies in Portugal, ſuch as, the moïdore, (a gold coin), valued at 27 s. Sterling; the John, or Joannes, (which is alſo gold), worth 36 s. Sterling; the half Joannes, and quarter Joannes; as alſo the double Joannes, valued at 3 l. 12 s. Sterling, &c.

In Liſbon, Oporto, &c. they keep their accounts in rees, and exchange on the half-piſtole, or millree; the par of which is 5 s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling; but the courſe of exchange runs commonly betwixt 63 d. and 68 d. Sterling per millree.

Fifthly, with ITALY.

The ſpecies or coins of Italy are very numerous, and would require more room than can be ſpared in this place: Paſſing, therefore,

fore the real monies, I shall only shew the manner of exchange betwixt London and Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, Venice, and Rome.

At Genoa, they keep their accounts in pezzos, soldi, and denari, reckoning 12 deniers to a soldi, and 20 soldi to a pezzo; and exchange upon the pezzo, of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lires, whose par is 4 s. 6 d. Sterling; and the course of exchange is from 47 d. to 58 d. Sterling per pezzo.

At Leghorn, they keep their accounts in the same kind of money, and exchange also upon the pezzo or piaſtre, which consists here of 6 lires. The course of exchange runs between 47 d. and 58 d. Sterling per pezzo.

At Milan, accounts are kept in livres, sols, and deniers; and exchange is made on the ecu, crown, or ducat, of 117 sols; the par is 55 d. and the course runs from 50 d. to 60 d. Sterling per ducat or crown.

At Venice, merchants keep their accounts in lires, soldi, and denari, reckoning 12 denari to the soldi, and 20 soldi to the lire. But the bank reckons by ducats and grosses. The ducat consists of 24 grosses. They exchange upon the ducat; the par whereof is about $50\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling, and the course is from 45 d. to 55 d. Sterling per ducat banco.

Rome exchanges with London upon the crown, whose par is about $73\frac{1}{3}$ d. Sterling. The course of exchange is from 65 d. to 75 d. Sterling per crown.

Sixthly, with the plantations in AMERICA.

In the plantations, they reckon their monies, and keep their accounts, the same way as they do in Britain: But their money is of far less value; for bills upon London, from any of the Caribbee islands, are usually charged with 25 per cent. in favour of London; that is, if St Christopher's, Montserrat, Antigua, &c. should draw upon London L. 100, the merchants of London charge the drawer with L. 125, for the said L. 100; and for Jamaica, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New England, &c. the difference is commonly greater. It may not be improper to observe here, that Spanish and Portuguese coins, as well as British, pass in all parts, both of the West Indies and North America; the most common of which, with their value in Jamaica currency, are these following, viz. a rial, valued at $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a dollar, 6 s. 3 d.; a pistole, L. 1, 3 s. 9 d.; a moidore, L. 1 : 18 : 9; a Joannes, L. 2, 10 s.; a guinea, L. 1 : 8 : 9; a double doubloon is 4 pistoles, viz. L. 4, 15 s.

London exchanges also with Ireland; but the course of exchange varies, according to the demand for money or bills; it is commonly

monly between 6 and 15 per cent. loss to Ireland, or in favour of London.

N. B. In Dublin, and all Ireland, they keep their accounts, and reckon their monies, just as they do in Britain; and exchange with foreign countries mostly by way of London. In Ireland a shilling Sterling passes for 13 d. and other coins in proportion.

London exchanges with the other towns of Great Britain, for a small allowance per cent. in favour of London.

SECTION II.

Of bills of exchange.

Bills of exchange are of great antiquity. Some are for carrying up their origin to the days of Aristotle; others, only to the flourishing times of the Roman empire; and others assign a much later date. But, without fixing upon any one of these opinions as certain, it is sufficient to observe, that the use of bills has been introduced many ages ago, and obtains now among all nations, as being the most convenient method of supplying the want of money in carrying on commerce. And certainly foreign trade could not long subsist without them, since they are almost the only way merchants have to retire the balance of traffic from other kingdoms. The transporting of gold or silver is in some places absolutely discharged, under very severe penalties; and in places where this is not the case, it often happens, that money cannot be transported without great loss to the transporter, on account of the less value of the specie in the place transported to; add to this the hazard of robbery, and other misfortunes incident to transportation: and these considerations put together, abundantly shew the great use and necessity for bills of exchange; the nature of which I shall here explain.

A bill of exchange may be defined, A short written order for money, to be received in one place or country, for value paid in another. Their style admits of several variations, according as one or more bills are granted for the same sum; or according to the time of payment, as, at sight, so long after sight, at usance, at two or more usances, at a certain day, at some fair or market, at so many days, weeks, or months, after date, &c.; or according to the place of payment, (though the place is but seldom mentioned), as, at his own house, at his own shop, at the house of A. B. at such a coffeehouse, &c.; or according to the species in which payment is to be made, as, in English money, French money,

ney, Dutch money, &c. ; or according to the different kinds of value received for them ; for tho' commonly in Britain bills bear only *Value received* in general, yet bills drawn on other countries use to particularise whether the value was given in money, goods, or bills, &c. ; or according to the number of persons concerned in the bill ; for bills may be drawn by, upon, and payable to, not only single persons, but also persons in company or copartnership ; or according as the person drawn upon is to expect or not further direction from the drawer, and so run either thus, *as per advice from your humble servant* ; or, *as per advice from A. B.* ; or, *without further advice*, &c. Examples follow.

N^o 1. *London, 22d September 1778, L. 300 Sterling.*

At sight of this my only bill of exchange, pay to John Finch, or order, three hundred pounds Sterling, value received of him,

THOMAS SMITH.

*To Mr George Bennet,
merchant in Bristol.*

N^o 2. *London, 22d July 1778, for 248,360 rees, 2 usance.*

At double usance, pay this my first of exchange, (my second and third not paid), to James Hunter, or order, the sum of two hundred forty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty rees, value received of John Monro, and place the same to account, per advice from

ANTHONY BROWN.

*To George Duff, mer-
chant in Lisbon.*

SECOND BILL.

London, 22d July 1778, for 240,360 rees, 2 usance.

At double usance, pay this my second of exchange, (my first and third not paid), to James Hunter, or order, &c.

THIRD

THIRD BILL.

London, 22d July 1778, for 248,360 rees, 2 usance.

At double usance, pay this my third of exchange, (my first and second not paid), to James Hunter, or order, &c.

N^o 3. *London, 15th March 1778. 2000 G. current money.*

Ten days after sight, pay to Simon Swan, or order, two thousand guilders, current money, value received,

JOHN SMART.

To Mess. Murdoch and Walker, merchants, Rotterdam.

N^o 4. *Amsterdam, 22d Sept. 1778. For L. 200 Sterl.*

Two months after date of this my first of exchange, pay to D. E. or order, at his own house in the Strand, two hundred pounds Sterling, value received of E. L. and pass the same to account, as per advice from
A. B.

*To G. K. merchant
in London.*

N^o 5. *London, 22d Sept. 1778. For L. 300 Sterling.*

Ten days after sight, pay to Simon Sharp, or order, three hundred pounds Sterling, value of him at clearing accounts, and place same to account of A. B. and Co. as per advice from
A. B.

*To G. R. and M. S.
in company, mer-
chants in Bristol.*

Sept. 28th. Seen and accepted, G. R. and M. S.

N° 6. *Hamburg, 22d Sept. 1778. For L. 562 Sterling.*

At twelve days sight, pay this our first of exchange, to the order of Mess. Jenkins and Paton, the sum of five hundred sixty-two pounds Sterling, value of them in two bills of exchange, and pass same to account, as per advice from

Your humble servants,
GRANGER and MILLER.

*To Mess. Wilson and
Nugent, merchants
in London.*

October 18th, 1778. Accepts, Wilson and Nugent.

N° 7. *London, 22d Sept. 1778. For 173,381 rees. Usance.*

At usance, pay this my first of exchange to Mr A. B. or order, the sum of one hundred seventy-three thousand three hundred and eighty-one rees, value received of him in goods, and pass it to account, as per advice from

D. E.

*To Mr T. R. mer-
chant in Oporto.*

N° 8. *Londres, le 22 Sept. 1778. Pour 400 écus Tournois.*

A double usance, payez, par cette premiere de change, à l'ordre de T. B. quatre cents écus, valeur reçue de Monsieur D. F. et passez à compte, suivant l'avis de votre très humble serviteur,

G. F.

*A Monsieur R. S. mar-
chand à Paris.*

No 9.

N^o 9. London, 22d Sept. 1778. For L. 200 Sterling.

At sight pay to A. B. or order, two hundred pounds Sterling, value in your own hands, and place it to account, without further advice from

G. F.

To Z. R. merchant
in Bristol.

Accepts Z. R.

Having thus given specimens of the various forms of bills, I shall deliver what seems further necessary on this subject in the following notes.

1. **B**ills of exchange are either inland or foreign.

Inland bills are, when the drawer and person drawn upon live both in the same country. Of this sort are No 1. 5. 9. Foreign bills are such as are drawn in one country, and payable in another; as, No 2. 3. 4. 6. 7. 8.

2. Four persons are ordinarily concerned in a bill of exchange, viz. two at the place where it is drawn, and two at the place of payment. The two at the place where the bill is drawn, are, the drawer, and the remitter or deliverer, so called, because he remits, i. e. sends the bill to his correspondent, in order to have it accepted, and pays or delivers the value to the drawer. The two persons at the place of payment are, he to whom the bill is payable, called the *porteur*, *presenter*, or *possessor* of the bill; and he upon whom the bill is drawn, who, after accepting the bill, is called the *accepter*. But it frequently happens, especially in inland bills, that only three persons are concerned, one and the same person being both remitter and possessor; as it falls out, when he who pays the value to the drawer, takes the bill, goes to the place where he upon whom the bill is drawn lives, and receives payment. Again, sometimes there are only two persons concerned; as when a merchant sells goods on time, and, for security of payment, takes the buyer's bill, called his *acceptance*; as in the following example.

No 10. *London, 22d September 1778.*

L. 200

Pay to me A. B. grocer in London, or order, at my own shop, upon the first lawful day of November next, the sum of two hundred pounds Sterling, value in goods, of

Your humble servant,

*To G. H. Vintner
in Westminster.*

A. B.

Accepts G. H.

Bills of the following form are sometimes used between two persons.

No 11. *London, Aug. 1st, 1778. For 4000 M. at 2 usance.*

At double usance, pay this my first of exchange to myself, or order, the sum of four thousand millrees, value in your hands, and place it to account, as per advice from

GEORGE MONRO.

*To Jacob Hill, mer-
chant at Oporto.*

Upon advice that the bill is accepted, Monro sends up a second bill of the same tenor, indorsed to his order; which Hill, in consequence of his former acceptance, will be obliged to pay; and so the debt, that formerly perhaps was dubious, will by this means be constituted and secured.

No 12. *London, July 10th, 1778. For L. 132.*

At your fair in September next, pay to yourself one hundred and thirty-two pounds Sterling, out of the proceeds of goods this day consigned to you for sale on my account, per the Eagle of Milford.

*To Peter Bisset, mer-
chant, Bristol.*

JAMES LANG.

3. The

3. The direction or address of English bills, and Scots and French bills, is commonly written under the bill, on the left side thereof; but Italian and Dutch bills have generally the direction on the back-side of the bill. A single person addressed to, must be mentioned by his name and surname, with his designation or employment. But when a bill is drawn upon partners, it is sufficient to express their surnames, designation, or firm, and place of residence, with the title of *Messieurs* or *Masters* prefixed, as in the 6th bill above.

4. If the drawer of a bill be a single person, he subjoins thereto his ordinary subscription; but if two or more persons in company draw bills, they only sign their surnames; and if one partner draws in absence of the rest, he subscribes his own name and surname, with these words, *for self and company*, which equally binds him and them. See No 6. and 5.

5. The drawer of a bill, to prevent forgeries, and that he who is drawn upon may not be surpris'd with the draught, must inform the person drawn upon, by a letter of advice, concerning the sum drawn for, the species of money, time of payment, and other circumstances of the bill; and it is not safe for any person to accept a bill without such a letter, unless the bill expressly bear, *without further advice*.

N. B. A drawer who fears his bills may be refused, commonly recommends it by a letter of advice to some other friend or correspondent at the place of acceptance, to prevent the dishonour of his bills.

6. In drawing foreign bills, it is usual and necessary to draw two, three, or four, of the same tenor and date, and to send them by different ships, that in case one or two should miscarry, some one at least may come to hand: And this is called a *set of exchange*.

7. When a bill is payable at a certain day, or some time after date, the form of acceptance is, an underwriting or subscribing of the bill, thus, *Accepts*, or *Accepted A. B.* as in the 9th and 10th examples above. But if the bill be payable so long after sight, the form sometimes is, *Seen and accepted A. B.* No 5. A servant who accepts for his master, subscribes thus, *Accepted for my master's account, A. B.* Partners accept bills in the same manner as they draw, viz. by adding their surnames to the word *Accepted*; and if one partner accept in name of the rest, he subscribes his name and surname, with these words, *for self and company*. If any person accept a bill *supra protest*, for honour of the drawer or indorser, the form is, *Accepts S. P.* The acceptance of bills payable on a set day, or some time after date, needs not be dated; but bills upon days sight must bear, *Accepted such a day*, because the
time

time of payment is to be reckoned from the next day after acceptance. No 5. 6.

8. The possessor of a bill may transfer his right, and make the bill payable to another person, by a short writing on the back of the bill, called an *indorsement*; which commonly runs in these or the like words.

Pay to T. S. or order, value received of him. A. B.

Pay to T. S. or order, value in account. A. B.

Pay to T. S. or order. A. B.

Or the possessor of a bill may simply write his name on the back of the bill, called a *blank indorsation*, above which name may be inserted a receipt for payment, or a new indorsement.

For the possessor of a bill may not only indorse the bill to another person, T. S. but T. S. may again indorse the bill to R. M., and he to a third, and he again to a fourth, &c. And the last possessor (called the *indorsee*) has this advantage, that in case the bill should be protested, he has the security not only of the drawer, but of all the indorsers; so that he can sue all, or which of them he pleaseth. But it is customary to begin with the drawer, if near at hand.

N. B. Indorsements are more privileged than the bills themselves: for date and place are necessary solemnities in bills; whereas indorsements commonly want both, and yet are sustained.

9. Before one can judge when a foreign bill falls due, (which is commonly drawn at single, double, or treble usance), he must know, 1st, What usance is, betwixt the place where the bill is drawn, and the place of payment; 2^{dly}, What places reckon by old, and what by new style; 3^{dly}, How many days of grace are allowed at the place of payment.

1st, Usance is a customary time for the payment of foreign bills. In some places it is a calendar month, that is, the time betwixt a certain day in one month, to the same day in the month following. Thus, from the 7th of January to the 7th of February, is single usance; and from the 7th of January to the 7th of March, is double usance, &c.; and 15 days is half usance. But then the word *usance* does not always import this space of time, but signifies sometimes more, sometimes less, according to the custom of different nations or cities. Thus,

Usance between London and any part in France is 30 days after date.

Usance

Ufance from	{ Hamburg,	} and from these places to London, is 1 calendar month after the date of the bill.
London to	{ Amsterdam,	
	{ Rotterdam,	
	{ Middleburg,	
	{ Antwerp,	
	{ Brabant,	
	{ Zealand,	
	{ Flanders,	

Ufance from	{ Spain,	} and from these places to London, is 2 calendar months after date.
London to	{ Portugal,	

Ufance from	{ Genoa,	} and from these places to London, is 3 months.
London to	{ Leghorn,	
	{ Milan,	
	{ Venice,	
	{ Rome,	

The ufance of Amsterdam,

Upon Italy, Spain, and Portugal, is 2 months.

Upon France, Flanders, Brabant, Geneva, and upon any place in Holland or Zealand, is 1 month.

Upon Francfort, Nuremburg, Vienna, and other places of Germany, upon Hamburg, and Breslau, is 14 days after sight, 2 ufance 28, and half-ufance 7.

Ufance from Dantzick, Konigsberg, and Riga, upon Amsterdam, is at one month's sight.

And from Amsterdam on the said places, at 1 month's date, without mentioning ufance.

2dly, The vernal equinox, as the year was rectified by Julius Cæsar, happened, in the year 325, (at the time of the Nicene council, when the terms for observing Easter was settled), to fall upon the 21st of March. But in the year 1582, Pope Gregory XIII. observing the equinox to have changed from the 21st to the 11th of March, ordered ten days to be taken out of the kalendar, and the 11th day of March to be accounted the 21st. This edict was generally observed by the nations then subject to his authority, but did not obtain universally; for most of the Protestant countries continued to reckon their time as formerly; and this gave rise to the different ways of computation that now obtain in Europe, called *Old* and *New Style*. And it is to be observed, that since the days of Pope Gregory, the equinox has changed from the 11th to the 10th of March; so that there are now 11 days of difference betwixt *Old Style* and *New*; that is, the 1st day of any month according to *Old Style*, is the 12th according to *New*.
Old

Old Style, (O. S.), or the Julian account, obtained in Britain, Ireland, Muscovy, Denmark, Sweden, Holstein, Hamburg, Utrecht, Gueldre, East Friesland, Geneva, Strasburg, and in all the Protestant principalities of Germany and cantons of Switzerland. But the New Style has been adopted in all the dominions subject to the crown of Great Britain, from and after the second of September 1752. It is adopted likewise in Sweden.

New Style, (N. S.), or the Gregorian calendar, obtains in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, Harlem, Middleburg, Ghent, Brussels, Brabant, and in all the Netherlands, except Utrecht and Gueldre; and in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and in all the Popish principalities of Germany, and cantons of Switzerland.

3dly, Most nations have agreed in allowing the acceptor of a bill some little time for payment, beyond the term mentioned in the bill, called *days of grace*, or *respite-days*. But then the number of these respite-days varies according to the custom of different places.

At London, Bergamo, and Vienna, three days are allowed; at Frankfort, out of the time of the fair, four; at Leipzig, Naumburg and Ausburg, five; at Venice, Portugal, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburg, Antwerp, Cologne, Breslau, and Nuremberg, six; at Naples, Denmark, and Norway, eight; at Dantzic, Koningsberg, and in France, ten; at Hamburg and Stockholm, twelve; in Spain, fourteen; at Rome, fifteen; at Genoa, thirty; at Leghorn, Milan, and some other places of Italy, there is no fixed number of respite-days. Sundays and holidays are included in the respite-days at London, Naples, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Middleburg, Dantzic, Konigsberg, and in France; but not at Venice, Cologne, Breslau, and Nuremberg. At Hamburg, and in France, the day on which the bills fall due, makes one of the days of grace; but it is not so elsewhere.

Now, suppose A. at Amsterdam draws a bill on B. at London, before New Style was adopted, payable at usance, dated June 14. Here deducing eleven days for the difference of styles, brings it to June 3. from which to July 3. is 1 usance; and to this adding the three days of grace, the sum is July 6. on which day, before the sun go down, the bill becomes due, and payable by B. Again, a bill dated at Amsterdam, March 2. New Style, payable in London at double usance, will be due April 22. and not April 24. as some may be ready to imagine; for the 11 days for difference of styles is to be deduced from the date of the bill, and not from the end of double usance.

N. B. Sometimes the drawer of a bill makes the date both according to Old and New Style, setting the one above, and the other below, a small line drawn between them, thus, $\frac{18}{29}$. This prevents

vents disputes concerning the time of payment betwixt the possessor and acceptor. In like manner the English, who began their year the 25th of March, gave a double date of the year to all their bills and letters written betwixt the 1st of January and the 25th of March, thus, 1749. But from and after the 1751, the year begins on the 1st of January in all the dominions subject to the crown of Great Britain.

10. When the possessor receives payment, he writes the receipt on the back of the bill, in words to this purpose.

Received, 22d September 1778, the full contents of the within bill, being thirty-six pounds ten shillings and sixpence,

Peter Punctual.

If Mr Punctual send his servant Joseph Careful to receive the money, he writes his name on the back of the bill; to which the servant, upon receiving the money, fills up a receipt, thus,

Received, 22d September 1778, the full contents of the within bill, being thirty-six pounds ten shillings and sixpence, for my master,

Peter Punctual.

Per Joseph Careful.

11. Protesting is a profitable remedy, whereby the possessor of a bill preserves his right entire against all parties concerned, and founds a title for immediate diligence against them, not only for the contents of the bill, but also for all damages and expences. It is an essential piece of diligence, that cannot be supplied by witnesses, or oath of party, or any other way. The form of protesting differs in different countries. At Venice, bills are protested only by the servants of the college of commerce, and then entered in a certain register patent to all merchants. In France, bills must be protested by two notaries, or one notary and two witnesses, or by a macer or serjeant with two witnesses. In England, bills are protested by a notary-public; or, in default of such a notary, by any substantial person of the place, in the presence of two or more witnesses, betwixt sun-rising and sun-setting. In Scotland, bills are protested, by taking instruments in the hands of a notary public, in the presence of two or more witnesses, against the party, either personally, or at his dwelling place where he lives, or where he died; unless the protest be made for non-payment, and then it is sufficient to protest at the place of payment mentioned in the bill, whether the acceptor reside there or not.

In all protests, a copy of the bill must be prefixed, with all the indorsements transcribed verbatim, with an account of the reasons given by the party why he does not honour the bill.

12. A bill is commonly protested, either, 1st, For non-acceptance; or, 2dly, For better security; or, 3dly, For non-payment.

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1st, As

1st, As the possessor of a bill is to lose no time in demanding acceptance of the person drawn upon, so, in case of refusal, he must protest. The design of which is; to certify the drawer or indorser, that he did his duty in demanding acceptance; but that the person drawn upon was either not to be found, or unwilling to accept: and so the possessor has immediate recourse upon the drawer and indorsers, who are hereupon obliged, either to give better advice to the person drawn upon, or retrieve the honour of their bill some other way.

2^{dly}, It is customary in foreign places, for the possessor of a bill, when the acceptor's credit begins to sink, or when there is good reason to fear he may turn insolvent before the term of payment, to require further security; which the acceptor refusing to give, he may protest; whereby he will have the same recourse upon the drawer and indorser, as if the protest had been made for non-acceptance; and they will be obliged, either to find him better security, or make payment some other way.

3^{dly}, The design of protesting for non-payment, is also to preserve recourse upon the drawer and indorsers, and summary execution against the acceptor: for if the possessor of a bill should omit to require payment, or to protest for want of it, within the days of grace, he loses his right of recourse against drawer and indorsers, and has none but the acceptor to look to, whether his credit be good or bad. The protest for non-payment must be taken on the last respite-day, or day before it when the last is a Sunday or holiday; and not sooner, because the acceptor is not liable till then. Indeed, if the acceptor breaks, or expressly refuses payment, the protest may be made at any time after the bill falls due, without regard to days of grace. Bills payable at public fairs are not to be protested till the last day of the fair. According to a particular custom at Hamburg, if the last day of grace happen to be Sunday, or holiday, the protest is not to be taken till the day following. At Venice and Amsterdam, if a bill payable in the bank happens to fall due at the time when the bank is shut up in order to balance the books, the possessor must wait the opening of the bank before he can protest for non-payment at the former, and till the third day after at the latter.

13. When a bill is protested, for whatever cause, the possessor is under an indispensable obligation timeously to advertise his correspondent thereof, by a letter of advice, with a copy of the protest inclosed, to be intimated to the drawer and indorsers, or others concerned. And if the possessor neglect this piece of duty, he runs the hazard of losing the benefit of his protest.

N. B. The time allowed in England for giving notice of protesting an inland bill, is within fourteen days after protesting.

14. Re exchange is the sum paid for money or bill taken up by exchange.

exchange, to answer the purpose, and supply the place, of a protested bill; and can only be claimed, when it appears that the possessor of the protested bill took up money by exchange at the place where the bill should have been paid, to supply the want of that for which the bill was protested. And the disappointed party may re-draw for the money so taken up, and for the exchange paid, and that either upon the first drawer, or any of the indorsers. The re-exchange, or exchange paid for the money or bill so taken up, is generally pretty high, and is the difference betwixt the draught and the re-draught.

15. If the words *or order* be omitted or wanting in a bill, such a bill is not indorsable, and consequently not negotiable, and in fact is no bill; for a power of transference, and an acknowledgment of value received, are essential requisites in a bill of exchange.

16. Any words signifying an assent to pay the bill will be esteemed an acceptance; and if the person drawn upon desires the bill to be left with him, promising to accept to-morrow, even this will amount to an acceptance: but a bill once accepted, cannot be revoked, even though the acceptor have advice that the drawer is broke.

17. If a bill become due on Sunday or holiday, payment must be demanded, or protest for non-payment made, the day before. And no bill ought to be paid before it be due; for if the acceptor should pay a bill before due, and the receiver of the money should happen to fail before the time that the bill becomes due, the remitter will have it in his power to cause the acceptor pay that bill a second time.

18. If the acceptor of a bill happen to die before the bill falls due, payment must be demanded of his executors or administrators; and in case of non-payment, a protest must be made, even though the administration has not yet taken place.

19. A bill may be accepted for part, the person or party drawn upon having no more effects in his hand; and there may be a protest for the remainder.

20. If one take in payment from his debtor a bill on some third person, and when the bill falls due makes no demand, and might have been paid had he used proper diligence, if the third person fail, it is at the peril of him who took the bill in payment.

21. If a bill be mislaid or lost, the drawer is obliged to give another bill of the same tenor, upon security given to indemnify him in case the bill so lost shall be found again. If the mislaid or lost bill be accepted, intimation must be made to the acceptor to stop payment.

22. When a bill is protested for non-acceptance, the bill must be kept till due, and the protest only transmitted to the drawer,
Z z 2 who

who possibly may give the person drawn upon better advice; but if the protest be made for non-payment, both the protest and bill must be returned to the drawer. In places where no notary-public resides, the protest may be made by any person of repute, in the presence of two witnesses.

23. If a bill, by miscarriage, cross winds, or any other accident, come not to hand till after it is due, the possessor or holder must immediately present it for payment; and in case of refusal, protest must be made, which will oblige the drawer to make good all damages, interest, or other charges.

24. When a person accepts a bill for honour of the drawer, or any of the indorsers, he must do it under protest, which will intitle him to commission, costs, and interest from the time it falls due; when another protest must be made for non-payment, with a declaration, that the bill was paid for the honour of the drawer or indorser.

25. The drawer and acceptor of a bill, and every indorser, are liable for payment; and if an action be brought against an indorser, it is not necessary to prove the hand of the drawer; for, though the bill should be forged, yet the indorser is liable.

26. Demand must be made on the acceptor of a bill of exchange before the indorser can be sued.

27. If an accepted bill be lost, the possessor loses the benefit of summary diligence, and can only pursue by way of an ordinary action.

28. If a bill on any foreign place do not specify the money, it is always understood of bank-money, not current.

29. A bill sent abroad, and long detained there after the time it falls due, is esteemed a good discharge for the debt; for keeping the bill long is evidence that the possessor takes the acceptor as debtor.

30. Forging or stealing bills or notes is felony of the same degree as if the offender had robbed the owner of so much money.

I shall conclude this account of bills with two acts of parliament, which serve to direct the conduct of the British merchant with respect to bills, and shew what manner of diligence may pass upon them. The first is the act 20. parl. 3. K. Charles II. and runs thus.

Our Sovereign Lord, considering how necessary it is for the flourishing of trade, that bills or letters of exchange be duly paid, and have ready execution, conform to the custom of other parts, doth therefore, with advice and consent of his estates of parliament, statute and ordain, That foreign bills of exchange, from or to this realm, duly protested for not acceptance, or for not payment, the said protest having the bill of exchange prefixed, is registrable within six months after
the

the date of the said bill in case of non-acceptance, or after the falling due thereof in case of non-payment, in the books of council and session, or other competent judicatures, at the instance of the person to whom the same is made payable, or his order; either against the drawer or indorser, in case of a protest for not acceptance; or against the acceptor, in case of a protest for not payment; to the effect it may have the authority of the judges thereof interponed thereto, that letters of horning, upon a simple charge of six days, and other executorys necessary, may pass thereupon, for the whole sums contained in the bill, as well exchange as principal, in form as effects; sicklike, and in the same manner, as upon registrate bonds, or decreets of registration proceeding upon consent of parties: providing always, That if the said protests be not duly registrate within six months, in manner above provided, then and in that case the said bills and protests are not to have summar execution, but only to be pursued by way of ordinary action, as accords. And further, the sums in all bills of exchange bear annualrent, in case of not acceptance, from the date thereof; and in case of acceptance, and not payment, from the day of their falling due, ay and while the payment thereof. And further, notwithstanding of the foresaid summar execution provided to follow upon bills of exchange, for the sums therein contained, in manner above specified; yet it is leifome to the party-charger to pursue for the exchange, if not contained in the said bills, with re-exchange, damage, interest, and all expences, before the ordinary judge; or, in case of suspension, to eik the same to the charge, at the discussing of the said suspension; to the effect that the same may be liquidate, and decret given therefor, either against the party-principal, or against him and his cautioner, as accords.

The second is, act 36. sess. 6. parl. K. William; and runs thus.

Our Sovereign Lord, with advice and consent of the estates of parliament, statutes, enacts, and declares, That the same execution shall be competent and proceed upon inland bills or precepts, as is provided to pass upon foreign bills of exchange by the 20th act of the 3d parliament King Charles II. holden in anno 1681; which act is hereby extended to inland bills and precepts in all points.

SECTION III.

Of promissory notes.

A Promissory note is, a written obligation, wherein one person promitteth to pay to another, or his order, a certain sum mentioned. They are of the same force, and have the same effect,

fect, as inland bills, in France and England, admitting also of summary execution; but with this difference, that whereas a bill must be protested, the person or party failing to pay a note must be summoned to a court. But promissory notes have no such regard paid them in Scotland, where they are accounted only evidences of debt, but bear no interest, and admit only of ordinary diligence. Examples follow.

I promise to pay to Mr A. B. or order, on demand, one hundred and sixty pounds Sterling, value received,

_____ L. 160.

Thomas Trusty.

_____ London, 22d Sept. 1778.

I promise to pay to Mr G. S. fifty pounds Sterling, on the 29th of this instant, at his own house, for value received,

_____ L. 50.

C. D.

_____ London, 24th Sept. 1778.

I promise to pay to Mr T. R. or bearer, on the 11th of November next, sixty pounds, for my cousin Francis Friend,

_____ L. 60.

Simon Kind.

_____ London, 25th Sept. 1778.

I promise to pay to the Honourable East-India Company, or order, on demand, four hundred pounds, value received,

_____ L. 400.

A. B.

_____ London, 26th Sept. 1778.

I promise to pay to G. F. or bearer, on demand, five pounds ten shillings, for value received in goods,

_____ L. 5, 10 s.

S. R.

_____ London, 28th Sept. 1778.

We, or either of us, promise to pay to Mr C. B. and Company, or order, on demand, thirty pounds twelve shillings sixpence Sterling, for value received,

_____ L. 30 : 12 : 6.

D. F.

G. K.

_____ London, 30th Sept. 1778.

SEC-

SECTION IV.

Of bills of parcels.

A Bill of parcels is, a note of the contents and prices of goods, which the feller delivers (along with the goods sold) to the buyer.

Bills of this nature ought to be distinctly and handsomely writ, and in the most mercantile and approved form; and, in general, should contain the place where, and time when, the goods were sold; the buyer's and feller's names; the term of payment, if sold on time; the weight or measure of the goods; the marks and numbers of each piece, hhd, barrel, butt, &c. if the goods be so distinguished; the tare, in goods which have that allowance; the price they are sold at; the total sum they come to: and, before sent off, ought to be transcribed into a book, that, in case the copy sent away be lost, you may be able to give a new copy in the very words of the old. Examples follow.

London, 1st Sept. 1778.

Simon Hampton bought of Joseph Fleet,
8 chests Castile soap, viz.

N ^o	C.	Q.	lb.
1 cont.	2	3	25
2	3	0	2
3	2	3	7
4	2	3	9
S. H. { 5	2	3	18
6	2	3	7
7	2	2	14
8	2	3	14
8	22	3	12
Tare at 40 lb. per chest,	2	3	12
Neat,	20	—	— at L. 3, 10 s. per C.
			L. 70.

If the buyer pay present money, the receipt is written by the feller on the foot of the bill, thus.

London, 1st Sept. 1778.

Received seventy pounds, in full of this bill, per

Joseph Fleet.

Or

Or by his shopkeeper, thus :

Received seventy pounds, in full of this bill, for my master Joseph Fleet, per
Thomas Trusty.

I shall here subjoin a few other specimens suited to the goods different merchants deal in.

A mercer's bill.

London, 8th Sept. 1778.

George Newland bought of Benjamin Brocade,

	L.	s.	d.
24 yards velvet, at 22 s.	26	8	—
20 yards sattin, at 14 s. 6 d.	14	10	—
30 yards flowered damask, at 12 s.	18	—	—
12 yards lustring, at 7 s. 8 d.	4	12	—
24 yards Venetian silk, at 14 s.	16	16	—
10 yards sprigged tabby, at 7 s.	3	10	—
	L.	83	16 —

Received his bill for the whole, to pay at two months.

Benj. Brocade.

A grocer's bill.

London, 11th Sept. 1778.

George Ginger bought of Robert Raifin,

	C.	Q.	lb.		L.	s.	d.
Sugar, 2 hhds, cont.	16	2	—	at 25 s. per C, is	20	12	6
Raisins, 2 barrels, cont.	2	2	14	at 20 s.	4	2	6
Pepper, 1 bag, cont.	2	3	14	at L. 7,	20	2	6
Prunes, 1 cask, cont.	6	—	—	at 22 s.	6	12	—
Ginger, 1 bag, cont.	4	2	—	at 33 s.	7	8	6
Currants, 1 butt, cont.	18	2	—	at 45 s.	41	12	6

At two months, L. 100 10 6

Received his note for the whole, payable at Martinmas next.

Robert Raifin.

A woollen-draper's bill.

London, 18th Sept. 1778.

Jacob Kersey bought of David Drugget,

	L.	s.	d.
20 yards filk stuffs, at 3 s. 6 d.	3	10	—
40 yards druggets, at 2 s. 3 d.	4	10	—
18 yards fustians, at 10½ d.	—	15	9
14 yards frieze, at 1 s. 7 d.	1	2	2
15 yards broad cloth, at 9 s. 6 d.	7	2	6
30 ells kerseys, at 2 s. 5 d.	3	12	6
At 2 months,	20	12	11

A hosier's bill.

London, 24th Sept. 1778.

Benjamin Chapman bought of William Worsted,

	L.	s.	d.
6 pair of mens filk stockings, at 8 s. 6 d.	2	11	—
12 pair of womens ditto, at 6 s. 4 d.	3	16	—
8 pair of mens worsted, at 5 s. 6 d.	2	4	—
10 pair of womens ditto, at 4 s.	2	—	—
12 pair of mens thread, at 4 s. 6 d.	2	14	—
12 pair of womens ditto, at 3 s. 8 d.	2	4	—
	15	9	—

*Received of Benjamin Chapman, in part, five pounds nine shillings,
and his bill for the rest, to pay at 3 months,*

William Worsted.

I shall now conclude this account of bills of parcels, with a specimen of a country-chapman's letter for goods to a linen-draper in the city, and the apprentice's answer to said letter, in his master's absence, with the bill of parcels thereupon.

Mr George Gentings,

Lemster, Sept. 27. 1778.

HAVING completed my apprenticeship with your old chapman Mr Trader, I have now ventured to set up for myself. The purport of this is, to desire you to send me, per the first occasion, 4 pieces dowlas; 6 pieces holland, at 2 s. to 3 s. 6 d.; 5 pieces cambrics, at 8 s. to 10 s.; 12 pieces blue hartfords; 6 pieces mullins, at 10 s. to 14 s. I hope you will be as easy to me as others, and so enable me to sell my goods as cheap as my neighbours.

bours. Your discretion in this may perhaps be an introduction to a larger correspondence. I have sent you herewith inclosed a bill of L. 70 on Mr James Steel grocer in Grubstreet, (to whom I have this day given advice), payable at ten days sight. Draw upon me for the rest when you please, and your bill shall be duly honoured by,

Sir, your humble servant,

Robert Youngster.

The apprentice's answer.

Mr Robert Youngster,

London, Sept. 29. 1778.

Yours of the 27th instant came to hand, inclosing a bill of L 70. which is now accepted. My master being called out of town on business, could not have time to answer yours himself; but ordered me to write you, that he takes it very kindly, and thinks himself much obliged to you, that you have given him the first offer of your money; and assures you, that he will use you so well, and go so low, that you shall have no reason to repent. I have taken care to put up as choice goods as any in town, and sent them by James Ker the carrier. The particular quantities and prices you have in the annexed bill of parcels, amounting to L. 143 : 5 : 4. My master hopes he shall have your orders for what further you have occasion for in his way. I remain, for Mr George Gentings,

Sir, your humble servant,

Peter Careful.

The bill of parcels.

Mr Robert Youngster bought of George Gentings,

	<i>Ells,</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4 pieces dowlas, containing	112,	at	1 2,	-	6	10	8
3 pieces holland, cont.	60,	at	2 4,	-	7	—	—
3 pieces ditto, containing	70,	at	3 4,	-	11	13	4
5 pieces cambric, containing	40,	at	9 —,	-	18	—	—
3 pieces ditto, containing	24,	at	9 6,	-	11	8	—
12 pieces blue hartfords, cont.	260,	at	— 8,	-	8	13	4
2 pieces mullin, containing	40,	at	12 —,	-	24	—	—
4 pieces ditto, containing	80,	at	14 —,	-	56	—	—
					143	5	4

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

Precedents, or forms of writings used by merchants.

THE forms of merchants writings differ in different countries; and in Britain some forms are peculiar to England, others to Scotland, and some are common to both: and under each of these heads there occurs such a great variety as would swell this chapter to an immoderate bulk, and stretch it far beyond the narrow limits here prescribed; and therefore I shall only present the reader with a few such specimens in each of these kinds as the British merchant is most concerned to be acquainted with.

S E C T. I.

ENGLISH PRECEDENTS.

1. *A charter-party of affreightment.*

A Charter-party is, a written agreement between a merchant and the master or owners of a ship, relating to the freight. Of which there must be two copies; one signed by the master, and delivered to the merchant; the other signed by the merchant, and delivered to the master or owners. This agreement may be either for so much per month, or so much per tun; and the voyage may be either outward or inward, or both, or to several ports, called a *trading voyage*. Again, though commonly the master or owners victual and work the ship themselves, yet sometimes the merchant does it; and then the ship is said to be freighted for tear and wear. According to these circumstances, the form of the charter-party will vary a little: but the nature of the writing will be obvious from the following specimen.

THis charter-party, indented, made, and agreed, upon the — of the month of —, *anno Dom.* —, and in the — year of the reign of our Sovereign —, between A. B. of — mariner, master and owner of the good ship or vessel called the —, now riding at anchor in the river —, of the burden of one hundred tuns, or thereabouts, of the one part; and C. D. of
3 A 2 the

the city of ——— merchant, of the other part; *witnesseth*, That the said A. B. for the considerations herein after mentioned, hath granted, and to freight letten, and by these presents doth grant, and to freight let, unto the said C. D. his executors, administrators, and assigns, the whole tunnage of the hold, stern-sheets, and half-deck of the said ship or vessel called ———, from the port of ——— to ———, in a voyage to be made with the said ship, in manner hereafter mentioned: *That is to say*, to sail with the first fair wind and weather that shall happen after ———, or before ——— next, from the port of ———, with the goods and merchandise of the said C. D. his factors or assigns, on board, to ——— aforesaid; there to be discharged of her said cargo, within twenty-one days next after her arrival there, for the end of her said voyage. *In consideration whereof*, the said C. D. for himself, his executors and administrators, doth covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said A. B. his executors, administrators, and assigns, by these presents, that he the said C. D. his executors, administrators, factors, or assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said A. B. his executors, administrators, or assigns, for the freight of the said ship and goods, the sum of ——— Sterl. within twenty-one days after the said ship's arrival, and goods discharged, at the port of ——— aforesaid, for the end of the said voyage; and also shall and will pay for demurrage (if any shall be by default of him the said C. D. his factors or assigns) the sum of ——— per day, daily and every day, as the same shall become due. And the said A. B. for himself, his executors and administrators, doth covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said C. D. his executors, administrators, and assigns, by these presents, that the ship or vessel shall be ready, at the said port of ———, to take in goods, by the said ———, or before ——— next coming. And within ten days next after the said ship or vessel shall arrive at the said port, in manner and according to the times aforesaid, he the said C. D. doth promise to have his goods ready to put on board the said ship, to proceed on the said voyage. And the said A. B. for himself, his executors and administrators, doth further covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said C. D. his executors, administrators, and assigns, that the said ship or vessel now is, and at all times, during the said voyage, shall be, to the best endeavour of the said A. B. his executors and administrators, and at his and their own proper costs and charges, in all things made and kept stiff, staunch, strong, well apparelled, furnished, and provided, as well with men and mariners sufficient and able to sail, guide, and govern the said ship, as with all manner of rigging, boats, tackle, furniture, provision, and appurtenances, fitting and necessary for the said men and mariners, and for the said ship, during the voyage aforesaid. *In witness*

ness whereof, the parties aforesaid to these charter-parties indented, have interchangeably put their hands and seals, the day and year above written.

A. B.

Sealed and delivered

in the presence of

E. F.

G. H.

2. *A bond for goods sold by inch of candle.*

MERCHANTS in London, particularly the East-India company, when they want to dispose of any cargo of goods speedily, they commonly sell them by inch of candle; that is, they expose them to public sale, and the highest bidder is to have them. In order to which, the goods are divided into parcels, called *lots*, and tickets are printed, and dispersed upon the Exchange and elsewhere, giving notice of the day of sale, and what quantity the lots contain, and at what price each lot will be set up, with the advance to be observed in bidding. During the time of bidding for any lot, a small piece of wax-candle (about an inch) is burning; and he who bids last, at the time the candle goes out, has the lot; and if two or more should chance to bid at once, the lot, to prevent disputes, is again set up; and the last bidder has it, and must stand to the bargain, whether good or bad; and thereupon instantly (before another lot is set up) signs a bond to the following purpose.

KNOW ALL MEN, by these presents, that I —, on the date hereof, do confess and acknowledge to have bought of —, at a public sale at the candle, lot —, containing, as by the printed tickets appears, —, to be accepted and taken at the price aforesaid, in the like quality and condition as now they are in and shall arise, good or bad, without exception, and without any abatement, for or in respect of any fault or defect whatsoever. And I the said —, for myself, my executors and assigns, do covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said —, his executors or assigns, by these presents, That I the said —, my executors, administrators, or assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said —, his executors, administrators, or assigns, the full and entire sum of — lawful money of Great Britain, which the said goods shall amount unto, at the rate and price agreed upon aforesaid, at or in the now dwelling-house or shop of —, before I shall receive the said goods,

goods, or any part or parcel thereof, into my custody or possession, in the manner and form following ———; and then to receive and take away the said goods out of the house or warehouse wherein now they are, at my own proper cost and charges, without any delay, pretence or pretences to the contrary whatsoever. And for the true performance of all and singular the premises, and due payment, in manner and form aforesaid, I do bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, unto the said ———, his executors and assigns, in the sum of ——— lawful money of Great Britain, firmly, by these presents, to be paid unto the said ———, his executors or assigns, immediately after any default made, contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents. And furthermore, upon any such default made, I do, by these presents, fully and absolutely, for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, remise, release, and for ever quit-claim and discharge, unto the said ———, his executors and assigns, all and singular my right, title, interest, benefit, claim, and demand whatsoever, of, in and unto the said goods, or any part or parcel thereof, which I ever had, and which I, my heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall or may have, claim, challenge, or demand, for or by reason, occasion, force, or virtue, by or in respect of this present sale or agreement. *In witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. Dated in ———, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, ———, and in the year of our Lord God ———.

A. B.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of

F. G.

T. R.

3. *An arbitration-bond.*

IT is an ordinary and laudable practice among merchants, that they do not, upon every small difference that happens, go to law, but refer the matter in question to the decision of two knowing men; or, in case these two cannot agree, they sometimes chuse a third, called an *umpire*. The contending parties oblige themselves to stand to their determination, by signing and delivering to each other mutual bonds. The final sentence or decision must be delivered in writing; which, if given by the arbitrators, is called in England an *award*, and in Scotland a *decreet-arbitral*; and if given by the umpire, it gets the name of an *umpirage*.

pirage. The bond of arbitration, as used in England, is commonly of the following form.

K NOW ALL MEN, by these presents, that I A. B. — am held and firmly obliged to C. D. — in — pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said C. D. his attorney, executors, or administrators. To which very payment, well and faithfully to be made, I oblige myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, dated at —, in the — day of —, in the — year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George —, and in the year of our Lord God —.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden A. B. —, his heirs, executors, and administrators, for his and their parts and behalfs, do in all things well and truly stand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil, and keep the award, order, arbitrement, final end and determination of G. and F. — arbitrators indifferently named, elected, and chosen, as well on the part and behalf of the above bounden A. B. —, as of the above named C. D. to arbitrate, award, order, judge, and determine, of and concerning all, and all manner of action and actions, cause and causes of action, suits, bills, bonds, specialties, judgements, executions, extents, quarrels, controversies, trespasses, damages, and demands whatsoever, at any time or times heretofore had, made, moved, brought, commenced, sued, prosecuted, done, suffered, committed, or depending, by or between the said parties, so as the said award be made, and given up in writing, under their hands and seals, ready to be delivered to the said parties, on or before the — next ensuing the date above mentioned: but if the said arbitrators do not make such their award, of and concerning the premises, by the time aforesaid; that then, if the said A. B. —, his heirs, executors, and administrators, for his and their part and behalf, do in all things well and truly stand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil, and keep the award, order, arbitrement, umpirage, final end and determination of R. M. umpire indifferently chosen between the said parties, of and concerning the premises, so as the said umpire do make his award or umpirage, of and concerning the premises, and deliver the same in writing under his hand and seal to the said parties, on or before the — next ensuing the date above said, then this obligation to be void; or else to remain in full force and virtue.

A. B.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of
C. H.
L. T.

Note, If there is no umpire, the latter part must be omitted, viz. from but if the said arbitrators, &c.

4. An

4. *An award.*

TO ALL PEOPLE to whom this present writing shall come, we G. and F. ———, arbitrators indifferently chosen by A. B. and C. D. ——— having deliberately heard and understood the griefs, allegations, and proofs of both the said parties, and willing as much as in us lieth to set the said parties at unity and good accord, do, by these presents, arbitrate, award, order, deem, decree and judge, That the said A. B. his executors and assigns, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said C. D. his executors, administrators, or assigns, the full sum of ———, lawful money of Great Britain, on the ——— day of ———; and that, upon payment thereof, the said A. B. and C. D. shall seal, subscribe, and, as their several acts and deeds, deliver each to the other a general release, in writing, of all matters, actions, suits, causes of actions, bonds, bills, covenants, controversies, and demands whatsoever, which either of them hath, may, might, or in any wise ought to have, of and against each the other of them, by reason aforesaid, or means of any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever, from the beginning of the world, to the ——— day of ——— last past, and in the ——— year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord ———. *In witness whereof*, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this ——— day of ———, in the year of our Lord God. ———

Sealed, signed, and delivered, in presence of
S. R.
W. L.

G.
F.

5. *A general release.*

A General release is, a kind of ample discharge or acquittance, granted on some special occasions. It must be signed, sealed, and delivered before two witnesses at least; and is of the following form.

KNOW ALL MEN, by these presents, That I A. B. ——— have remised, released, and for ever quit-claimed, and by these presents do, for me, my heirs, executors, and administrators, remise, release, and for ever quit-claim, unto C. D. ———, his heirs, executors, and administrators, all and all manner of actions, cause and causes of actions, suits, bills, bonds, writings, obligations, debts, dues, duties, accounts, sum and sums of money, judgements, executions, extents, quarrels, controversies, trespasses, damages, and demands whatsoever, both in law and equity, or otherwise

otherwise howsoever, which against the said C. D. I ever had, now have, and which I, my heirs, executors, and administrators, shall or may have, claim, challenge, or demand, for or by reason or means of any matter, cause, or thing, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date of these presents. *In witness whereof*, I have hereunto put my hand and seal, the ——— day of ———.

A. B.

Sealed and delivered,

in presence of

R. M.

S. E.

6. A letter of licence and composition.

AN instrument or writing granted to a debtor by his creditors, giving him respite and time for payment of his debts, and, in the mean time, liberty to go about, and wait upon his business, without any molestation, suit, or arrest, is called a *letter of licence*. But if the creditors not only grant respite and time for payment, but also allow abatement, then this instrument is called a *letter of licence and composition*. A specimen of which follows.

TO ALL PEOPLE —, we whose names are here underscribed, and seals affixed, creditors of A. B. — merchant, send greeting. Whereas the said A. B. is indebted unto us his said creditors in several sums of money, and is, through losses and misfortunes, perfectly unable to pay and satisfy us our whole debts, *We do therefore* hereby declare, That every one of us who shall subscribe and seal these presents, shall and will, and hereby do, give free leave and licence for the said A. B. together with his goods, to go, come, and abide amongst us, for the space of six months, to be computed from the date hereof, without our, or any of our let, trouble, suit, arrest, or other disturbance whatsoever. *And further*, That if the said A. B. his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall, within the space of six months aforesaid, pay, or cause to be paid unto us, for and in respect of the several debts owing unto us, ten shillings in the pound; that then we the said creditors, and every one of us, shall and will accept the same in full of the debt and debts to us severally owing; and shall and will give unto him or them general acquittances and releases from us, and every of us. *In witness whereof*, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, dated the —.

7. *A letter of attorney.*

A Letter of attorney (called in foreign countries a *procuracion*) is, an instrument or writing, whereby a merchant, or any other person, impowers another to shew for and uplift debts, freight ships, make contracts, and to act and do in his absence whatever he could or would do himself, were he personally present; and runs thus :

K NOW ALL MEN, by these presents, that I A. B. of ———, merchant, have named and constituted, and by these presents do name, ordain, and appoint, and make C. D. ———, my true and faithful attorney, for me, and in my name, and to my use, to demand, sue for, recover, and receive, of R. G. ———, the sum of ———, to me due and owing by and from the said R. G. giving and hereby granting unto my said attorney, my full power and authority, to use and exercise all such acts, things, and devices in the law, as shall be necessary for recovering of the said debt, and to make and give acquittances, or other discharges, in my name; and generally to do and execute in the premises, as fully as I myself might or could do, being personally present; ratifying, confirming, and allowing, all and whatsoever my said attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done therein, by virtue of these presents. *In witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand and seal. Dated ———.

A. B.

*Sealed and delivered**in presence of*

F. D.

M. R.

8. *An assignment of a partner's share of stock in company.*

K NOW ALL MEN, by these presents, That I A. B. of ———, for and in consideration of the sum of ——— to me in hand paid by C. D. of ———, have assigned, transferred, and made over, and by these presents do assign, transfer, and make over, unto the said C. D. his executors and assigns, all my adventure, part, or share, in the stock of the United East-India Company, being to the value of ———, and every part thereof; and all benefit, proceed, and profits thereof, which now are, or at any time hereafter shall become due or payable for the same; and all my estate,
right,

right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, of, in, or to the same, or any part thereof: to have and to hold the said adventure or stock, and every part thereof, unto the said C. D. his executors, administrators, and assigns, to his and their own proper use and behoof for ever. And I the said A. B. for myself, my executors, administrators, and assigns, do covenant and grant to and with the said C. D. his executors, administrators, and assigns, that he the said C. D. his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall and may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, lawfully, peaceably, and quietly, have, hold, receive, take and enjoy, to his and their own proper use and behoof, the said adventure and stock in ———, and all and every the proceeds and profits thereof, and of every part thereof, without any let, trouble, molestation, or interruption, of or by me the said A. B. my executors, administrators, or assigns, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, lawfully claiming from, by, or under us, or any of us, or by any or either of our acts, means or procurement. *In witness whereof, &c.*

9. *A bill of debt.*

K NOW ALL MEN, by these presents, That I A. B. of ——— do owe and am indebted unto C. D. of ——— the sum of ——— lawful money of Great Britain; which said sum I promise to pay unto the said C. D. his executors, administrators, or assigns, on or before the ——— day of ——— next ensuing the date hereof. Witness my hand and seal, this ——— day of ———.

A. B.

*Sealed and delivered
in presence of*

G. R.
S. T.

10. *A bill for borrowed money.*

R Eceived and borrowed of C. D. ——— two hundred and sixty pounds, which I hereby promise to pay on demand. Witness my hand, this ——— day of ———.

L. 260.

A. B.

11. *A bill of sale.*

A Bill of sale is, an instrument or writing granted by a person borrowing money upon pawn; empowering the lender to sell

or dispose of the pawn, in case the sum borrowed be not repaid, with the interest thereof, at the time agreed on, and runs thus :

K NOW ALL MEN, by these presents, That I A. B. of ———, for and in consideration of the sum of ten pounds, lawful money of Great Britain, to me in hand paid by C. D. of London merchant, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold, and delivered, and by these presents do bargain, sell, and deliver, unto the said C. D. one silver watch, and one silver tea-pot, weighing twenty ounces, *to have and to hold* the said bargained premises unto the said C. D. his executors, administrators, and assigns, for ever. And I the said A. B. for myself, my executors and administrators, shall and will warrant, and for ever defend, against all persons, by these presents, the said bargained premises, unto the said C. D. his executors, administrators, and assigns. *Provided nevertheless*, That if I the said A. B. my executors, administrators, and assigns, or any of us, do and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said C. D. his executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of ten pounds principal, and five shillings, half a year's interest thereof, on the ——— day of ——— next ensuing the date hereof, for redemption of the said bargained premises, then this present *bill of sale* to be void; or else to remain in full force. *In witness whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the ——— day of ———.

A. B.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of

F. H.

R. S.

12. *A conditional bill of credit.*

W HEREAS R. S. of ——— merchant, hath undertaken to pay for me A. B. of London merchant, or for my use, unto G. H. of Rotterdam, the sum of five hundred pounds lawful British money, on ——— next; *now these presents witness*, That I the said A. B. do hereby, for myself, my executors and administrators, promise and agree to and with the said R. S. That, on producing an acquittance under the hand of the said G. H. for the said five hundred pounds, or any other writing shewing the certainty of the payment of the said money, and on delivery thereof to me, that then I, my executors or administrators, shall and will, immediately upon receipt of the same, pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said R. S. his executors or assigns, the sum of five hundred and five pounds lawful money of Great Britain; the said
five

five pounds as a gratification for his trouble in this affair. And for the sure payment thereof, I do hereby bind myself, my executors and administrators, by these presents. *In witness whereof, &c.*

S E C T. II.

SCOTTISH PRECEDENTS.

1. *A charter-party.*

AT —, the — day of —, it is agreed, betwixt A. merchant in —, on the one part, and B. master and owner of the good ship called —, on the other part, in manner following: *That is to say*, the said B. binds and obliges him, with the first occasion of a fair wind, to sail with his said ship, and loading aboard thereof, to —, or any other port in — that he shall find most convenient for making sale of the loading; and to lie there — days for unloading and reloading another cargo, and therewith to return with the first conveniency to the harbour of —, and therein to lie and remain the space of — days for unloading: and for that effect, the said B. binds and obliges himself to have his said ship well-dressed, water-tight under and above, well provided with a competent number of skilful and able mariners, and victuals conform, with cables, tows, anchors, sails, masts, float-boats, and all other materials requisite and necessary for sailing of his said ship, and plying the said voyage; and that he shall do his honest duty and diligence in sailing his said ship, to and from the ports above-written, and in receiving and delivering the respective loadings above specified; and that he shall suffer no part thereof to be damnified or embezzled, the danger of the seas excepted. *For the which causes*, the said A. binds and obliges him, his heirs and executors, thankfully to content and pay to the said B. the sum of — of freight for the voyage above written, within — days after the arrival of the said ship; together with average, primage, towage, &c. and all other duties, according to the custom of the sea; together also with — of demurrage, daily and each day the said master, ship, and company, shall be longer detained at any of the ports above written, than the lie-days above mentioned, through the said A. his default. And both parties bind — to perform the premises *hinc inde* to other, under the penalty of —, to be paid by the party failing to the party observing, or willing to observe, by and attour performance. Consenting to
the

the registration of these presents in the books of council and session, admiral-court-books, or any others competent, to have the strength of a decret ——. And constitutes — their procurators. *In witness whereof*, both parties have subscribed these presents, written on stamped paper, by —, at —, the — day of — years, before these witnesses, G. H. — and R. S. —.

G. H. *witness.*

B.

R. S. *witness.*

A.

2. *A short submission.*

A Submission is the same thing in Scotland that an arbitration-bond is in England, and runs thus :

WE A. and B. by these presents, submit and refer to C. and D. all controversies, claims, and competition of right, between us, of and concerning —, and oblige us and our successors to abide by and obtemper their decret-arbitral, to be thereanent pronounced, betwixt and the — day of — next to come, under the penalty of —, besides performance.

Another.

I A. B. do hereby refer and submit to B. and C. what shall be given by me to D. upon consideration of —. And I bind and oblige myself to pay the same to the said D. accordingly, with penalty —. And I consent to the registration hereof, and of the determination, in the books of council session.

3. *A decret-arbitral.*

A Decret-arbitral is in Scotland what an award or umpirage is in England, and runs thus :

WE — judges-arbitrators under written, with the special advice and consent of Z, oddsmen and oversmen after mentioned —. Forasmuch as A. B. and C. D. on the one and other parts, have submitted themselves to us the said —, and in case of variance betwixt us, to Z. oddsmen and oversmen, equally and indifferently chosen by both the said parties, concerning

ing all actions, questions, and debates, standing betwixt the said parties, and which either of them lays or may lay to the other's charge, for whatsoever compaction or occasion bygone, preceding the date of the said submission, conform to their claim given in by either of them thereupon; and the said parties having referred the particulars above and under written, to the determination of us the said judges-arbitrators, with power to us to decide therein, and in case of variance betwixt us, to the said Z. oddsmen and oversman above mentioned, as at more length is contained in the said submission, written on the back hereof: and we the said judges-arbitrators having accepted the said matters debateable upon us, and we being therewith well and ripely advised; and for our better help and supply therein, having taken the advice and resolution of the said oddsmen and oversman within and above named; after large hearing, conference, and communication, with both the said parties thereanent, and consideration of the respective claims given in to us by the said parties, we, with the special advice and consent of the said Z. oddsmen and oversman above named, all in one voice, after mature deliberation, having God and a good conscience before our eyes, have decerned and ordained, and by these presents decern and ordain, in manner following. [*Here the decerniture is inserted, and then follows*], And this is our decret and sentence, which to all and sundry whom it effeirs we manifest and make known, and consent that the same, with the submission within written, be insert and registrate, &c.

4. *An assignment to an account.*

I A. B. for divers onerous causes and considerations moving me, by these presents, make and constitute C. D. — my cessioner and assignee, in and to what money and other profits shall be found due to me, upon the result of a count and reckoning betwixt me and R. S. —; surrogating and substituting the said C. D. in my full right and place of the premisses, for now and ever; with power to uplift, discharge, and pursue for the same, transact thereanent, and to do, use, and exerce every thing I might have done myself before granting of this assignation: which assignation I bind and oblige me, my heirs and executors, to warrant to the said C. D. his heirs and executors, from all facts and deeds done and to be done by me, or my foresaids, prejudicial hereto. Consenting to the registration hereof —. *In witness whereof,* —.

5. *A bond for borrowed money.*

I A. B. oblige me and my successors to pay, at Martinmas next, to A. B. his heirs or assignees, the sum of one thousand pounds Scots of borrowed money, under the penalty of one hundred pounds Scots; together with the ordinary annualrent of the said principal sum, from the date hereof, during not payment. Consenting to the registration hereof in the books of council and session, or any others competent, to have the strength of an act and decret, that letters of horning on six days charge, and other execution necessary, may pass hereupon. And I constitute — my procurators. *In witness whereof*, I have written and subscribed these presents, on stamped paper, at —, this — day of —, before these witnesses, —.

A. B.

N. B. *The witnesses must be designed, and the place of their residence mentioned.*

SECTION III.

British precedents; or, Precedents of merchants writings used in the same form both in England and Scotland.

1. *A bill of lading.*

A Bill of lading is, a writing wherein masters of ships acknowledge the receipt of goods, and oblige themselves to deliver the same at the place consigned to, in good condition. There must be always three of these bills made out, viz. one to be sent by post to the person to whom the goods are consigned, one for the master of the ship, and another for the merchant or lader. The form follows.

Shipped, in good order, by A. B. merchant, in and upon the ship called —, whereof C. D. is master, now riding at anchor in —, and bound for — in Holland, ten bales
 X of broad cloth, marked and numbered as in the margin; and
 No 1. are to be delivered in the like good order and condition, at
 2. &c. the port of — afore said, (the danger of the seas excepted), unto E. F. merchant there, or to his assigns; he or
 I they

they paying for the said goods the sum of ——— freight, with primage and average accustomed. *In witness whereof*, the master, or purser, of the said ship, hath affirmed to three *bills of lading*, all of this tenor and date; one of which bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void. And so God send the good ship to her designed port in safety. *Amen.* Dated at ———

2. *A policy of insurance.*

A Policy of insurance is, an instrument or writing granted by the insurers of goods or ships to the merchant or owner, obliging themselves for payment of the sum insured, in case of loss: and as the insurance may be either of the ship or cargo, or both; and that again either outward only, or both outward and inward, or to a certain port, &c.; so the form of the policy will somewhat vary accordingly. But a specimen in one of these kinds will be sufficient to make the nature of the writing understood; which take of a ship out and home, as follows.

K NOW ALL MEN, by these presents, That A. B. of ——— merchant, as well in his own name, as for and in the name and names of all and every other person and persons whom the same may or shall concern, doth make assurance, and hereby cause himself and them, and every of them, to be assured, lost or not lost, at and from the port of ——— to ——— in the kingdom of ———, and at and from thence back to ———, upon the body, tackle, apparel, ordnance, munition, artillery, boat, and other furniture, of and in the good ship called ———, burden ———, or thereabouts, whereof E. F. is master; beginning the adventure upon the said ship from and immediately following the day of the date hereof, and so to continue and endure, until the said ship, with all her tackle, apparel, &c. shall be arrived at ———, as aforesaid, and during her abode and stay there; and further, until the said ship, with all her tackle, apparel, &c. shall be arrived back at ———, and hath there moored at anchor twenty-four hours. And it shall be lawful for the said ship, in this voyage, to proceed and sail to, and touch and stay at any ports and places whatsoever, especially at ———, without prejudice to this assurance. The said ship ———, for so much as concerns the assureds, is and shall be rated and valued at ——— Sterl. without further account to be given by the assureds for the same. *And touching* the adventures and perils which we the assurers are content to bear, and do take upon us in this voyage, they are of the seas, men of war, fire, enemies, pirates, rovers, thieves, jetzons, letters of mart and countermart, surprisals,

surprisals, and taking at sea, arrests, restraints, and detainments, of all kings, princes, and people, of what nation, condition, or quality soever, barratry of the master and mariners, and of other perils, losses, and misfortunes, that have or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage, of the said ship ———, or any part thereof. And in case of any misfortune, it shall be lawful for the assureds, their factors, servants, and assigns, to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the defence, safeguard, and recovery, of the said ship, or any part thereof, without prejudice to this assurance; to the charges whereof we the assurers will contribute, each of us according to the rate and quantity of his sum herein assured. *And so we the assurers are contented, and do hereby promise and bind ourselves, (each for his own part), our heirs, executors, goods, and chattels, to the assureds, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for the true performance of the premises; confessing ourselves paid the consideration due to us for this assurance, by ———, at and after the rate of ——— per cent. And in case of loss, the assureds to abate ——— per cent. In witness whereof, we the assurers have subscribed our names, and sums assured.*

I C. D. am content with this assurance for one } L. 100,
hundred pounds. *Witness my hand, &c.*

3. *An affidavit that a ship is cast away.*

A. B. of ——— mariner, lately hired in the good ship ———, in a voyage to ———, maketh oath, That on ——— last past, near the Cape of ———, the said ship, proceeding in her said voyage, was cast away in a storm; whereby the said ship, the cargo, and all the goods on board, perished, and were entirely lost; and that only the master and ——— of the men were saved, the rest of the ship's crew being drowned. *And this deponent farther deposes, That neither he this deponent, nor any other, to his use, hath received, or doth expect to receive, any benefit of or by the goods so lost, or any part thereof, by any ways or means whatsoever.*

4. *A letter of credit.*

Letters of credit are granted by merchants, or others, in favour of persons travelling into foreign countries. They are commonly open or unsealed, and contain an order from the writer or granter

granter to his factor or correspondent, to furnish such a man, the bearer, with a certain sum, at one or several times, and to place it to the account of him who grants the letter. It is ordinary and necessary for the granter of a letter of credit, to give his correspondent a letter of advice by post, or otherwise, in which he describes the person to be honoured with credit, from his stature, complexion, garb, or any mark on his body, or by some token, as he who can tell such a story, &c. The design of which is, to prevent fraud; for the bearer of the letter may lose it, or he may be robbed, and it taken from him; and so the finder or rogue go and present it. Letters of credit may be of various forms, and yet valid. I shall only give one specimen, as follows.

Mr A. B.

S I R,

I Have yours of the 12th instant, to which you shall have an answer per next post. The design of this is, to desire you to furnish and pay to the bearer hereof, Mr T. R. to the value of four hundred crowns, at one or more times, as he shall have occasion, and as he shall require the same of you; for which take his receipt, or bill of exchange on me: and this my letter of credit, with mine of advice by post, shall be your sufficient warrant. I am,

Sir, your humble servant,
C. D.

To Mr A. B. merchant in Paris.

Note, Some letters of credit are called *general*, as being directed to all merchants or others to whom the bearer shall come: but such letters can be given only by persons or companies of very public credit.

5. *The form of a petition for a young man to go as a writer in the service of the East-India Company.*

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United East-India Company,

The humble Petition of George Hill,

Sheweth,

That your petitioner, having been bred to writing and merchants accounts, humbly presumes himself qualified to serve your Honours abroad.

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays, your Honours will be pleased to admit him as a writer, for one of your settlements in the East Indies, wherein he promises to demean himself with the utmost diligence and fidelity, and is ready to give such security as your Honours shall require.

And your petitioner shall ever pray, &c.

C H A P. IV.

Of factors; what they are, and their commission; their duty; the extent of their power, and how far they are accountable.

§ 1. *What a factor is, and his commission.*

A Factor is, a correspondent or agent residing beyond seas, or in some remote part, commissioned by merchants (called his *employers*) to buy or sell goods for their account, or some way to assist them in carrying on commerce; and has wages allowed him for his pains.

A commission to a factor is either absolute or limited. An absolute or general commission is, when the employer impowers him to manage at discretion, and act for the best. In which commission are commonly these or the like expressions: "Dispose of my goods, and deal therein as if they were your own." "Buy or sell such a commodity as the market goes, or at the current price; and act for me as you would do for yourself," &c. A limited commission is, when the factor is laid under certain restrictions; as, "Buy such a commodity for me at such a price; or, if you cannot, let it alone." "If you cannot dispose of my goods for ready money, keep them till further orders," &c.

A factor's wages, called also his *commission* or *provision*, is commonly reckoned at so much per cent.; that is, so much on every hundred pounds worth of goods he buys or sells; and is different in different countries. In Jamaica, Barbadoes, Virginia, and most of the plantations, it is often 8, and sometimes 10 per cent. In Aleppo, Smyrna, and other parts of Turkey, it is commonly 3 per cent. In Leghorn, and other parts of Italy, and in Britain, it runs at two and a half per cent. In Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, Hamburg, and Dantzick, at 2 per cent. &c. And it is to

to be observed, that a factor has commission, not only on the price of goods bought and sold, but also on all charges paid by him.

§ 2. *The duty of a factor.*

A Factor ought to be very careful in observing the contents of all letters from his employers, or written to him by their order; and be very diligent and punctual in giving speedy and particular answers. He ought to study the proper seasons of buying and selling, and make it his business to know the rise and fall of the prices of goods, the course of exchange, and, as occasion requires, advise his employers thereof. This creates business, by making the employers set about things which otherwise they would never have thought on.

When a factor buys or sells, receives or ships off goods, he is to take the first opportunity to give his employer advice thereof; and in the case of shipping off goods, he must send the invoice and bill of lading along with the letter of advice. Negligence in this point, if once discovered, will very much impair a factor's character; and may run him into many inconveniencies, and often prove a real loss both to the employer and himself.

A factor should be careful, in disposing of his employer's goods, to deal with persons of credit, and use his best endeavours to make his bargains as advantageously as possible. And in recovering payment of outstanding debts, he ought to be at the same pains, take the same cautious steps, and use the same diligence, that he would do, did they belong to himself. In short, a factor who would recommend himself to the esteem and confidence of those who employ him, and thereby procure business for himself, must pursue such methods, in all the parts of his management, as he sincerely believes will be most for their interest.

§ 3. *The extent of a factor's power, and how far he is accountable.*

A Factor's power depends upon his commission; which, if absolute, conveys such a full power to him, that he can do every thing the merchant or employer himself could do: So that he can sell the employer's goods at what price and time he thinks proper, compound with insolvent debtors, and abate as he judges fit. But then this unlimited power is not to be stretched beyond due bounds: for the general commission, of doing as if the goods were his own, will

will not warrant his trusting out to an unreasonable time, viz. beyond the usual time allowed for the commodities disposed of: nor can he, by virtue thereof, accept of less in composition from an insolvent debtor, than other creditors do; for if he does, he shall be answerable to his employer out of his own estate.

If the factor's commission be limited, he must take care to keep by it; for no reason can justify his receding in any manner from it; no not the probability of greater advantage by another management: and therefore, if a factor, having orders to sell goods for ready money, shall adventure, upon the offer of a higher price, to give trust, and afterwards the buyer prove insolvent, the factor shall be answerable to the employer.

If a factor sell his employer's goods on time, and, after the day of payment is elapsed, sell goods of his own to the same person, for ready money, (the money due for the employer's goods being still unpaid); and if the said buyer should afterwards prove insolvent, the factor is obliged to make the money good to his employer; because he ought not to accept of payment for himself to his employer's loss.

If goods are consigned to a factor, and, upon arrival of the ship, he shall make a false entry at the customhouse, or land them clandestinely, and the goods happen to be seized; in this case the factor shall make good the loss to the employer. But if the factor makes his entry according to the invoice, or letter of advice, and there then happens to be a mistake, the factor shall be acquitted, and the loss shall fall upon the employer.

If a factor, in receiving payment for his employer's goods, take counterfeit or bad money, he is liable for the loss; but if he receives money which afterwards is lessened in value by edict or proclamation of the king of the country wherein he resides, the factor shall be acquitted, and the merchant shall bear the loss.

If, after a factor buys goods pursuant to orders, the price advanceth, and he fraudulently convert the gain of it to his own use, the employer, upon proof thereof, may, according to the custom of merchants, recover damages off his factor.

If a factor, without advice, and for his own benefit, sell goods which he had formerly bought by his employer's order, the employer, upon proof thereof, may recover the gain off the factor, and have him also amerced for the same.

If a factor sell his employer's goods to a man discredited, who proves insolvent before payment, the factor shall pay for the said goods, unless he can prove that it was not publicly known, and that he was ignorant of it, or that he trusted the man for goods of his own also.

If a factor, without advice, make returns to his employer in prohibited goods, the factor, in case the goods be seized, shall bear the

the loss; but if the factor shall be guilty of any unlawful deed in consequence of his employer's order, the employer shall bear the loss, and the factor shall be amerced.

If a factor be robbed of his employer's goods, or if goods receive damage in the factor's custody, not through his negligence, but merely by accident, the employer shall bear the loss.

If a factor receive orders from his employer to insure his ship or goods, and he (having money or effects in his hands) neglect to do it; if the ship happen to be cast away, the factor, by the custom of merchants, shall be answerable to the employer for the loss.

If a factor wrong his employer or himself by errors in accounts, satisfaction is to be made by the factor to the employer, or by the employer to the factor, by paying not only the sum erroneously charged or omitted, but also the interest thereof: and hence it is usual for a factor to conclude his invoices by writing *Errors excepted*. And in regard a factor is not answerable for his employer's outstanding debts, (provided he sold his goods to persons of credit), it is ordinary to conclude the accounts of sales, by writing *Errors and bad debts excepted*.

C H A P. V.

A short history of the trading companies in Great Britain; with an account of her exports and imports to and from foreign nations.

§ 1. *A short history of the trading companies in Great Britain.*

THE trade of Great Britain with foreign nations is carried on, partly by companies, and partly by private merchants.

The most considerable companies are these nine.

1. The most ancient trading company in Britain, is that which goes now by the name of the *Hamburg company*. They were originally called *Merchants of the Staple*, and afterwards *Merchants Adventurers*. They were first incorporated in the reign of King Edward I. anno 1296, and obtained leave of John Duke of Brabant to make Antwerp their staple or mart, where the woollen manufactures at that time flourished. The staple was afterwards removed to Calais, and from that to other places; and in the reign of

of Queen Elisabeth, to Hamburg, where it still continues. But private merchants are now allowed the privilege of this trade, upon paying a very small sum to the company.

2. The company next incorporated, was that of the Russia merchants, in the reign of Queen Mary, who were impowered to trade to all lands, ports, and places, in the dominions of the Emperor of Russia. This company is not very considerable at present; the trade to those places being mostly carried on by private merchants, who are allowed that privilege on payment of five pounds Sterling.

3. The next company is the Eastland company, formerly called *Merchants of Elbing*, a town in Polish Prussia, being the port they principally resorted to in the infancy of their trade. They were incorporated the 21st of the reign of Queen Elisabeth, and impowered to trade to all places within the Sound, except Narva, the only Russian port at that time in the Baltic. This company, like the former, is now inconsiderable; the trade to Norway and Sweden being laid open to private merchants by act of parliament.

4. The Turkey or Levant company was also erected in the reign of Queen Elisabeth, and their privileges confirmed and enlarged in the reign of King James I. being impowered to trade to the Levant, or eastern part of the Mediterranean; particularly to Smyrna, Aleppo, Constantinople, Cyprus, Grand Cairo, Alexandria, &c. This trade is also now laid open to private merchants, upon paying a small consideration.

5. The East-India company comes next, which was incorporated about the 42d of Queen Elisabeth, *anno* 1600, and impowered to trade to all countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, exclusive of all others. But about the year 1698, application being made to the parliament by private merchants, for laying this trade open, an act passed, empowering every subject of England, upon raising a sum of money, for the supply of the government, to trade to those parts. Upon which a great many subscribed, and were called the *New East-India Company*. But the old company being masters of all the forts on the coast of India, the new company found it their interest to unite with them, and trade with one joint stock; and have been ever since styled the *United East-India Company*. The most considerable forts, factories, and places of trade, wherein this company are concerned, are these following, viz. Mocha, or Moco, Aden, Maculla, Shahare, Dofar, Muscat, in Arabia-Felix; Bassora, Ispahan, Gombroon, in Persia; Cambaya, Amedabad, Baroch, Swalley, Surat, upon the south-west coast of the Great Mogul's empire; Bombay, Dabul, Carwar, on the coast of Decan; Tellechery, Calecut, Anjengo, on the coast of Malabar; Fort St David's, Conymere, Fort St George, on the coast of Coromandel; Masulapatan, Vizzagapatan, Ballasore, Fort William, Hugly, Cassimbazar, Dacca, Malda, in the bay of Bengal,

Bengal, and mouth of the river Ganges; Achin, Bantal, Cat-toun, Ippo, Marlborough Fort, Sillebar, in the island of Sumatra; Canton, Amoy, Chusan, in China.

6. The Royal African company was incorporated 14th Charles II. and impowered to trade from Sallee, in South Barbary, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to erect forts and factories on the western coast of Africa for that purpose. But this trade was laid open by act of parliament, *anno* 1697, and every private merchant permitted to trade thither, upon paying the sum of L. 10, towards maintaining the forts and garrisons. This company, for securing their commerce, erected several forts and factories on the coast; the most remarkable whereof are these, viz. on the north part of Guinea, James Fort, upon an island in the river Gambia, Sierra de Leon, and Sherbro; and on the south part of Guinea, viz. on the gold coast, Dick's Cove, Succunde, Commenda, Cape Coast Castle, Fort Royal, Queen Anne's Point, Charles Fort, Annamabo, Winebah, Shidoe, Acra.

7. The Canary company was also incorporated in the reign of King Charles II. *anno* 1664, and impowered to trade to the Seven Islands, anciently called the *Fortunate*, and now the *Canary islands*. This company still retain their privilege.

8. Hudson's Bay company is of a pretty old standing, and trades to Hudson's Bay, (from which the company takes their name), and the places about. They make a very advantageous trade, by exporting woollen goods, haberdashery wares, knives, hatchets, arms, and other hard ware; and, in return, they bring back skins, beaver, and furs.

9. The last of all the trading companies, is that of the South-sea, established by act of parliament in the 9th of Queen Anne, and vested in the sole trade to and from all lands and kingdoms on the east side of America, from the river Oroonoko to the southernmost part of Terra del Fuego, and from thence to the northernmost part of America on the west side.

§ 2. *The exports and imports of Great Britain to and from foreign nations.*

Britain exports to China, India, and Persia,

Great quantities of bullion, lead, all sorts of English cloth, especially broad cloth, stuffs, callimancoes, long ells, and some other goods, which are the product or manufacture of this kingdom.

Our imports from these places are, china-ware, tea of all sorts, cabinets, raw and wrought silks, muslins, calicoes, cotton cloths, coffee,

coffee, canes, diamonds, drugs of a vast many kinds, grocery-wares of various sorts, and many other kinds of goods. Of which Mr Gee supposes as much re-exported to foreign nations, as repays all the bullion carried to these places, and a considerable balance besides.

Britain exports to Africa,

Linen and woollen manufactures, knives, scissars, small looking-glasses, strong waters, pewter dishes, beads, and other toys.

Our returns are, gold dust, red wood, elephant-teeth, Guinea grain, gum, ostrich-feathers, amber, ebony, crystal, and great numbers of negroes carried to the plantations in America. From the coast of Barbary we have rice, figs, raisins, dates, almonds, and copper. The great advantage of the African trade is, that it carries no money out, supplies our plantations with negroes, and brings in a great deal of bullion for negroes sold to the Spanish West Indies.

Britain exports to the Canary islands,

Bays, kerseys, serges, Norwich stuffs, and other woollen manufactures; stockings, hats, fustians, haberdashery wares, tin, hardware; also herrings, pilchards, salted flesh, grain, linens, pipe-staves, hoops, and some other commodities.

Our returns are, Canary wines, logwood, hides, indigo, cochineal, and some few commodities which are the product of the West Indies.

Britain exports to Turkey,

Broad cloth, long-ells, tin, lead, some iron, some French and Lisbon sugars, and some bullion.

Our returns are, raw silk, grogram yarn, dying stuffs, drugs, soap, leather, cotton, oil, some fruit, as currants, raisins, vitriol, sulphur, opium, gauls, balm, box-wood, mohair. The balance of this trade is thought to be in our favour.

Britain exports to Italy,

Broad cloth, long-ells, bays, druggets, callimancoes, camblets, and other stuffs, leather, tin, lead, fish, as pilchards, herrings, salmon, Newfoundland cod, ling, logwood, &c.

Our returns are, raw, thrown, and wrought silk, wine, oil, soap, olives, some dyers wares, anchovies, brimstone, carpets, scented gloves, necklaces, and some other things. The balance of this trade is thought to be considerably against us.

Britain exports to Spain,

Broad cloth, druggets, callimancoes, bays, stuffs of divers kinds, leather, fish, tin, lead, corn, linen, &c.

Our

Our returns are, wine, oil, fruit of divers kinds, wool, indigo, cochineal, and dying stuffs, tent, &c. The balance is supposed but very small in our favour.

Britain exports to Portugal,

Broad cloth, druggets, bays, long-ells, callimancoes, perpets, says, kerseys, flannel, and all sorts of stuffs; also tin, lead, leather, fish, corn, and other things.

Our returns are, wine, oil, salt, and fruits, as oranges, lemons, almonds, figs; also saffron, soap, white marble, liquorice, shumack. There is a considerable balance in our favour.

Britain exports to France,

Tobacco, horn plates, tin, some lead, some flannels, corn in time of scarcity, wool, coals, allum.

Our imports are, wine, brandy, linen, fine lace, fine cambrics, cambric lawns, brocades, velvets, salt, paper, prunes, chesnuts, &c. There is here a balance against us of no less than L. 500,000.

Britain exports to Flanders,

Serges, a few flannels, a very few stuffs, sugar, tobacco, tin, and lead.

Our imports are, fine lace, fine cambrics, and cambric lawns, whited linens, threads, tapes, incles, and divers other commodities, to a very great value. The balance very much against us, being at least L. 250,000.

Britain exports to Holland,

Broad cloth, druggets, long-ells, stuffs of a great many sorts, leather, corn, coals, sugars, tobacco, rice, ginger, pitch, tar, with East-India and Turkey goods.

Our imports are, great quantities of fine hollands, threads, tapes, incles, whale-fins, brass-battery, madder, lintseed, flax, argol, wainscot, clap-board, &c. The balance is considerably for us.

Britain exports to Germany,

Broad cloth, druggets, long-ells, serges, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, ginger, tin, lead, East India goods, and several other commodities.

Our imports are, prodigious quantities of linen, linen yarn, kid-skins, tin-plates, and a great many other commodities. The balance is very near as much against us in this trade as in that of France.

Britain exports to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway,

Guineas, crown-pieces, bullion, some tobacco, a few coarse woollens,

woollens, meal, malt, beef, tallow, salt, coal, some linen, lead, butter, herrings.

Our imports are, deal-boards, fir-timber, spars, plank, iron, copper, wire of iron and copper, tar, wainscot, pipe-staves, great guns, mortars, bullets. We pay them a very great balance, amounting near to L. 390,000.

Britain exports to Russia,

Some coarse cloth, long-ells, worsted stuffs, tin, lead, tobacco, and a few other commodities.

Our imports are, hemp, flax, linen cloth, linen yarn, Russia leather, iron, furs, potashes, timber, train-oil, tallow, &c. to an immense value. The balance is against us here above L. 400,000 *per annum*.

Britain exports to Ireland,

Books, bark, bottles, candle-wick, wool-cards, coals, coffee, wheat and barley, drapery, drugs, allum, cochineal, indigo, log-wood, iron, steel, lead, cambrics, hollandes, lawns, muslins, millinery wares, calicoes, silks, raw, thrown, and manufactured, salt, pewter and tin, whalebone, wood, cotton, and cotton yarn, grogram yarn, saltpetre, groceries of fruits and spice, battery and brass shruff, copper plates, red-wood, earthen ware, glass, sugars, gold and silver thread and lace, hops, flates, snuff, camblets, fustians, stockings, pitch, tar, cyder, tea, tobacco, fans, gloves, paper, hats, garden-seeds, hemp, apples, malt, wine, and some other commodities, to the value of L. 500,000 *per annum*.

Our imports are, linen and linen yarn, wool, woollen and worsted yarn, copper-ore, feathers, hair, raw hides, kelp, calve-skins, goat and kid skins, sheep and lamb skins, rabbit-skins, tallow, beef, mutton, butter, cheese, candles, fish, flannel, freize, horses, pork, rape seed, soap, and some other commodities, to the value of near L. 500,000 *per annum*.

Britain exports to New England,

All sorts of woollen manufactures, linen, sail-cloth and cordage for rigging their ships, haberdashery, hard-ware, &c.

Our returns are, pitch, tar, and turpentine, with some skins, pipe-staves, masts, pine, cedar, &c.

Britain exports to New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania,

Broad cloth, kerseys, druggets, ferges, and manufactures of all kinds.

Our returns are in gold and silver, with some small quantity of wheat, flax, and hemp.

Britain

Britain exports to Virginia and Maryland,

All manner of cloathing and household-goods, iron manufactures of all sorts, saddles, bridles, brads and copper wares, and, in short, a part of all our manufactures.

Our returns are, tobacco, both for home-consumpt and re-exportation, tar, pitch, turpentine, and some lumber.

Britain exports to Carolina,

The same commodities as to Virginia, viz. cloths, and all sorts of manufactures.

Our returns are, rice, deer-skins, buck-skins, beaver, and some small quantity of raw silk and tobacco.

Britain exports to the sugar plantations,

Cloathing of all kinds, both linen, silk, and woollen, wrought iron, brads, copper, all sorts of household-furniture, and a great part of their food.

Our returns are, sugar, ginger, rum, molasses, cotton, indigo, cocoa-nuts, pimento, tamarins, lime-juice, some gold and bullion, which, at an average, is, from Jamaica, about L. 550,000 value *per annum*; from Barbadoes, about L. 250,000 value; from the Leeward islands, viz. Antigua, St Christopher's, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Spanish town, Tortola, and the rest of the Virgin islands, about L. 650,000 value.

C H A P. VI.

The produce and commerce of the sugar colonies, viz. Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Leeward islands; with a specimen of the accounts kept by the factors or storekeepers there; as also a brief explication of wharf and plantation accounts.

SECTION I.

The produce and commerce of the sugar colonies.

THE produce or commodities of the growth of Jamaica and the West Indies are, as formerly mentioned, Muscovado and clayed sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, coffee, cotton, pimento, mahogany, fustic, logwood, black ebony, tamarins, and a few other commodities. These, however, are not the only things to be found in the West Indies: for thither is imported from Africa, and the Spanish settlements in America, gold in grain, in bars, and coin;

coin; virgin and coined silver, elephant-teeth, logwood, nicaragua and red woods, lignumvitæ, tortoise-shell, cocoa, Malagata pepper, jallop, quicksilver, Jesuit bark, snake-root, sarsaparilla, aloes, cassia fistula, indigo, balsam of Peru and Tolu, &c.

But the sugar-cane is the glory of the West Indies, and the sugar and rum thence arising may be called the staple commodities of these islands. The quantity of sugar is so very considerable, that, at an average, the yearly produce is supposed to exceed 100,000 hogsheads, each hogshead containing 12 C. weight; and of these 70,000 hogsheads are annually imported into Great Britain. The rest is either consumed in the West Indies, or exported to the British colonies in North America. The sugar as well as the rum made in Jamaica, is generally preferred to that which comes from any of the other islands.

The sugar trade creates employment and gives bread to a multitude of people. There are reckoned at present in the West Indies at least 130,000 people, I mean whites, or white people, all originally natives of Great Britain; of which 70,000 are computed to be in Jamaica, and near 50,000 in Barbadoes. Besides these, there are still a greater number of negroes employed in dressing the grounds, raising the cane, and other parts of the sugar-work. Upon a parliamentary inquiry into the state of the trade to Africa in the year 1728, it appeared, that, in the space of three years, the negroes imported from Africa at Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Antigua, amounted to 42,000, besides what were carried to St Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat; and the number of negroes just now in the West Indies is computed to be at least 220,000; whereof 120,000 in Jamaica, and 80,000 in Barbadoes.

This branch of trade not only employs multitudes abroad in the colonies, but cuts out work for a vast deal of people at home. An immense number of British artificers, manufacturers, and merchants, are hereby not only maintained, but many of them enriched, and several thousand sailors provided in business and bread. The people of the sugar colonies scarce wear, eat, or drink, any thing but what comes from Britain, Madeira wine and rum punch excepted. The West Indies is a market for all kind of wares, and for all sorts of provisions, from Britain and Ireland. This gives encouragement and life to agriculture, to manufactures, to fisheries, to trade and navigation. It appeared from the customhouse-books, a few years ago, that the value of the annual exports from Great Britain to the sugar colonies amounted to L. 500,000 Sterling; to which if we add the value of our exports to the Madeiras and Guinea, for purchasing wine and negroes to be carried thither, it will greatly augment the sum, and further show the usefulness and importance of these colonies to their mother-country. The principal ports in Britain that trade with the West Indies, are, London, Bristol,

istol, Liverpool, and Glasgow; and British vessels carry thither vast quantities of provisions from Cork in Ireland.

The whole continent, too, of North America, viz. New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, carry on a trade with the West Indies; importing thither such goods and provisions as are the growth of these several plantations; and, in return, carrying home sugar, rum, molasses, and cash, being mostly Spanish coins.

Goods sent from Britain to the sugar colonies for sale, are generally consigned to factors there; or sometimes factors are sent over and settled in the colonies by British merchants who employ them. Two, three, or four of these factors are commonly joined in company or partnership, that, in case of the death of any of them, the business may nevertheless be carried on by the surviving partners; and so the employers in Britain suffer no loss, at least have not their affairs thrown into confusion, or any stop put to their trade, by such an accident. This precaution is the more necessary, as the West Indies are reckoned a sickly climate.

A partnership of factors being thus established, they provide themselves in a shop or house, to lodge or stow their goods in; and such a house is commonly called a *store*. Under them they have clerks or storekeepers, who are constantly employed in attending the store, and writing up the books. A single factory of this kind is capable of transacting business for several merchants, or for several companies of merchants, in Britain.

The commission allowed to factors in the sugar-colonies was formerly very high. At present it is 5 per cent. on sales, 3 per cent. for insuring the debts, and 5 per cent. on returns. By insuring the debts, I mean, that the factor is accountable for them; so that if any person to whom he sells his employer's goods on trust, should turn insolvent, the loss is the factor's, not the employer's. And this is constantly the case in the sugar-colonies, unless the employer, to avoid paying the 3 per cent. signify to the factor, that he chuses to run the risk of the debts himself. When the factor is accountable for the debts, the sales are considered as ready money, and the neat proceeds ought to be remitted in six months at furthest after the goods are sold. Factors too have an allowance of 3 per cent. on sales, in name of storage; but this does not extend to the sale of negroes, because negroes are commonly lodged in the ship till disposed of.

It is usual for factors, upon the sale of negroes, or of any valuable parcel of goods, or when a debt has been long outstanding, to secure payment, by taking a bond of the buyer, or sometimes a mortgage, that is, a conditional right to some house, piece of land, or other subject; and the interest thence arising is an allowed gain to the factor, for his taking care of the debts. Bonds of this kind,
with

with some factors, are numerous, and the profits of them pretty considerable.

It is customary for factors to have the benefit of selling all sorts of liquor-casks, except puncheons. Some too are intitled to coffers, boxes, wrappers, &c.; but the extent of the perquisites of this kind depends upon paction with their employers.

When a ship arrives with consigned goods, it is the factor's business to inspect the goods at landing; and if there be any appearance of damage or breakage, he ought to cause them be turned up on the wharf, in order for a survey. This is to be done in the presence of two merchants, called on purpose to attest the survey. The factor must transmit the survey, thus attested, to his employers in Britain, in order to ascertain to them the quantity of the damage, breakage, or defect in any parcel of goods. By this conduct, the factor removes all suspicion of unfair practices, gives satisfaction to his employers, establishes his own character, and paves the way for greater trust and further employment.

After goods are landed, it is not prudent to let them lie long on the wharf; for the heat in that country is apt to sour liquors, taint provisions, and spoil several other sorts of goods. The factor, therefore, to prevent all misfortunes of this kind, ought immediately to hire negroes to roll or carry the goods to the store; where he must take care to have them lodged or stowed in a proper manner, viz. so as the goods may receive least damage by lying there, and that things which require to be sold off soonest may be readily come at.

When a factor has got a consignment lodged in his store, the next part of his duty is, to inform the public that he has such goods for sale: and this he does, by fixing up billets or placards in public places; or, which is now more common, at least in Jamaica, by publishing an advertisement for that purpose in the newspapers. Intimations of this sort are found to be extremely necessary; for goods may lie a long time in a store, without ever being called for, unless buyers, by some such method, be informed of them.

Some goods are sold by their original invoice-weight, and are never weighed in the store; such as, butter, soap, candles, white lead. Other goods that go by weight, are all weighed by the long hundred, or 112 lb. Avoirdupois, but sold by the short hundred, viz. 100 lb. And hence it is a constant practice, after goods are weighed, to reduce the gross weight to pounds; and, having subtracted the tare, to cast up the price of the neat weight, at so much per cent. or per 100 lb.; to which is added, the price of the hoghead, puncheon, &c. as in the following example.

Suppose a factor buys, for the use of his employer, the following hogheads of sugar, at 25 s. 8 d. per 100 lb.; their neat weight,
I and

and value, rating the hogsheds at 15 s. each, are computed thus.

N ^o	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
1	16	1	14	114
2	14	3	7	110
3	15	2	21	116
	46	3	14	340
	46			
	46			
	4684			
	14			
	5250			gross.
	340			tare.
	4910			neat.

Answer 4910 lb. neat.

This method of reduction is the same as multiplying the 46 C. by 112; for 46 placed below 46, with units under units, is the same as multiplying 46 by 2. What follows is the multiplication of 46 by 11. The 84 stands for the 3 Q. and has the 14 lb. placed below it. The sum of these, viz. 5250, is the pounds of the gross weight; from which deducting 340, the tare or weight of the hogsheds, there remains 4910 lb. neat.

The value is computed by either of the following methods.

METHOD I.

lb.	s.	d.	lb.
If 100	: 25	8	:: 4910
	12		1232
d.	308		982
	4		1473
f.	1232		491
	4)	60491.20	
	12)	15122 3	
	2 0)	126 0 2	

Value of the sugar 63 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 hogsheds at 15 s. 2 5 0

Total value L. 65 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

METHOD II.

	4910
	308
	3928
	1473
12)	15122.80
	4
	f. 3.20
2 0)	126 0 2

Value of the sugar 63 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 hogsheds at 15 s. 2 5 0

Total value L. 65 5 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

In the first method 60491 is farthings, being the quotient of 6049120 divided by 100; and 20, on the right hand of the point, is the remainder, equal to $\frac{20}{100}$, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of a farthing, and neglected. In the second method 15122 is pence, being the quotient of 1512280 divided by 100; and 80, on the right hand of the point, is the remainder, equal to $\frac{80}{100}$, or $\frac{4}{5}$ of a penny; which reduced gives 3 farthings, and $\frac{20}{100}$, or $\frac{1}{5}$ of a farthing, as in the other method.

Factors sometimes have occasion to sell goods by advance on the invoice. Thus suppose the value of a parcel of goods, as rated in the invoice, to be L. 50, and the factor has an offer made him of 72 per cent. advance on the invoice; the factor, by accepting this offer, agrees to sell the parcel of goods for L. 86 plantation-currency. When exchange with the plantations is about 40 per cent. 75 per cent. advance is in general esteemed a proper bargain both for buyer and seller. But the course of trade is for ever varying, and some sort of goods require a much higher advance than others.

The method of computing the advance may be learned from the following example.

Suppose the prime cost of a parcel of goods in the invoice to be L. 37 : 8 : $1\frac{1}{2}$, and the advance to be 75 per cent. their value in the sale may be cast up as follows.

	L.	s.	d.
If 100 : 75 ::	37	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	20		
	748		
	12		
	8977		
	4		
	35910		
	75		
	17955		
	25137		
4)	26932.50		
12)	6733		
20)	5611	1	
Advance	L. 28	1	1
			Carried forward.

Brought forward,	Advance	L. 28	1	1
	Prime cost	37	8	1½
	Value in the sale	65	9	2½ plantat.-currency.

See examples of goods sold per advance, Jan. 12. and April 5.

With consigned negroes the factor receives no formal invoice, as he does with other goods. The captain of the vessel only, upon his arrival, delivers to the factor a note or memorandum, specifying what number of negro men, women, boys, and girls, he has on board for sale, exclusive of the privileged slaves belonging to himself, to the doctor, or any other person. The factor upon this takes the charge of the cargo, and sells off the negroes as he would do any other sort of merchandise; with this difference only, that negroes are generally sold, either for ready money, or on bond, or mortgage. As negroes, by long keeping, turn out an expensive cargo, daily maintenance adding considerably to the prime cost, factors think it their duty to dispose of them as speedily as possible; and always endeavour to manage, so as to be able to remit, if not the whole, at least a large share, of the neat proceeds by the return of the ship.

Vessels from Africa, besides negroes, import a great many kinds of goods; but these are generally for the benefit of the captain, doctor, &c. I shall only further observe, that a cargo of negroes is not always consigned to a particular factor: for it is often left to the captain to employ any factor he thinks proper, who will subscribe to certain terms proposed by the merchant in Britain, and find security for his performance of the articles stipulated.

Planters, and people who live in the country, frequently employ their friends or agents in town to purchase goods at the stores for their use; and in this case, it is a common practice with the storekeepers, after entering the sales in the *Waste-book*, to affix to the entry the mark put upon the goods, viz. the initial letters of the person's name for whose use they were purchased, that they may the better know whom to apply to for payment, in case the agent should happen to die or fail. See Jan. 20. April 15. May 27.

Factors, for the speedy closing of a sale, sometimes find it necessary to expose the remaining goods to auction; and this they call *selling at vendue*: in which case it is customary for the factor to reserve only for himself the 3 per cent. storage on the auctioned goods, and allow the 5 per cent. commission to the purchaser, who has the goods again to dispose of: or, instead of exposing the remaining goods to auction, the factors sometimes take them to themselves at the current price, and afterwards dispose of them for their own account. And in both these cases, the goods thus disposed of

are considered as sold for ready money; and the value ought to be remitted accordingly. But it is reckoned unfair dealing in a factor, to take any goods to himself, if he have the same kind of goods on hand from any other employer. See March 12. 15. and May 4.

It is the factor's part to pay all charges: which are of various sorts; such as,

1. *Freight*, computed per tun, per month, or by the run, according to agreement in Britain. The freight of a Guineaman with negroes is called *Coast-commission*, being commonly L. 4 in every L. 104, or $\frac{1}{26}$ of the gross, or of the neat proceeds of the cargo. But this too depends upon paction. Besides the *Coast-commission*, the factor pay the doctor's fee, which is commonly 1 s. per head on all slaves sold. To this add the charges of maintenance, medicines, &c.

2. *Import-duties*, viz. the duties on goods imported paid to the receiver-general. It is only a few sorts of goods that pay duty; the chief of which, with their rates, are these following.

	L.	s.	d.	
Wines from the Western islands, pay of duty, - - - - -	12	0	0	per tun.
Spanish and Madeira wines, - - - - -	6	0	0	per tun.
Wines from any other place, - - - - -	5	0	0	per tun.
Ale, beer, and cyder, - - - - -	2	0	0	per tun.
Ginger, - - - - -	0	15	0	per C.
Cocoa in ships of the colony, - - - - -	0	15	0	per C.
Cocoa in other vessels, - - - - -	1	0	0	per C.
Refined sugar, - - - - -	0	0	6	per tun.
Tobacco, - - - - -	0	0	4	per pound.
Cotton and indigo, - - - - -	0	0	3	per pound.
Negroes, - - - - -	0	10	0	per head.

There is also an inland duty on negroes, of 20s. per head: but this is paid by the purchaser.

3. *Wharfage* and *negro-hire*. The former of which is the charges paid in landing goods at any wharf, and has no fixed rate, but is more or less according to the throng of business, and the plenty or scarcity of wharfs. *Negro-hire* is money paid for the use of negroes to roll casks, carry goods, and do other servile work about the store; and is commonly estimated at one half the amount of the wharfage. These two are generally charged in one article.

4. *Commission* and *storage*. These two have been already explained; and are not, strictly speaking, money paid by the factor, save only that he has the rent of his store to pay out of the latter; but both

both of them are a charge against the employer, and generally pass in one article. The mercantile method of computing them is exhibited in the following example.

Suppose a cargo of consigned goods is sold for L. 675 : 18 : 8, the commission and storage, at 8 per cent. is L. 54 : 1 : 5 $\frac{1}{4}$, cast up thus :

	L.	s.	d.
If 100 : 8 :: 675	18	8	
		8	

L. 54.07	9	4
	20	

s. 1.49
12

d. 5 92
4

f. 3.68

Some other articles of charges may now and then occur in business; but these mentioned above are the most common, and the most considerable. The charges deduced from the amount of the sales, gives the neat proceeds: which the factor, however, is not bound to remit till payment is received, unless when he insures the debts, draws 3 per cent. for his risk, and so becomes accountable for them: in which case he is obliged, as was formerly observed, to remit the neat proceeds within six months after the sale of the goods.

When a sale is finished, and the debts paid in, it is then the factor's duty to make returns to his employer; and the value of the returns, with the commission charged on them, ought to exhaust the neat proceeds. It would be foolish in a factor, without a special order, to make returns to a higher value; and they ought not, in justice to the employer, to be less. Having therefore the amount of neat proceeds, and the rate of commission, the value of returns to be made may be computed, as in the following example.

Supposing the neat proceeds of a sale to be L. 620 : 12 : 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the rate of commission 5 per cent; the value of the returns to be made is thus cast up.

If

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
If 105 : 100 :: 620	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$					
20							
12412	Value of returns,			591	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12	Com. on ditto, at 5 per cent.			29	11	1	
148950	Sum equal to neat proceeds,			620	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4							
595802							
100							
105) 59580200	(4			567430			
525							
708	12)			141857	2	f.	
630	20)			11821	5	d.	
780	L.	591	1 s.				
735							
452							
420							
320							
315							
(50)							

From the above operation it is obvious, the method of finding returns to be made, is the same with that of computing the present worth of a sum of money payable at the end of one year; and the answer will be the same, provided the rate of interest in the discount be the same with the rate of commission.

When a factor has occasion to draw bills on Britain, he makes out three, and sometimes four, of the same tenor and date; and this is called *a set of exchange*. One of these bills is kept by the remitter, and the rest are transmitted by different vessels to the person in whose favour they are drawn or indorsed. They are commonly drawn payable sixty days after sight, and frequently of the following form.

Kingston,

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 2. 1778.

Exchange at 40 per cent. for L. 300 Sterling.

Gent.

Sixty days after sight, this my first of exchange, second and third of the same unpaid, pay to George Bentley merchant, or order, three hundred pounds Sterling, value of him, and place the same to account, without further advice from

Your humble servants,

To Mess. Buckley and Brent,
merchants in London.

Gordon and Grant.

In drawing the second bill, say, *first and third unpaid*; and in drawing the third, say, *first and second unpaid*.

Sometimes the bill concludes, *as per advice*; and in this case, a letter of advice, signed by the drawer, is subjoined to the bill: but the more usual way, among great traders at least, is, *without further advice*.

SECTION II.

A specimen of the accounts kept by the factors in the sugar colonies.

THE books used by the factors in the sugar-colonies, are the five following, viz. 1. The *Invoice-book*. 2. The *Waste-book*, with its subsidiaries. 3. The *Journal*. 4. The *Ledger*. 5. The *Sales-book*.

I. *Of the Invoice-book.*

THE Invoice-book consists of two or more quires of large paper, bound in folio, and not ruled. Into this the factor copies all the invoices he receives with consigned goods from his employers. The invoices by this means are preserved, and the factor thereby enabled not only to review recent transactions, but to go back, and revise any part of his past dealings; so as to resolve any doubts that may arise in his own mind, or to satisfy those of any other person. The invoices may be considered as supplying the place of an inventory to the factor; and they are indeed all the inventory he has occasion for. They contain a stock in trust, and are the foundation of all his dealings. From the Invoices too are headed the Sales-book, as will be taught afterwards.

The Invoice-book, or list of invoices, contained in the following specimen, are,

1. A small cargo of goods shipped for Jamaica by George Buchan
of

of London, on board the ship *Swan*. In the sale of this cargo the factors are allowed 3 per cent. for insuring the debts, and the benefit of all the boxes; but neither of these advantages are allowed in any of the following sales.

2. A cargo of merchandise shipped by Robert Green and Company of Bristol, on board the *Sarah*; but this vessel, in her way to Jamaica, calls at the *Madeiras*, and takes in wine on account and risk of the same employers.

3. A cargo of goods shipped by John Scot and Company of Glasgow, on board the *Cæsar*; this vessel in like manner, in her way to Jamaica, calls at Cork in Ireland, and takes in provisions on account and risk of the Glasgow employers.

4. A cargo of consigned negroes from Africa, on board the *Rose* of Liverpool, on account and risk of Martin Steel and Company merchants there.

II. *Of the Waste-book, and its subsidiaries.*

THE Waste-book, as to its form, and manner of ruling, is the same as in proper trade; save only that it has a column on the left hand, in which are placed figures, pointing out the page of the Sales-book to which goods sold are carried.

Factors indeed have occasion to buy as well as sell goods; and this they often do when the markets are low, in order to serve their employers at the cheapest rates. They have occasion also to ship off returns to their employers, or make remittances in bills. But as none of these transactions go to the Sales book, they have consequently no referring figure prefixed to them in the marginal column of the Waste-book.

When goods are sold in the store, it is the storekeeper's province to see the goods packed up for carriage, to mark them as directed, and make out a bill of parcels to be sent or delivered to the purchaser. On the other hand, when the factor buys goods from any other person, the bill of parcels is sent to the store, which the storekeeper enters in the Waste-book; but before he file up the bill of parcels received, he writes on the foot of it the page of the Waste-book where it is entered, to which he subscribes his own name, or the initial letters of it, thus:

Entered W. B. page 8. James Gordon.

By this means the place of the Waste-book where any bill of parcels is entered, can at any time afterwards readily be found, and the person who made the entry known.

The subsidiaries of the Waste-book are, the Memorandum-book, and the Cash-book.

The Memorandum-book is commonly of a long narrow form, and not ruled. This book is used in the store; and contains a brief account of all goods sold, whether for ready money, or on trust: but buying, remitting, &c. are immediately carried to the Waste-book, without being ever entered in the Memorandum-book. When the hours of business are over, the storekeeper or clerk retires into the counting-room, and from the Memorandum-book enters the transactions of the day into the Waste-book.

The Cash-book is of a folio form, and ruled like the Ledger, and titled on the head, *Cash Dr, Contra Cr.* The Dr side contains the money received, and from whom; the Cr side contains the money paid away, and to whom. This book is commonly written or filled up by different hands; for whoever receives the money, enters it in the Cash-book; and when they pay in the money to the factor, he inserts the initial letters of his name, or at least the initial letter of his surname, in the Cash-book, betwixt the sum in the money-columns and the person's name from whom the money was received, to signify that he has got the money contained in that article from the clerk or storekeeper: and this is all the receipt given by the factor to his clerk. When two or more factors are joined in partnership, it is usual for them to have the cash by turns. The Cash-book serves to abbreviate the Cash-account in the Ledger, into which it is posted monthly. But in the following specimen no Cash-book is supposed to be kept.

It remains to be observed, that factors differ in their practice with respect to the Waste-book and Journal. Some from the Memorandum-book, from the bills of parcels of goods bought, and from notes taken of goods shipped, make up a formal and regular Waste-book. This Waste-book they look upon as the principal book of accounts, and accordingly extend every thing in it at full length, and in all the following books refer to it for particulars. In this case the Journal is contracted, and usually contains, or at least needs to contain, no more than a list of the Drs and Crs, out of which the Ledger is to be framed. Others, again, consider the Memorandum-book, the bills of parcels of goods bought, with the notes taken of goods shipped, as the only Waste-book necessary; and from them directly form a large Journal, called the *Day-book*, in which the Drs and Crs are assigned, and every thing narrated at full length. This *Day-book* they consider as the principal book, and in all the subsequent books refer to it for particulars. From this they post directly to the Ledger; for a contracted Journal in this case is seldom used, and not very necessary. In order, therefore, to instruct the learner equally in both methods, I shall, in the following specimen, first exhibit the transactions in form of a Waste-book, and subjoin a short Journal adapted to it; and then deliver

the same transactions, according to the other method, in a large Journal, or Day-book.

III. Of the Journal.

THE Journal, as to its form, and manner of ruling, is the same as in other branches of trade; and the entries the same as formerly assigned in factorage: only, instead of the general title, *A. B. his account of goods*, factors in the West Indies use, *A. B. his sale per such a ship*, as, *George Buchan his sale per Swan*, or *George Buchan's sale per Swan*. It is necessary to mention the ship's name by way of distinction, because an employer may consign goods to the same factor by different vessels, and would not chuse to have the sales of them jumbled into one account, but kept separate, that the profits on each may appear.

The more ordinary cases of journalizing are these following, viz.

1. When you pay charges on your employer's goods, enter *A. B.'s sale per — Dr to Cash*, for the sum paid. Jan. 7. 15. March 30. May 4. July 6.
2. When you sell your employer's goods for ready money, enter *Cash Dr to A. B.'s sale per —* for the sum received. Jan. 2. 4. 10. 25. Feb. 15. &c.
3. When you sell them on time, charge the Buyer *Dr to A. B.'s sale per —* for the sum due. Jan. 12. 18. Feb. 7. &c.
4. When, in order to close a sale, you take any part of his goods to yourself at the current price, enter *Merchandise-account Dr to A. B.'s sale per —* for their value. March 12. May 4.
5. When a factor buys any kind of goods for his own use on the credit of the store, or from a person who owes him for his employer's goods, or when at clearing accounts he makes a deduction of any sum due by himself to the said person; the entry is, *Factor his account-current Dr to the said person*, for the value of the goods, or of the deduction. April 2. 25.
6. When a factor ships off goods to his employer, or, by his order, to any other person, he enters thus, viz.

Employer his account-current Dr to Sundries, viz.

To Goods shipped off, if formerly bought,	} for value of the goods.
To Cash, if presently bought for ready money,	
To Seller, if presently bought on time,	
To Commission and Storage account, for the factor's commission.	
March 25. May 8. June 5. 10. July 7.	

Any other entry the factor may have occasion to make, will readily occur to a person who understands the preceding treatise of book-keeping, and has perused the following description of the Ledger-accounts: and therefore I need only further observe, that the

the three entries at the end of the Journal, subjoined to the line of asterisks, are not brought from the Waste-book, but passed purely for the sake of balancing the Ledger.

In the annexed specimen, there are, as formerly mentioned, two Journals; the one short, and accommodated to the Waste-book; the other large, and titled *Day-book*, containing a minute account of all transactions. In this last, instead of annexing the sums to the Crs, I have inserted them after the Drs, being a way frequently practised in the West Indies.

I shall conclude this description of the Journal, by observing, that it would be easy, if the factors had a mind, to frame the Journal entries so as to reduce all the goods they have occasion to purchase, or, for the speedy closing of a sale, to take off their employer's hands, to one Ledger account, under the title of *Store*. The Journal entries would, in this case, be as follows, viz.

1. When you buy goods, enter Store Dr to the Seller, or to Cash, if bought for ready money.
2. When you ship off goods formerly bought, enter Employer's account-current Dr to Store.
3. When, in order to close a sale, you take any part of your employer's goods to yourself, enter Store Dr to A. B.'s sale per —
4. When you sell goods formerly taken to yourself, enter Buyer, or Cash, Dr to Store.

N. B. When you record the sale of such goods in the Waste book, say, Sold, on account of the store, &c.

IV. *Of the Ledger.*

THE Ledger is of the usual form; but sometimes has a column next to that which contains the day of the month, in which is inserted the page of the Journal, or *Day-book*, the several entries are posted from. This method of reference points out more readily the place posted from, than the day of the month; for the transactions of a single day sometimes fill up a dozen or more pages. I have introduced these paginal figures in the following Ledger, and have made them refer equally to the *Day-book* or *Waste-book*: but not to the short Journal; which could not be effected, on account of the different number of pages of which it and the *Day-book* consists. The Ledger too is commonly made of large paper, and the pages divided in the middle by a double line, from head to foot; each page by this means being made to contain a whole folio, the Dr side being on the left, and the Cr side on the right of the same page: but an octavo page, to which we are here confined, is a size rather too small for exhibiting the following Ledger in this form.

The method of posting to this Ledger, is in general the same
 3 F 2 with

with that delivered in the preceding treatise of book-keeping ; only the entries are much shorter, being conceived in fewer words, and consequently sooner and more easily made. The factor's aim is purely to mind Dr and Cr, so as to have the articles posted in a brief manner, by double entry, to the respective sides of the accounts to which they belong ; without taking any notice of the quantity or weight of goods, or of the price or rate at which they are bought or sold. When you want to acquaint yourself with any such particulars, you must have recourse to the Day-book, or to the Waste-book. The personal accounts of this Ledger never mention the time of a debt's falling due ; and the accounts of goods have no inner columns. In short, this Ledger is a sort of skeleton, consisting of mere bones and sinews, that is, of titles and names, properly disposed and connected, whose structure and manner the reader will better understand by viewing the Ledger itself, than by any description in words.

It remains now to take notice of the accounts that commonly occur in the Ledger ; to shew what is contained on their Dr and what on their Cr sides, what the difference of their sides is, and how they are closed or balanced.

1. *Cash-account*, No 1.

Contains upon the Dr side the articles of money received, and on the Cr side the articles paid away ; the difference of the sides is, the money remaining in the hands of the factors is their property ; and to close it, you must give it credit by the partners accounts-current, for the respective sums due to each of them.

2. *Wharfage and Negro-hire*, No 16.

These are commonly joined in one account ; and contain, upon the Dr side, the charges paid in landing goods, the hire paid for the service of negroes in carrying, rolling, or stowing goods, and doing other servile work about the store. The Cr side contains the customary charge made by the factors for these two articles on the several sales. The difference of the sides is so much clear gain to the factors ; and accordingly this account is closed, by being made Dr to Profit and Loss.

3. *Commission and Storage*, No 18.

These are likewise usually joined in one account ; and contain, upon the Dr side, the money or rent paid for the use of the store, commonly

commonly called the *Store-hire*. The Cr side contains the 8 per cent. (viz. 5 per cent. commission, and 3 per cent. storage) charged on the gross proceeds of the several sales; and with some factors it contains also the 5 per cent. commission on goods shipped in return; but it is more usual to carry this last directly to the credit of Profit and Loss. The difference of the sides of this account is the principal part of the factor's profits; and the account is closed, by being charged Dr to Profit and Loss.

4. *Debts accountable, No 17.*

This account has nothing on the Dr side till the closing entry is made; the Cr side contains the 3 per cent. charged on such sales as the factor is accountable for the payment of, or whose neat proceeds he insures. This is another branch of clear profit to the factor, provided none of the Drs prove insolvent; and the account is closed, by being made Dr to Profit and Loss.

5. *Account of Abatements, No 20.*

This account is erected to preserve a strict balance of the Ledger accounts, rather than for any other purpose: for, in remitting the neat proceeds of a sale, or the balance of an account-current, it frequently happens, that the goods shipped, with the charges on them, fall short, by some few pence or farthings, of the value of the neat proceeds, or balance to be remitted; and in this case the Account of Abatements is credited for the sum deficient. And here it is to be observed, that, as factors are cautious enough never to overship the neat proceeds or balance due, so they take care that the defect shall not at any time exceed, or even amount to the value of a rial, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Hence it is plain, that the trifling sums carried to the credit of this account, cannot, even in a long course of time, amount to any sum considerable; but small as these sums are, they are so much clear gain to the factor; and the account is closed, by being made Dr to Profit and Loss.

6. *Merchandise-account, No 15.*

Contains upon the Dr side the value of such goods as the factor, for the speedy closing of a sale, takes to himself, to vend on his own account; the Cr side contains what they are sold for; and the difference of the sides, when they are all sold, is gain or loss to the factor; and the account is closed, by being charged Dr to or made Cr by Profit and Loss.

7. *Bonds*

7. *Bonds and Mortgages*, No 22.

These two are frequently joined in one account; and contain, upon the Dr side, the value of the bonds and mortgages you receive, and upon the Cr side the payment of the principal; for the interest is carried directly to the account of Profit and Loss. This Account of Bonds, &c. is debited to the employer's sale, or to the person's account who grants the bond or mortgage; and is credited by Cash, for the principal, when you receive payment: and therefore, after payment is made, the sides of this account are always equal, and need no closing entry.

8. *A. B.'s sale, per ———*, No 2. 5. 10. 23.

Contains, upon the Dr side, the several charges the consigned goods are liable for; such as, freight, coast-commission, import-duty, wharfage, and negro-hire, commission and storage, &c. together with the neat proceeds. The Cr side contains the sum the goods are sold for. The two sides of this account are always evened by the neat proceeds, which comes in course to it from the Journal or Day-book, and therefore needs no closing entry.

9. *An account of Goods*, No 9. 26. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32.

The accounts of goods that occur in factors books, are either those of the country-produce, or those imported from Africa, and the Spanish plantations; such as, rum, sugar, cotton, pimento, mahogany, logwood, suttic, silver or heavy money, drugs, &c. which the factor either receives in exchange or return for goods sold, or buys up, when the markets are low, for the benefit of his employer. They contain, upon the Dr side, the value of the goods purchased, and upon the Cr side the value at which they are disposed of: and as it is not usual for factors to take any profit on goods purchased for their employer's use, the Dr and Cr sides of this account, after the goods purchased are shipped off, are generally equal, and need no closing entry.

10. *Profit and Loss*, No 3.

Contains, upon the Dr side, the articles of loss, and upon the Cr side the articles of gain. The difference of its sides is the neat gain since the books were begun; and is closed, by being debited to their several partners their accounts-current, for their respective shares of the gain.

11. *Partner*

11. *Partner his account-current*, No 21. 25. 35.

Contains, upon the Dr side, all the goods or money the partner has at any time received, before balancing the books, in part of his share of the profits; the Cr side contains the share or proportion of gain due to him, since the books were begun; and consequently the difference of the sides is the sum still due, which is paid in to him at balancing the books; and accordingly the account is closed, by being debited to Cash, for the said sum now paid to him.

12. *Personal accounts*, No 4. 6. 7. 8. 11. 12. 14. 24.

Contain, upon the Dr side, the debts due by the person, and upon the Cr side the payments; so that when all the debts are paid in, the sides of these accounts become equal; or if the sides be unequal, the difference is a debt outstanding, and the account is closed with Balance.

13. *Bills Receivable, and Bills Payable*, No 13.

These are used for the same purpose, and in the same manner, as in other parts of trade.

14. *Debts outstanding.*

This is a title used instead of *Employer his account on time*, both serving the same purpose, and being applied in the same manner, viz. when a cargo of consigned goods is all sold off, A. B.'s sale per ——— is debited in the first place for all charges: after which the difference of its sides is neat proceeds; and as we may suppose part of these still outstanding, and the factor not being obliged to remit any more than he has actually received, it is proper to distinguish the neat proceeds into two parts, viz. such as are not received, and such as are. Accordingly you may debit A. B.'s sale per ——— to Debts outstanding for the debts unpaid, and to A. B.'s account-current for what is received; or, which is the same in effect, you may first charge A. B.'s sale per ——— Dr to A. B.'s account-current, for the whole neat proceeds; and then, by another entry, charge his Account-current Dr to Debts outstanding, for the sum unpaid; and in either case, when you receive payment, charge Debts outstanding Dr to A. B.'s account-current; which closes the account of Debts outstanding; and the difference of the sides of A. B.'s account-current is the sum that now remains to be remitted. But this account of Debts outstanding is the less used, in regard

regard factors are generally cautious enough not to be over hasty in making returns.

15. *Desperate debts, Dubious debts, or Bad debts.*

These are all accounts of the same import, and used when a debtor fails, or turns insolvent, viz. the employer's Account-current is debited to Desperate debts, and Desperate debts are debited to the account of the insolvent debtor. This closes both the bankrupt's account, and the account of desperate debts, and makes the whole loss fall on the employer.

16. *Employer's account-current, No 19. 27. 33. 34.*

Contains, upon the Dr side, the returns made him by the factor in goods or bills, and on the Cr side the neat proceeds due to him; and consequently, when the value of returns equals the neat proceeds, the two sides of this account become equal, and need no closing entry; but if the sides be unequal, the difference is a debt due by the factor to the employer, or by the employer to him, and the account is closed with Balance.

To this description of the Ledger-accounts may be added, by way of further instruction, that when the factor has occasion to draw out any person's account, whether common or current, instead of transcribing the curt obscure Ledger-entries, (which by themselves would give little satisfaction, and would even leave a merchant often in the dark), he has recourse to the Day-book or Waste-book for particulars, and debits and credits the person's account, to and by each article, prefixing the dates, and mentioning the quantities, qualities, and rates. The following example will illustrate this better than a great many words.

Suppose Simon Short (see Ledger, No 11.) should call for his account, while it is open, that is, any time before the 20th of June, the clerk sets to work, and the account, (which is of the current kind), when drawn out, will stand as follows; and, upon receiving payment of the balance, must have the annexed or like discharge subjoined to it.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 18. 1778.

Simon Short his account-current with Sands, Gordon, and Watts,
Dr,

		L.	s.
1778.			
March 3.	To 32 pair boys pumps, at 9 s. 6 d.	15	4
	4 pipes Madeira wine, at L. 50,	200	0
	40 barrels of herring, at 46 s.	92	0
	Carried forward,	307	4

			L.	s.
1778.	Brought forward,	-	307	4
May 1.	To 6 pipes of Madeira wine, at L. 48,	288	0	
	56 dozen bottled ale, at 12 s.	-	33	12
	2 bushels cask-pease, at 10 s.	-	1	0
				322 12
15.	To 100 barrels herring, at 45 s.	-	225	0
	50 barrels mels-beef, at 60 s.	-	150	0
				375 0
				L. 1004 16

Contra, Cr

1778.				
May 8.	By 558 bags ginger, weight 61560 lb. at			
	15 s. per C.	-	461	14
	By Balance, due by ditto Short,	-	543	2
				1004 16

Kingston, Jamaica, June 20. 1778.

Received of Simon Short the above balance, being five hundred forty-three pounds two shillings, and discharge the same.

Sands, Gordon, and Watts.

The next thing in order is, to explain the design and method of balancing the Ledger. And here it must be observed, that factors never think of balancing their books, nor look upon them as ready for a balance, till the outstanding debts are all paid in, and returns shipped, or remittances made, to their employers; for the chief design of balancing the Ledger is, to discover the amount of neat gain since the books were begun, and to make a dividend of it equally among the partners. Now, this cannot be done till payment of the debts is received, and the neat proceeds be remitted; because till then the commission, and other profits on returns, are not stated, and no dividend can be made of money not received.

Supposing, then, the debts paid in, and remittances made, the first step towards a balance is, to prick the books, and correct any errors that appear, according to the directions given in the preceding treatise of book-keeping. Now, it is obvious, that, by the debts being paid in, all the personal accounts will, of course, be already closed, and, by remittances being made, the employer's account-current, as also every account of goods, except *Merchandise account*, will likewise, of consequence, be balanced.

The accounts, therefore, that remain open, and need to be closed

in the first place, are those which exhibit the several articles of profit arising to the factors; such as, Wharfage and Negro-hire, Commission and Storage, Debts accountable, Account of abatements, and Merchandise-account. Now, these are all closed, by making the following entry in the last page of the Journal or Day-book, after the line of asterisks, and then posting it to the Ledger; namely,

Sundries Drs to Profit and Loss, viz.

Wharfage and Negro-hire, for the difference of its sides,

Commission and Storage, for ditto,

Account of abatements, for ditto,

Debts accountable, for ditto,

Merchandise-account, for ditto.

The account next to be closed is *Profit and Loss*; the difference of whose sides now is the neat gain since the books were begun, to be divided equally among the partners; which is done, and the account closed, by making the following entry in the Journal or Day-book, and then posting it to the Ledger; namely,

Profit and Loss Dr to Sundries, viz.

To each partner his account-current, for their respective shares of the profits.

The only accounts that now remain open, are *Cash*, and the partners accounts-current. Now, the difference of the sides of these several accounts-current are the shares of gain still due to the partners; whose sum, if the books and balancing-work be right, will be equal to the difference of the sides of the *Cash-account*, which is the sum that remains to be divided among them: and accordingly these accounts are all closed, and the balance of the books finished, by making the following entry in the Journal, and posting it to the Ledger; namely,

Sundries Drs to Cash, viz.

Each partner's account-current, for the respective sums due to them.

Thus the Ledger is begun, carried on, and at last finished, without any *Stock-account*, which is not necessary, and which factors never use; and also without any *Balance-account*, which they have as little occasion for, unless there happen to be some debts outstanding at the time the Ledger is closed.

I shall conclude this discourse on the Ledger, by observing, that when any of the partners happen to die, it is usual immediately to shut

shut the old books, and open new ones ; which is done in the following manner.

An inventory is taken of all the goods remaining in the store, and entered in a new Invoice-book, under the names of the respective employers to which they belong. And, in order to proceed with certainty, the sales are cast up, and the quantity of goods sold is added to that contained in this inventory, whose sum, if no mistake has happened, will equal the amount of the original invoices. This being done, a new Waste-book, Journal, Ledger, and Book of sales, are prepared, and all future transactions carried into them. In the old books they immediately close the several accounts of sales, but leave all the other accounts untouched till the debts are paid in, and remittances made ; and then the old Ledger is closed, and the profits divided among the surviving partners, and the heirs of the deceased one, in the manner directed above.

If the surviving partners should take a fancy, upon the death of their copartner, immediately to close the old Ledger, and bring the accounts of the outstanding debts (I mean both those due to and by the partnership) into the new books, it may be done in the manner following, viz. Erect an account under the title of *Old Partnership*, and in the old Journal make the two following entries, viz.

1. *Old Partnership* Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To each purchaser or person indebted to the factory at the death of the deceased partner, for the respective sums due by them.

2. *Sundries* Drs to *Old Partnership*, viz.

Each seller, or person to whom the factory is indebted, for the respective sums due to them.

By posting these two entries to the old Ledger, all the personal accounts will be closed : and the account *Old Partnership* will itself also be closed, and the outstanding debts carried into the new books, by reversing the two former entries in the new Journal, as follows ; namely,

1. *Sundries* Drs to *Old Partnership*, viz.

Each purchaser, or person indebted to the factory at the death of the copartner, &c.

2. *Old Partnership* Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To each seller, or person to whom, &c.

When you receive payment of any of the outstanding debts, en-

ter *Cash* Dr to the payer. And when all the outstanding debts are discharged, and the share of profits due to the heirs of the deceased copartner is paid up, the following entry is to be made in the new Journal; namely,

Old Partnership Dr to *Sundries*, viz.

To *Cash*, for the sum paid to the heirs,

To each surviving partner's account-current, for their respective shares of the old debts.

This entry posted to the Ledger closes the account of *Old Partnership* in the new books, carries all its connections off the field, and transactions will henceforth be conducted without any further regard or retrospect to the old copartnership.

V. Of the Sales-book.

THE Sales-book is made of large paper; and the pages are titled with the employer's name; below which is framed the heading, wherein is inserted the names, quantity, and quality of the goods mentioned in the Invoice, properly sorted and disposed into different columns. The form of the heading varies according to the nature of the Invoice; and to frame it in the best manner, requires attention and skill in the clerk; for every different invoice will, generally speaking, require a different form of heading. But by viewing the headings of the annexed sales, and comparing them with the Invoices, the learner will receive such insight into this affair, as to render any further description or direction superfluous.

Under the heading are a great variety of columns. Of which that on the left is for the day of the month; and in the column next to it are inserted figures referring to the page of the Waste-book, or Day-book, from which the several articles are brought. Next to this is a large column for the purchasers names. Then follows a multiplicity of columns, being a continuation of those in the heading; in which are inserted, under their respective names, the several quantities of goods sold. After this is a broad column for the prices or rates. And last of all, on the right hand, are the money-columns for the sums.

In a manuscript Sales-book of real business, it is usual for the columns in the heading, instead of being ruled directly up and down the page, to be formed in a sloping manner; that is, inclining to the right hand, or towards the money-columns; but it was not thought convenient to imitate this in the printing.

The Sales-book is filled up directly from the Waste book, or from the

the Day-book, in the following manner, viz. First insert in the marginal column of the Waste-book or Day-book, the page of the Sales-book to which the article is to be carried; then turning to the Sales-book, write the date of the sale on the margin; and, in the adjacent column, the page of the Waste-book or of the Day-book, you post from; and in the next column the purchaser's name, or Cash, if the goods be sold for ready money; then insert the quantity in its proper column, to which you are directed by the heading; and in the following column put the price or rate the goods are sold at; after this carry out the sum to the money-columns, and the posting of this article is finished. Proceed in like manner with every other article of sale.

Here it is to be observed, that one person, or a single purchaser, frequently buys several sorts of goods of the same mark, or belonging to the same employer, all at the same time, or on the same day: and in this case, in the column of price, you will have the like variety of rates; and care must be taken to range these rates so that they may stand in the same order with the parcels of goods sold; namely, that the first rate, or that next the left hand, may correspond to the first parcel of goods, or that next the left hand; and that the second rate may answer to the second parcel, &c.

When goods are sold at *vendue*, or per advance on the Invoice, it is usual to signify this in the Sales-book, by writing the word *Vendue* or *Advance* in the column of price. In like manner, when any parcel of goods is sold at a low rate, or under the current value, on account of their being damaged by bad package, long keeping, or any other cause, some word expressive of this is inserted in the column of price, such as, *Spoiled*, *Tainted*, *Soured*, *Dry*, &c. And with respect to negroes, the words, *Sick*, *Meagre*, &c. are used for the like purpose.

When the goods belonging to any sale are all disposed of, and the posting finished, you are then to add up the several columns that contain the parcels of goods sold, compare their total with the heading, and see if they agree: or if there be any defect; which often happens; for some goods are apt to lose in weight; others again, particularly liquors and provisions, may be so far damaged, as to be quite useless, and unfit for sale, and negroes may die while under the factor's charge; in all which cases the quantities deficient must be inserted in their proper columns, and the reason assigned in the column that contains the purchasers names, by some expression or word suitable to the purpose, such as, *Lost in weight*, *Ullaged*, *Broke*, *Stinking*, *Dead*, &c.

The defects being thus supplied, the totals on the foot of the sales will agree with the headings, and with the original Invoices. By this accurate way of doing, the storekeeper is taught to be honest and careful. He sees all goods put into the store, and is accountable.

countable for them; and if the defects at closing the sales turn out to be great or numerous, at least such as he cannot account for, he runs the hazard of being suspected of negligence, or something worse.

The totals on the foot of the sales being now, by means of the supplies, made to agree with the headings, you next turn to the *Account of Sales* in the Ledger, and compare the money-columns of the Cr side with those in the Sales-book, pricking off in both books the correspondent articles, by affixing some dot or mark to them; and in case the several articles in the Ledger and Sales-book agree, or be equal, you conclude them to be right, and accordingly add them up, and express their totals.

If any article in the Ledger and Sales-book disagree, some mistake has happened, and it must be rectified. I shall here take notice only of one sort of error, which is very apt to be committed; and that is, when you have the same kind of goods consigned from different employers. Suppose A. B. and C. D. the storekeeper is very ready in this case, instead of giving C. D.'s sale credit for the goods sold, to pass them to the credit of A. B.'s sales. Now, a mistake of this kind is set to rights in the Ledger, by charging A. B.'s sale Dr to C. D.'s sale for so much per error, and giving C. D.'s sale credit by A. B.'s sale for the same sum; and the Sales-book is corrected by subjoining to the foot of A. B.'s sale, *To C. D.'s sale per error*, and subtracting the sum from the total; and by writing at the foot of C. D.'s sale, *To A. B.'s sale per error*, and adding the sum to the total. Any other kind of mistake may be corrected by the directions given in the preceding treatise of Book-keeping.

The sales being thus closed, and errors corrected, the thing that next occurs is, to make the charges; which are usually annexed to the sales, and are collected and stated in the following manner; namely, Turn to the Account of sales in the Ledger, and, on the Dr side, you will find the freight, import duty, and all other disbursements that have been made on account of the sale under consideration, with references to the pages of the Waste-book, or of the Day-book, where the entries stand. Proceed therefore, and below the sales, write *Charges* by way of title; and underneath say, *To Cash, Paid freight, import-duty, &c.* inserting in the left-hand column the page or pages of the Waste-book, or Day-book, where the entries are to be found. Next, compute the wharfage and negro-hire, at the customary rate; the debts accountable if allowed, at 3 per cent.; commission and storage, at 8 per cent.; and subjoin these new charges to the former, by writing, *To Wharfage and Negro-hire, To Debts accountable, To Commission and Storage.* Then add up all the charges, both former and latter, and subtract their sum from the gross amount of sales; and the

the remainder is the neat proceeds, or balance due to the employer. Wherefore, under the last article of charges, viz. Commission and Storage, write, *To employer's account-current, for neat proceeds,* when received. Then conclude in the usual form, by excepting errors. After this make an entry in the Waste-book, or Day-book, of the new charges and neat proceeds, which will of course pass into the Ledger, and close the account of sales there.

The last thing to be explained here, is the way of drawing out an account of sales, in order to its being dispatched to your employer. Now, there are two methods of doing this, and some factors chuse the one method, and some the other.

I. The most usual method is, to make out a transcript or copy of the sales, of the same form as in the Sales-book; but with the following variations, viz. 1. The title is a little different, and the referring column on the left-hand is omitted. 2. The technical words, *Bonds, Bills Receivable, Merchandise-account*, which are sometimes used for brevity's sake in the Sales-book, are thrown out; and, instead of the two former, are inserted the names of the persons who granted the bonds or the bills, and *Cash* instead of the latter. In like manner, the purchasers names of goods sold at *venue* must be ejected, and *Cash* inserted; and if the word *Sundries*, or *Sundry accounts*, any where occur, it must be laid aside, and the particulars mentioned in lieu thereof; and if any of the debts happen to be already paid in, you ought to leave out such purchasers names, and insert *Cash* in their stead. For further instruction, take the following example, of George Buchan's sale per the Swan, drawn out, and ready to be sent off.

Sales

Sales of Sundries per the Swan, Capt. Smith, from London, on the proper account of George Buchan merchant there.

1778.	To whom sold	Pumps.		Shoes		Coarse linen.		Mould candles.		Price.	L. s. d.		
		96 pair mens.	72 pair boys.	48 pair mens.	36 pair boys.	10 pair boots.	50 pieces.	1000 yards.	12 boxes.	678 lb.			
Jan.	2 Cash,						50	1000			at 17 d.	-	70 16 8
	4 Cash,					10					at 43 s.	-	21 10 -
	10 Cash,	50							4	237	at 9 s. 6 d.	at 12 d.	35 12 -
	12 James Brent,										advan. 80 p. cent.		72 - -
	20 John Cole,			24							at 9 s.		10 16 -
	— Cash,			12							at 7 s.		4 4 -
Feb.	7 John Brown,		40								at 9 s. 3 d.		18 10 -
	15 Cash,	46									at 10 s.	-	23 - -
Mar	3 Simon Short,		32								at 9 s. 6 d.		15 4 -
	4 Fox & Trail,			24					3	163	at 9 s. 6 d.	at 13 d.	20 4 7
	7 George Tod,				20						at 7 s. 6 d.		7 10 -
	10 Cash,								1	54	at 12 d.	-	2 14 -
	12 Cash,								4	224	at vendue.		9 19 -
	— Cash,				4						at 5 s.	-	1 - -
		96	72	48	36	10	50	1000	12	678	1		313 - 3

CHARGES.

To Cash, paid Captain Smith freight,	-	L. 9 10 6	
To Wharfage and Negro-hire,	-	6 9 6	
To Debts accountable, at 3 per cent.	-	9 7 9 ¹ / ₂	
To Commission and Storage, at 8 per cent.	-	25 0 9 ³ / ₄	
			50 8 7 ¹ / ₄
To George Buchan's account-current, for neat proceeds, Errors excepted.	-		262 11 7 ³ / ₄

Kingston, Jamaica, March 13. 1778.

Sands, Gordon, and Watts.

II. The

II. The other method of drawing out an account of sales, is of a form different from that of the Sales-book. The particular sales of every kind of goods are here brought together. You begin with the kind first mentioned in the invoice ; and in order to collect the several items, you must run down its column of sale in the Sales-book, and pick out the dates from the margin. And when this is finished, you take the next kind of goods mentioned in the Invoice, and collect the items of their sale in the same manner, and then proceed to the third kind ; and so on till all is finished. The former account of sales drawn out in this manner, will be sufficient instruction to the learner, which here follows.

N. B. It is not at all impracticable to keep a Sales-book of the form in which the following Account of sales is drawn out. For this purpose, after ruling the book as here represented, with an additional column on the left-hand for the referring figures, it will be necessary to transcribe from the invoices lists of the several parcels they contain, leaving blank spaces under each of them, to be afterward filled up with the articles of sale, as they occur. But the Sales-book, as above described, is generally used; and by experience, found most convenient for the purpose.

Sales of Sundries per the Swan, Captain Smith, from London, on the proper account of George Buchan merchant there.

1778				L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Jan. 10	Cash,	96 pair mens pumps:	50 at 9 s. 6 d.	23	15	0			
Feb. 15	Cash,	46 at 10 s.	23	0	0				
		—					46	15	—
		96							
Feb. 7	John Brown,	72 pair boys pumps:	40 at 9 s. 3 d.	18	10	0			
Mar 3	Simon Short,	32 at 9 s. 6 d.	15	4	0				
		—					33	14	—
		72							
Jan. 20	John Cole,	48 pair mens shoes:	24 at 9 s.	10	16	0			
Mar 4	Fox & Trail,	24 at 9 s. 6 d.	11	8	0				
		—					22	4	—
		48							
Jan. 20	Cash,	36 pair boys shoes:	12 at 7 s.	4	4	0			
Mar 17	George Tod,	20 at 7 s. 6 d.	7	10	0				
12	Cash,	4 at 5 s.	1	0	0				
		—					12	14	—
		36							
Jan 4	Cash,	10 pair boots, at 43 s.					21	10	—
Jan 2	Cash,	50 pieces coarse linen, containing } 1000 yards at 17 d.					70	16	3
		12 boxes mould candles, wt 678 lb.							
		B. lb.							
Jan 10	Cash,	4 cont ^g 237 at 12 d.	11	17	0				
Mar 4	Fox & Trail,	3 — 163 at 13 d.	8	16	7				
10	Cash,	1 — 54 at 12 d.	2	14	0				
12	Cash,	4 — 224 at vendue,	9	19	0				
		—					33	6	7
		12 678							
Jan. 12	James Brent,	1 chest china, at 80 per cent. advance,					72	—	—
		CHARGES.							
		To Cash, paid Captain } Smith freight,	9	10	6		313	—	3
		To Wharf and Negro-hire,	6	9	6				
		To Debts accountable, at } 3 per cent.	9	7	9 ¹ / ₂				
		To Commission and Sto- } rage, at 8 per cent.	25	0	9 ³ / ₄		50	8	7 ¹ / ₂
		To G. Buchan's ac. cur. for neat prod ^s					262	11	7 ³ / ₄
		Errors excepted.							
		Kingston, Jamaica, March 13. 1778.							
		Sands, Gordon, and Watts.							

I N V O I C E - B O O K.

London, September 8. 1777.

I N V O I C E of Goods shipped on board the Swan, John Smith master, for Jamaica, on the proper account and risk of George Buchan, consigned to Simon Sands, George Gordon, and William Watts, merchants there, for sale and returns. Contents, cost, and charges, as under, viz.

1 box shoes, containing, L. s. L. s. d.

8 dozen mens pumps, at 56 s.	-	22	8	
G. B. 6 dozen boys ditto, at 40 s.	-	12	0	
4 dozen mens shoes, at 57 s.	-	11	8	
3 dozen boys ditto, at 40 s.	-	6	0	
10 pair boots, at 18 s.	-	9	0	
		<u>60</u>	16	0

50 pieces coarse linen, containing 1000 yards, at 8 d. 33 6 8

12 boxes mould candles, viz:

No lb.

1—58

2—54

3—56

4—60

5—52

6—57

7—59

8—60

9—53

10—55

11—58

12—56

678, at 6 d.

Boxes,

1 chest china,

Charges,

16 19

0 18

17 17 0

40 0 0

1 9 4

153 9 0

Errors excepted.

George Buchan.

Bristol, Oct. 4. 1777.

INVOICE of Merchandise shipped on board the Sarah, John Evans master, for Jamaica, by Robert Green and Company, on the proper account and risk of the shippers, consigned to Simon Sands, George Gordon, and William Watts, merchants there, for sale and returns. Contents, cost, and charges, as under, viz.

2 boxes saddles,	L. s. L. s. d.
No 1 cont. 30, with buckskin seats, at 30 s.	45 0
R. G. 2 cont. 24, of plain leather, at 23 s.	27 12
2 boxes, at 8 s.	0 16
	73 8 0
1 box of thread stockings, containing,	
20 dozen, at 48 s.	48 0
Box, sheet, and cord,	0 11
	48 11 0
18 cask nails, viz.	
10 cask, 6 penny, 30 m. each, at 2 s. 10 d.	42 10
8 cask, 10 penny, 20 m. each, at 4 s.	32 0
	74 10 0
1 copper boiler, wt 4 C. 2 qrs. 14 lb. at 17 d. per lb.	36 13 10
6 coil of three-inch cordage.	
No C. Q. lb.	
1—2 0 0	
2—2 1 0	
3—1 3 14	
4—1 2 21	
5—2 0 14	
6—2 1 7	
12 1 0, at 37 s. per C.	22 13 3
100 dozen bottled ale, at 5 s.	25 0 0
10 bushel cask-pease, at 4 s.	2 0 0
Charges,	2 3 9
	284 19 10
Errors excepted.	

Robert Green, for self and Comp.

Fenchial

Fonchial in Madeira, November 1. 1777.

INVOICE of wine shipped on board the Sarah, John Evans master, for Jamaica, by Peter Reynolds, on the proper account and risk of Mess. Robert Green and Company, of Bristol, consigned to Simon Sands, George Gordon, and William Watts, merchants in Jamaica, for sale and returns. Contents, cost, and charges, as under, viz.

	Rees.
20 pipes wine, at 41,000	820,000
R. G. 4 pipes malmsey, at 88,000	352,000
Charges,	3,500
	1175,500

Exchange at 6 s. 8 d. per mill-ree, makes Sterling L. 391 16 8

Errors excepted,

Peter Reynolds.

Glasgow,

Glasgow, December 2. 1777.

INVOICE of Sundries, shipped on board the Cæsar, George Knox master, for Jamaica, by John Scot and Company, on the proper account and risk of the shippers, consigned to Simon Sands, George Gordon, and William Watts, merchants there, for sale and returns. Contents, cost, and charges, as under, viz.

1 box flowered lawns.

No	Pieces.	Yards.	d.			L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
1	8 cont.	80	at 11	—	—	3	13	4			
2	6	60	at 11½	—	—	2	17	6			
3	8	74	at 12	—	—	3	14	0			
J. S. 4	22	218	at 13½	—	—	12	5	3			
5	20	200	at 22	—	—	18	6	8			
6	30	330	at 30	—	—	37	10	0			
7	24	240	at 32	—	—	32	0	0			
8	20	180	at 38	—	—	28	10	0			
	Box, sheet, and cord,			—	—	0	11	0			
						—————			139	7	9

234 barrels herring, at L. 11, 2 s. per last,	-	216	9	0
Charges,	-	10	3	9
		366	0	6

Errors excepted.

John Scot, for self and Comp.

Cork,

Cork, December 20. 1777.

INVOICE of Sundries, shipped on board the Cæsar, George Knox master, for Jamaica, by Robert Hill, on the proper account and risk of John Scot and Company, of Glasgow, consigned to Simon Sands, George Gordon, and William Watts, merchants at Jamaica, for sale and returns. Contents, cost, and charges, as under, viz.

20 firkins rose butter, viz.

No	lb.	Tare.	No	lb.	Tare.
1—	62	14	11—	65	14
2—	63	13	12—	62	15
3—	60	12	13—	61	13
4—	68	14	14—	66	16
J. S. 5—	64	11	15—	63	15
6—	65	15	16—	62	13
7—	62	14	17—	64	14
8—	68	15	18—	67	16
9—	67	17	19—	66	11
10—	63	13	20—	68	13
	642	138		644	140
	644	140			

1286 278

278

	L.	s.	d.
1008 neat, at 35 s. per C.	-	15	15 0
100 barrels mefs-beef, at 27 s.	-	135	0 0
30 barrels mefs-pork, at 28 s.	-	42	0 0
20 half-barrel tongues, at 34 s.	-	34	0 0
Charges,	-	6	14 8

Errors excepted.

233 9 8

Robert Hill.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 1. 1778.

Received of Captain Bell, of the Rose of Liverpool, just arrived from Africa, the following list of negroes, on account of Martin Steel and Company, merchants in Liverpool, for sale and returns, viz.

57 negro men.
45 boys.
44 negro women.
17 girls.

Signed per ditto Bell.

W A S T E .

W A S T E - B O O K.

Kingston, Jamaica, January 2. 1778.

✓ 1	SOLD for ready money, on account of George Buchan per the Swan, 50 pieces coarse linen, containing 1000 yards, at 17 d.	L.	s.	d.
		70	16	8
	4th.			
✓ 1	Sold for ready money, on account of George Buchan per the Swan, 10 pair boots, at 43 s.	21	10	—
	7th.			
✓ 1	Paid Capt. Smith freight of goods per the Swan, consigned by George Buchan of London,	9	10	6
	10th.			
✓ 1	Sold for ready money, on account of George Buchan per the Swan,			
	50 pair mens pumps, at 9 s. 6 d.	23	15	—
	4 boxes mould candles, viz.			
	No lb.			
	1—58			
	4—60			
	7—59			
	8—60			
	237 at 12 d.	11	17	—
	4 boxes, at 2 s. 6 d.	0	10	—
		36	2	—
		Ja-		

		January 12th.			L.	s.	d.
1	Sold James Brent, on account of George Buchan per the Swan, at 80 per cent. advance, 1 chest china,				72	—	—
		15th.					
2	Paid Capt. Evans freight of Sundries per the Sarah, consigned by Robert Green and Comp. of Bristol,				112	10	—
		18th.					
2	Sold Peter Tom, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah,						
	8 cask 6 d. nails, containing 240 m.			L. s. d.	60	—	—
	at 5 s.						
	4 cask 10 d. ditto, containing 80 m.				26	13	4
	at 6 s. 8 d.						
					86	13	4
		20th.					
1	Sold on account of George Buchan per the Swan, as follows, viz.						
	24 pair mens shoes, to John Cole, at			L. s.	10	16	
	9 s. T. R.						
	12 pair boys ditto, for ready money,				4	4	
	at 7 s.						
					15	—	—
		25th.					
2	Sold for ready money, on account of Rob. Green per the Sarah,				L. s.		
	40 dozen bottled ale, at 12 s.				24	—	
	6 bushel cask-pease, at 10 s. 6 d.				3	3	
					27	3	—
		February 7th.					
2	Sold John Brown the following goods, viz.						
	3 coil cordage, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, weighing 680 lb.			L. s.	18	14	
	at 55 s. per C.						
1	40 pair boys pumps, on account of Geo. Buchan per the Swan, at 9 s. 3 d.				18	10	
					37	4	—
		15th.					
	Sold for ready money the goods following, viz.						
1	46 pair mens pumps, on account of Geo. Buchan per the Swan, at 10 s.			L. s.	23	—	
2	4 cask 10 d. nails, containing 80 m. on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, at 7 s.				28	—	
					51	—	—
		3 I					
		February					

February 24th.					L.	s.	d.	
Bought of Peter Tom 5 hogheads Muscovado fugar, viz.								
No	C.	Q	lb.	Tare,				
1—	15	3	—	—	116			
2—	15	3	—	—	116			
3—	16	3	14	—	117			
4—	16	2	—	—	116			
5—	15	1	14	—	115			
	80	1	—	—	580			
8988 lb.								
580 Tare.								
					L.	s.	d.	
Neat 8408 lb. at 34 s. per C.					142	18	8½	
5 hogheads, at 12 s. 6 d.					3	2	6	
					146	1	2½	
March 1st.								
3	Sold for ready money, on account of John Scot per the Cæsar, 30 barrels herring, at 45 s.					67	10	—
3d.								
Sold Simon Short the goods following, viz.								
					L.	s.		
1	32 pair boys pumps, on account of Geo. Buchan per the Swan, at 9 s. 6 d.				}	15	4	
2	4 pipes Madeira wine, on account of Ro- bert Green per the Sarah, at 50 l.					200	—	
3	40 barrels herring, on account of John Scot per the Cæsar, at 46 s.				}	92	—	
					307	4	—	
4th.								
1	Sold Fox and Trail, on account of Geo. Buchan per the Swan, the following goods, viz.							
3 boxes mould candles, viz.								
No	lb.							
5—	52							
9—	53							
11—	58							
					L.	s.	d.	
163 at 13 d.					8	16	7	
3 boxes, at 2 s. 6 d.					—	7	6	
24 pair mens shoes, at 9 s. 6 d.					11	8	—	
					20	12	1	
March								

L. | s. | d.

L. | s. | d.

L. | s. | d.

157 | 10 | —

10th.

L. s. d.

L. s. d.

216 6

12th.

L. s.

L. s.

919—

3	—	—
---	---	---

3	—	—
---	---	---

March

March 13th.		L.	s.	d.
1	George Buchan's sale per the Swan being now finished, the charges and neat proceeds turn out as follows, viz.			
	Wharfage and negro-hire,	6	9	6
	Debts accountable, at 3 per cent.	9	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Commission and storage, at 8 per cent.	25	—	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Neat proceeds,	262	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
		303	9	9
--15th.				
	Received of George Flint payment of George Buchan's goods sold at vendue, viz.	L.	s.	d.
	Neat proceeds received, is,	9	9	— $\frac{3}{4}$
	Commission, at 5 per cent. allowed him, is	—	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
		9	19	—
--18th.				
2	Sold Peter Tom the goods following, viz.			
	20 buckskin saddles, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, at 65 s.	L.	s.	d.
	12 firkins butter, on account of John Scot per the Cæsar, viz.	65	—	—
	No lb. Tare.			
	1—62 14			
	2—63 13			
	3—60 12			
	4—68 14			
	5—64 11			
	6—65 15			
	7—62 14			
	8—68 15			
	9—67 17			
	10—63 13			
	11—65 14			
	12—62 15			
	769 167			
	167 tare.			
	602 neat, at 13 d.	32	12	2
		97	12	2
	March			

March 25th.				L.	s.	d.
Shipped on board the Swallow, John Jenkins, for London, in full of the neat proceeds of George Buchan's sale per the Swan, as follows, viz.						
5 hogfheads, our own, Muscovado fugar, viz.						
No	C.	Q.	lb. Tare.			
1—	15	3	—	116		
2—	15	3	—	116		
G.B. 3—	16	3	14—	117		
4—	16	2	—	116		
5—	15	1	14—	115		
80	1	0—	580			
				L.	s.	d.
Neat 8408 lb. at 34 s. per C. and 5 } hogfheads, at 12 s. 6 d. }				146	1	2½
320 oz. filver, presently bought of } James Brent, at 6 s. 6 d. }				104	—	—
Abatement, - - - - -				—	—	4¼
Commiffion on L. 250 : 1 : 6¼, at 5 } per cent. - - - - - }				12	10	1
				262	11	7¾
- 30th. -						
Paid Capt. Knox freight of Sundries per the Cæfar, configned by John Scot and Company of Glasgou,				130	14	6
- April 2d. -						
Simon Sands, for his own proper use, has bought of Peter Tom, the following pieces of household-furniture, and given him credit on the store for the value, viz.						
				L.	s.	d.
A table-clock, - - - - -				15	10	—
A filver watch, - - - - -				13	15	—
				29	5	—
- 4th. -						
Sold on bond to Isaac Boyd, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose,				L.	s.	d.
4 negro men, at 48 l. - - - - -				192	—	—
5 negro women, at 45 l. - - - - -				225	—	—
6 negro boys, at 30 l. - - - - -				180	—	—
3 negro girls, at 30 l. - - - - -				90	—	—
				687	—	—
April						

			L.	s.	d.
April 5th.					
2	Sold Peter Tom, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah,		L.	s.	d.
	1 copper boiler, weight 518 lb. at 17 d.		36	13	10
	Advance, at 75 per cent.	-	27	10	4½
			64 4 2½		
7th.					
Sold James Brent the goods following, viz.			L.	s.	d.
2	6 plain saddles, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, at 40 s.	}	12	—	—
3	8 firkins butter, on account of John Scot per the Cæsar, viz.				
No lb. Tare.					
	13—61	13			
	14—66	16			
	15—63	15			
	16—62	13			
	17—64	14			
	18—67	16			
	19—66	11			
	20—68	13			
517 111					
111 tare.					
406 neat, at 12 d.			-	20	6 —
					32 6 —
12th.					
2	Sold for ready money, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, as follows, viz.		L.	s.	d.
	2 pipes Malmsey wine, at 66 l.		132	—	—
	2 coil cordage, weight 420 lb. at 55 s. per C.	}	11	11	—
					143 11 —
15th.					
Sold John Cole the following goods, viz.			L.	s.	d.
2	6 plain saddles, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, at 42 s. G. F.	}	12	12	—
4	2 negro men, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose, at 50 l. S. P.		100	—	—
					112 12 —
April					

			L. s. d.		
April 18th.					
2	Sold John Brown, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, as follows, viz.				
			L. s. d.		
	12 plain saddles, at 42 s.	-	25	4	-
	1 coil cordage, weight 255 lb. at 55 s. per C.	7	-	3	
			32	4	3
20th.					
3	Sold Jacob Finch and Company, on account of John Scot per the Cæsar, as follows, viz.				
	Flowered lawns.				
	No Pieces.	Yards.	L. s. d.		
	1—8 cont.	80, at 24 d.	8	-	-
	4—22—	218, at 28 d.	25	8	8
	5—20—	200, at 45 d.	37	10	-
	7—24—	240, at 64 d.	64	-	-
			134	18	8
25th.					
	Sold to George Gordon, as follows, viz.		L. s. d.		
2	4 buckskin saddles, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, at 65 s.	}	13	-	-
4	2 negro boys, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose, at 30 l.		60	-	-
			73	-	-
28th.					
	Received 2460 oz. silver, at 7 s. in exchange for the goods following, viz.		L. s. d.		
2	6 buckskin saddles, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, at 65 s.	}	21	-	-
	and 2 boxes, at 15 s.				
4	20 negroes, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose, viz.		L. s. d.		
	6 men, at 50 l.	-	300	-	-
	4 boys, at 30 l.	-	120	-	-
	6 women, at 50 l.	-	300	-	-
	4 girls, at 30 l.	-	120	-	-
			840	-	-
			861	-	-
May					

		May 1st.			L.	s.	d.
✓	2	Sold Simon Short, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, as follows, viz.					
					L.	s.	d.
		6 pipes Madeira wine, at 48 l.	-	288	—	—	
		56 dozen bottled ale, at 12 s.	-	33	12	—	
		2 bushel cask-pease, at 10 s.	-	1	—	—	
					322	12	—
----- 3d. -----							
✓	2	Sold for ready money, on account of Rob. Green per the Sarah, 10 pipes Madeira wine, at 47 l. 10 s.					
					475	—	—
----- 4th. -----							
✓	2	Sold James Brent, on account of Robert Green per the Sarah, 2 bushel cask-pease, spoiled,					
						12	—

✓	2	In order to finish Robert Green's sale per the Sarah, the partners have taken to themselves the box of thread stockings that remain unfold, containing 20 dozen, which they value at 90 s.					
						90	—

✓	2	Robert Green's sale per the Sarah being now finished, the charges and neat proceeds turn out as follows, viz.					
					L.	s.	d.
		Duty paid on 24 pipes } Madeira wine, -		72	—	—	
		Duty paid on ale, -	1	13	4		
					73	13	4
		Wharfage and Negro-hire, -		33	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		Commission and Storage, at 8 per cent.	140	19	7 $\frac{3}{4}$		
		Neat proceeds, -		1401	6	—	
					1649	15	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
----- 5th. -----							
✓	4	Sold on bond to Peter King, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose, as follows, viz.					
					L.	s.	d.
		20 negro men, at 48 l.	-	960	—	—	
		24 negro women, at 47 l.	-	1128	—	—	
		12 negro boys, at 32 l.	-	384	—	—	
					2472	—	—
	2	May					

May 8th.

L. s. d.

Shipped on board the Cumberland, John Francis,
for Bristol, in full of the neat proceeds of Robert
Green and Company's sale per the Sarah, the fol-
lowing goods, all presently bought, viz.

Of Peter Tom.

28 puncheons rum, viz.

No Gall.	No Gall.	No Gall.
1—117	11—115	21—117
2—115	12—118	22—119
3—114	13—117	23—115
4—118	14—114	24—116
R. G. 5—119	15—116	25—118
6—113	16—116	26—117
7—115	17—117	27—119
8—117	18—118	28—115
9—118	19—116	—
10—114	20—117	936

1160

1164

1164

936

L. s. d. L. s. d.

3260 at 2 s. 9 d.

448 5 —

28 puncheons, at }
30 s.

42 — —

490 5 —

Of Simon Short.

558 bags ginger, weight 61560 lb. }
at 15 s. per C. —

461 14 —

Of Jacob Finch.

42 tuns 4 C. log-
wood, at 8 l. per
tun,L. s. d.
337 12 —10 tuns lignumvi-
tæ, at 4 l. 10 s. }

45 — —

382 12 —

Abatement,

— — 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Commission on L. 1334 : 11 : 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ }
at 5 per cent. —66 14 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

1401 6 —

3 K

May

		May 15th.		L.	s.	d.
3	✓	Sold Simon Short, on account of John Scot per the Cæsar, the following goods, viz.				
				L.	s.	
		100 barrels herring, at 45 s.	-	225	-	
		50 barrels mefs-beef, at 60 s.	-	150	-	
					375	-
		18th.				
	✓	Sold John Brown the goods following, viz.				
				L.	s.	
3		24 barrels mefs-pork, on account of } John Scot per the Cæsar, at 70 s.		84	-	
		20 half-barrels tongues, on account of } ditto, at 60 s.		60	-	
4		18 negroes, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose, viz.				
				L.		
		8 men, at 50 l.	-	400		
		6 women, at 48 l.	-	288		
		4 girls, at 30 l.	-	120		
				808	-	
		1 box, our own, thread stockings, con- } taining 20 dozen, at 95 s.		95	-	
					1047	-
		24th.				
3	✓	Sold James Brent, on account of John Scot per the Cæsar, as follows, viz.				
		Flowered lawns.				
		No Pieces.	Yards.	L.	s.	d.
		2— 6 cont.	60, at 24 d.	6	-	-
		3— 8—	74, at 25 d.	7	14	2
		6— 30—	300, at 45 d.	56	5	-
		8— 20—	180, at 72 d.	54	-	-
		Box, sheet, and cord,		1	4	-
					125	3 2
		27th.				
3	✓	Sold John Cole, on account of John Scot per the Cæsar, as follows, viz.				
				L.	s.	
		48 barrels mefs-beef, for ready money, } at 58 s.		139	4	
		60 barrels herring, on time, at 40s. M.H.		120	-	
					259	4
		3 K 2		May		

		May 30th.			L.	s.	d.
✓	3	Sold for ready money, on account of John Scot per the Cæsar,			L.	s.	
		6 barrels mess-pork, at 65 s.	-		19	10	
		2 barrels mess-beef, on account of ditto, tainted,	-		2	10	
		4 pair, our own, boys shoes, at 9 s.	-		1	16	
					23	16	
		June 1st.					
✓	3	John Scot's sale per the Cæsar being now finished, the charges and neat proceeds turn out as follows.			L.	s.	d.
		Wharfage and Negro-hire,	-		28	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Commission and Storage, at 8 per cent.	-		101	16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
		Neat proceeds,	-		1012	-	-
					1141	19	6
		3d.					
✓	4	Sold for ready money, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose, 1 negro man,				48	-
		5th.					
✓		Shipped on board the Eagle, George Turner, for Glasgow, in full of the neat proceeds of John Scot and Comp.'s sale per the Cæsar, the goods bought the 10th of May, of John Brown, and the balance in heavy money, as under, viz.			L.	s.	d.
		15 tierces pymento, containing neat 5950 lb. at 11 d. and tierces 10 s. each,	}	280	4	2	
		12 bags cotton, cont. 3858 lb. at 15 d.		241	2	6	
		4 puncheons coffee, cont. neat J. S. 2520 lb. at 4 l. per C. and puncheons 7 s. 6 d. each,	}	102	6	-	
		2 tuns 18 C. fustic, at 70 s. per tun,		10	3	-	
		8 C. ebony, at 5 s.	-	2	-	-	
		936 oz. silver, at 7 s.	-	327	12	-	
		13 rials,	-	-	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Abatement,	-	-	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		Com. on L. 963 : 16 : 2 $\frac{1}{4}$, at 5 p. cent.	-	48	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
					1012	-	
		8th.					
✓	4	Sold for ready money, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose, as under, viz.			L.	s.	
		10 negro men, at 47 l.	-	470	-	-	
		12 negro boys, at 28 l.	-	336	-	-	
					806	-	
					June		

June 10th.—
Shipped on board the Amity, Captain Ritchie,
for Liverpool, in part of the neat proceeds of Mar-
tin Steel and Company's sale per the Rose, as un-
der, viz.

10 hhds sugar, bought of Peter Tom, viz.									
No. C. Q. lb. Tare.					No. C. Q. lb. Tare.				
1—15 2 14—115					6—14 — — — 114				
2—16 2 14—116					7—14 1 14—114				
M.S.	3—16 3 — — 117				8—17 1 — — 117				
4—15 3 14—116					9—16 — — — 116				
5—15 2 — — 115					10—15 1 14—115				
80 1 14 579					77 — — 576				
77 - — 576									

157 1 14 1155
Neat 1647 1 lb. at 32 s. per C. } 269 15 8½
and hogheads at 12 s. 6 d. }
30 mahogany planks, bought of }
John Brown, containing 1981 } 59 8 7
feet, at 3 l. per C. - }
1000 oz. silver, at 7 s. - 350 — —
200 double doubloons, - 950 — —
Com. on L. 1629 : 4 : 3½, at 5 p. cent. 81 9 2½

17 10 13 6

14th.—
Sold Peter Tom, on account of Martin Steel per
the Rose, 1 negro man, - - -

48 — —

17th.—
Sold for ready money, on account of Martin
Steel per the Rose, 1 negro woman, - - -

46 — —

20th.—
Received in full of the following persons, viz.

	L.	s.	d.
Of James Brent, -	126	1	2
Of John Cole, -	243	8	—
Of John Brown, -	421	4	—
Of Simon Short, -	543	2	—
Of Fox & Trail, -	20	12	1
Of John Sloan, for Geo. Tod's bill, 157	10	—	—

1511 17 3

June

June 24th.			L.	s.	d.
4	Sold for ready money, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose, as follows, viz.				
		L.			
	2 negro boys, at 28 l.	56			
	1 negro girl,	30			
			86		
27th.			L.	s.	d.
	Paid in full, as follows, viz.				
	To Peter Tom,	638 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	To Jacob Finch,	247 13 4			
			886	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
28th.			L.	s.	d.
4	Sold for ready money, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose, as under, viz.				
	2 negro men, at 46 l.	92			
	3 negro boys, at 25 l.	75			
	1 negro girl,	24			
			191		
July 4th.			L.	s.	d.
	Received of Isaac Boyd, in full of his bond, as under, viz.				
	Principal is,	687 — —			
	Interest since the 4th of April,	8 11 9			
			695	11	9
5th.			L.	s.	d.
	Received of Peter King, in full of his bond, as under, viz.				
	Principal is,	2472 —			
	Interest since the 5th of May,	20 12			
			2492	12	
6th.					
4	Sold for ready money, on account of Martin Steel per the Rose, 1 negro man, 2 negro women, 3 boys, 2 girls, all sickly,				
			90		
July					

July 6th. ————— L. s. d.
 4 Martin Steel and Company's sale of negroes per the Rose being now finished, the charges and neat proceeds turn out as follows, viz.

	L.	s.	d.
Paid import-duty on 163 negroes,	81	10	—
Capt. Bell coast-commission,	241	12	3½
Dr Ward's fee,	7	18	—
House hire for 13 sick negroes,	6	10	—
Dr Ward, for extraordinary } medicines to the sick, }	7	10	—
Provisions toward mainte- } nance of the cargo, }	96	13	4½
Commission, at 5 per cent. -	314	2	—
Neat proceeds, - - -	5526	4	4

6282

7th. —————
 Shipped on board the Rose, Captain Bell, for Liverpool, in full of the neat proceeds of Martin Steel and Compy's sale of negroes per ditto, as under, viz.

	L.	s.	d.
300 tuns logwood, bought of } Jacob Finch, at 8 l.	2400	—	—
524 oz. (our own) silver, at 7 s.	183	8	—
M.S. 2000 oz. ditto, bought of } John Brown, at 7 s.	700	—	—
73 double doubloons, 3 pi- } stoles, 4 rials, - - }	350	8	9
Abatement, - - -	—	—	2¾
Com. on L. 3633 : 16 : 11¾, } at 5 per cent. - - }	181	13	10¼

3815 10 10

8th. —————
 Paid in full, as follows, viz.

	L.
To Jacob Finch, - - -	2400
To John Brown, - - -	700

3100

10th. —————

	L.	s.
Paid Rymer Hobbs hire of 2 negroes,	16	10
Paid also Jacob Hume hire of a store,	32	—

48 10

FOUR.

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Kingston, Jamaica, January 2. 1778.

		L.	s.	d.
.1	Cash Dr to G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	70	16	8
.1	4th.			
.1	Cash Dr to G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	21	10	—
.1	7th.			
.1	G. Buchan's sale per Swan Dr to Cash,	9	10	6
.1	10th.			
.1	Cash Dr to Sundries.			
.1	To G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	35	12	
.2	To Profit and Loss,	—	10	
	12th.	36	2	—
.2	James Brent Dr to G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	72	—	—
.1	15th.			
.2	R. Green's sale per Sarah Dr to Cash,	112	10	6
.1	18th.			
.3	Peter Tom Dr to R. Green's sale per Sarah,	86	2	4
.3	20th.			
	Sundries Drs to G. Buchan's sale per Swan,			
.3	John Cole,	10	16	
.1	Cash,	4	4	
.1	25th.	15	—	—
.1	Cash Dr to R. Green's sale per Sarah,	27	—	—
.2	February 7th.			
.3	John Brown Dr to Sundries.			
.2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah,	18	14	
.1	To G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	18	10	
	15th.	37	4	—
.1	Cash Dr to Sundries.			
.1	To G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	23	—	
.2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah,	28	—	
	24th.	51	—	—
.3	Sugar Dr to Peter Tom,	146	1	2½
.3	March 1st.			
.1	Cash Dr to J. Scot's sale per Caesar,	67	10	—
.3	March			

March 3d. —————				L.	s.	d.
.3	Simon Short Dr to Sundries.		L. s.			
.1	To G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	-	15 4			
.2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah,	-	200 —			
.3	To J. Scot's sale per Caesar,	-	92 —	307	4	—
4th. —————						
.4	Fox and Trail Dr to Sundries.		L. s. d.			
.1	To G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	-	20 4 7			
.2	To Profit and Loss,	-	— 7 6	20	12	1
7th. —————						
.4	Bills Receivable Dr to Sundries.		L. s.			
.1	To G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	-	7 10			
.2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah,	-	150 —	157	10	—
10th. —————						
.1	Cash Dr to Sundries.		L. s. d.			
.1	To G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	-	2 14 —			
.2	To Profit and Loss,	-	— 2 6	2	16	6
12th. —————						
.4	George Flint Dr to G. Buchan's sale per Swan,			9	19	—
13th. —————						
.1	G. Buchan's sale per Swan Dr to Sundries.		L. s. d.			
.4	To Wharfage and Negro-hire,	-	6 9 6			
.4	To Debts accountable,	-	9 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
.4	To Commission and Storage,	-	25 — 9 $\frac{3}{4}$			
.4	To G. Buchan's account-current,		262 11 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	303	9	9
15th. —————						
	Sundries Drs to G. Flint.		L. s. d.			
.1	Cash,	-	9 9 — $\frac{3}{4}$			
.2	Profit and Loss,	-	— 9 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	19	—
18th. —————						
.3	Peter Tom Dr to Sundries.		L. s. d.			
.2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah,		65 — —			
.3	To J. Scot's sale per Caesar,	-	32 12 2	97	12	2
25th. —————						
.4	G. Buchan's account-current Dr to Sundries.		L. s. d.			
.3	To Sugar,	-	146 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$			
.2	To James Brent,	-	104 — —			
.4	To Account of Abatements,	-	— — 4 $\frac{1}{4}$			
.3	To Profit and Loss,	-	12 10 1	262	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 L				March		

March 30th.			L.	s.	d.
.3	J. Scot's sale per Caesar Dr to Cash,	-	130	14	6
April 2d.					
.4	Simon Sands's account-current Dr to Peter Tom,		29	5	-
.3	4th.				
.4	Bonds Dr to M. Steel's sale per Rose,	-	687	-	-
.5	5th.				
.3	Peter Tom Dr to R. Green's sale per Sarah,	-	64	4	2½
.2	7th.				
.2	James Brent Dr to Sundries.	L. s.			
.2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah,	- 12	-		
.3	To J. Scot's sale per Caesar,	- 20	6		
	12th.		32	6	-
.1	Cash Dr to R. Green's sale per Sarah,	-	143	11	-
.2	15th.				
.3	John Cole Dr to Sundries.	L. s.			
.2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah,	- 12	12		
.5	To M. Steel's sale per Rose,	- 100	-		
	18th.		112	12	-
.3	John Brown Dr to R. Green's sale per Sarah,		32	43	
.2	20th.				
.5	Jacob Finch Dr to J. Scot's sale per Caesar,		134	188	
.3	25th.				
.5	G. Gordon's account-current Dr to Sundries.	L. s.			
.2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah,	- 13	-		
.5	To M. Steel's sale per Rose,	- 60	-		
	28th.		73	-	-
.5	Heavy money Dr to Sundries.	L. s.			
.2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah,	- 21	-		
.5	To M. Steel's sale per Rose,	- 840	-		
	May 1st.		861	-	-
.3	Simon Short Dr to R. Green's sale per Sarah,	-	322	12	-
.2	3d.				
.1	Cash Dr to R. Green's sale per Sarah,	-	475	-	-
.2	4th.				
.2	James Brent Dr to R. Green's sale per Sarah,		-	12	-
.4	Merchandise-account Dr to R. Green's sale per Sarah,		90	-	-
.2					
.2	R. Green's sale per Sarah Dr to Sundries.	L. s. d.			
.1	To Cash,	- 73 13 4			
.4	To Wharfage and Negro-hire,	- 33 16 3½			
.4	To Commission and Storage,	- 140 19 7½			
.5	To R. Green & Comp.'s acct-current,	1401 6 -			
	May		1649	15	3½

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May 5.				L.	s.	d.
4	Bonds Dr to M. Steel's sale per Rose,	-	-	2472	-	-
5	8th.	-	-	-	-	-
5	R. Green and Company's account-current Dr to Sundries.	-	-	-	-	-
		L.	s.	d.		
3	To Peter Tom,	490	5	-		
3	To Simon Short,	461	14	-		
5	To Jacob Finch,	382	12	-		
4	To Account of Abatements,	-	-	5 $\frac{1}{4}$		
2	To Profit and Loss,	66	14	6 $\frac{3}{4}$		
		-	-	1401	6	-
10th.						
	Sundries Drs to John Brown.	L.	s.	d.		
5	Pymonto,	280	4	2		
6	Cotton,	241	2	6		
6	Coffee,	102	6	-		
6	Fustic,	10	3	-		
6	Ebony,	2	-	-		
		-	-	635	15	8
3	15th.	-	-	-		
3	Simon Short Dr to J. Scot's sale per Caesar,	-	-	375	-	-
3	18th.	-	-	-		
3	John Brown Dr to Sundries.	L.	s.			
3	To J. Scot's sale per Caesar,	144	-	-		
5	To M. Steel's sale per Rose,	808	-	-		
4	To Merchandise-account,	95	-	-		
		-	-	1047	-	-
2	24th.	-	-	-		
3	James Brent Dr to J. Scot's sale per Caesar,	-	-	125	3	2
3	27th.	-	-	-		
	Sundries Drs to J. Scot's sale per Caesar.	L.	s.			
1	Cash,	139	4	-		
3	John Cole,	120	-	-		
		-	-	259	4	-
3	30th.	-	-	-		
1	Cash Dr to Sundries,	L.	s.			
3	To J. Scot's sale per Caesar,	22	-	-		
4	To Merchandise-account,	1	16	-		
		-	-	23	16	-
June 1st.						
3	J. Scot's sale per Caesar Dr to Sundries.	L.	s.	d.		
4	To Wharfage and Negro-hire,	28	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
4	To Commission and Storage,	101	16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		
6	To J. Scot and Comp.'s acct-current,	1012	-	-		
		-	-	1141	19	6
3 L 2				June		

June 3d.			L.	s.	d.
.1	Cash	Dr to M. Steel's sale per Rose,	-	48	-
.5	5th.				
.6	J. Scot and Company's account-current Dr to Sundries.				
			L.	s.	d.
.5	To Pymonto,	-	280	4	2
.6	To Cotton,	-	241	2	6
.6	To Coffee,	-	102	6	-
.6	To Fustic,	-	10	3	-
.6	To Ebony,	-	2	-	-
.5	To Heavy Money,	-	327	12	-
.1	To Cash,	-	-	8	1½
.4	To Account of abatements,	-	-	-	4¾
.2	To Profit and Loss,	-	48	3	9¾
				1012	-
8th.					
.1	Cash	Dr to M. Steel's sale per Rose,	-	806	-
.5	10th.				
.6	M. Steel and Company's account-current Dr to Sundries.				
			L.	s.	d.
.3	To Peter Tom,	-	269	15	8½
.3	To J. Brown,	-	59	8	7
.5	To Heavy money,	-	350	-	-
.1	To Cash,	-	950	-	-
.2	To Profit and Loss,	-	81	9	2½
				1710	13 6
14th.					
.3	Peter Tom	Dr to M. Steel's sale per Rose,	-	48	-
.5	17th.				
.1	Cash	Dr to M. Steel's sale per Rose,	-	46	-
.5	20th.				
.1	Cash Dr to Sundries.				
			L.	s.	d.
.2	To James Brent,	-	126	1	2
.3	To John Cole,	-	243	8	-
.3	To John Brown,	-	421	4	-
.3	To Simon Short,	-	543	2	-
.4	To Fox & Trail,	-	20	12	1
.4	To Bills receivable,	-	157	10	-
				1511	17 3
24th.					
.1	Cash,	Dr to M. Steel's sale per Rose,	-	86	-
.5	June				

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June 27.				L.	s.	d.
Sundries Drs to Cash.				L.	s.	d.
.3	Peter Tom,	-	-	638	17	2½
.5	Jacob Finch,	-	-	247	13	4
.1				886	10	6½
28th.						
.1	Cash Dr to M. Steel's sale per Rose,	-	-	191	-	-
.5						
July 4th.						
.1	Cash Dr to Sundries.			L.	s.	d.
.4	To Bonds,	-	-	687	-	-
.2	To Profit and Loss,	-	-	8	11	9
				695	11	9
5th.						
.1	Cash Dr to Sundries.			L.	s.	d.
.4	To Bonds,	-	-	2472	-	-
.2	To Profit and Loss,	-	-	20	12	-
				2492	12	-
6th.						
.1	Cash Dr to M. Steel's sale per Rose,	-	-	90	-	-
.5						
.5	M. Steel's sale per Rose Dr to Sundries.			L.	s.	d.
.1	To Cash,	-	-	441	13	8
.2	To Profit and Loss,	-	-	314	2	-
.6	To M. Steel and Company's acct-current,			5526	4	4
				6282	-	-
7th.						
.6	M. Steel and Company's account-current Dr to Sundries.			L.	s.	d.
.5	To Jacob Finch,	-	-	2400	-	-
.4	To Heavy Money,	-	-	183	8	-
.3	To John Brown,	-	-	700	-	-
.1	To Cash,	-	-	350	8	9
.4	To Account of Abatements,	-	-	-	-	2¼
.2	To Profit and Loss,	-	-	181	13	10¼
				3815	10	10
8th.						
	Sundries Drs to Cash,			L.	s.	d.
.5	Jacob Finch,	-	-	2400	-	-
.3	John Brown,	-	-	700	-	-
.1				3100	-	-
July						

D A Y - B O O K.

Kingston, Jamaica, January 2. 1778.

.1	1	Cash, L. 70 : 16 : 8, to G. Buchan's sale per Swan.	L. s. d.
.1		For 50 pieces coarse linen, containing 1000 yards, at 17 d.	70 16 8
		4th.	
.1	1	Cash, L. 21, 10 s. to George Buchan's sale per Swan.	
.1		For 10 pair boots, at 43 s.	21 10 —
		7th.	
.1	1	G. Buchan's sale per Swan, L. 9 : 10 : 6, to Cash,	
.1		Paid Capt. Smith freight,	9 10 6
		10th.	
.1	1	Cash, L. 36, 2 s. to Sundries.	
.1		To G. Buchan's sale per Swan,	L. s. d.
		For 50 pair mens pumps, at 9 s. 6 d.	23 15 —
		4 boxes mould candles, viz.	
		No lb.	
		1—58	
		4—60	
		7—59	
		8—60	
		237 at 12 d.	11 17 —
.2		To Profit and Loss, for 4 boxes, at 2 s. 6 d.	— 10 —
		January	36 2 —

			L.	s.	d.
		January 12th.			
.2	1	James Brent, L. 72, to G. Buchan's sale per Swan.			
.1		For one chest china, advance at 80 per cent.	72	—	—
		15th.			
.2	2	R. Green's sale per Sarah, L. 112 : 10 : 6, to Cash.			
.1		Paid Capt. Evan's freight, — — —	112	10	6
		18th.			
.3	2	Peter Tom, L. 86 : 13 : 4, to R. Green's sale per Sarah.			
.2		L. s. d.			
		For 8 cask 6d. nails, containing 240 m. at 5s. 60 — —			
		4 cask 10 d. ditto, containing 80 m. } 26 13 4			
		at 6 s. 8 d. — — —			
			86	13	4
		20th.			
	1	Sundries, L. 15, to G. Buchan's sale per Swan.			
		L. s.			
.3		John Cole, for 24 pair mens shoes, at } 10 16			
		9 s. T. R. — — —			
.1		Cash, for 12 pair boys ditto, at 7 s. 4 4			
.1			15	—	—
		25th.			
.1	2	Cash, L. 27, 3 s. to R. Green's sale per Sarah.			
.2		L. s.			
		For 40 dozen bottled ale, at 12 s. 24 —			
		6 bushel cask-pease, at 10 s. 6 d. 3 3			
			27	3	—
		February 7th.			
.3		John Brown, L. 37, 4 s. to Sundries.			
		L. s.			
.2	2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah, for 3 coil } 18 14			
		cordage, weight 680 lb. at 55 s. per C. }			
.1	1	To G. Buchan's sale per Swan, for 40 } 18 10			
		pair boys pumps, at 9 s. 3 d. }			
			37	4	—
		15th.			
.1		Cash, L. 51, to Sundries.			
		L. s.			
.1	1	To G. Buchan's sale per Swan, for 46 } 23 —			
		pair mens pumps, at 10 s. }			
.2	2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah, for 4 cask } 28 —			
		10 d. nails, containing 80 m. at 7 s. }			
			51	—	—
		February			

		February 24th.		L.	s.	d.		
.3		Sugar, L. 146 : 1 : 2½, to Peter Tom.						
.3		For 5 hogsheds Muscovado, viz.						
		No	C.	Q. lb.	Tare.			
		1—	15	3	—116			
		2—	15	3	—116			
		3—	16	3	14—	117		
		4—	16	2	—116			
		5—	15	1	14—	115		
		80	1	—580, neat 8408 lb. at }		146 1 2½		
		34 s. per C. and 5 hogsheds, at 12 s. 6 d.						
		March 1st.						
.1	3	Cash, L. 67, 10 s. to J. Scot's sale per Caesar.					67 10 —	
.3		For 30 barrels herring, at 45 s.						
		3d.						
.3		Simon Short, L. 307, 4 s. to Sundries.						
					L.	s.		
.1	1	To G. Buchan's sale per Swan, for 32 pair			15	4		
		boys pumps, at 9 s. 6 d.						
.2	2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah, for 4 pipes			200	—		
		Madeira wine, at 50 l.						
.3	3	To J. Scot's sale per Caesar, for 40 bar-			92	—		
		rels herring, at 46 s.						
					307	4 —		
		4th.						
.4	1	Fox and Trail, L. 20 : 12 : 1, to Sundries.						
.1		To George Buchan's sale per Swan, for						
		3 boxes mould candles, viz.						
		No	lb.					
		5—	52					
		9—	53					
		11—	58					
						L.	s.	d.
		163 at 13 d.				8	16	7
		24 pair mens shoes, at 9 s. 6 d.				11	8	—
.2		To Profit and Loss, for 3 boxes, at 2 s. 6 d.				—	7	6
						20	12	1
		3 M				March		

		March 7th.		L.	s.	d.
.4		<i>Bills Receivable, L. 157, 10s. to Sundries.</i>				
				L.	s.	
.1	1	To <i>G. Buchan's sale per Swan</i> , for 20 pair boys shoes, at 7 s. 6 d.	}	7	10	
.2	2	To <i>R. Green's sale per Sarah</i> , For 2 pipes Malmsey wine, at 67 l.		134	—	
		2 casks 6 d. nails, containing 60 m. at 5 s. 4 d.	}	16	—	
				—	—	
		<i>George Tod on John Sloan.</i>		157	10	—
		10th.				
.1		<i>Cash, L. 2 : 16 : 6, to Sundries.</i>				
				L.	s.	d.
.1	1	To <i>G. Buchan's sale per Swan</i> , for 1 box mould candles, viz. No 2. containing 54 lb at 12 d.	}	2	14	—
.2		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for the box,		—	2	6
				—	—	
				2	16	6
		12th.				
.4		<i>Geo. Flint, L. 9, 19s. to G. Buchan's sale per Swan,</i>				
.1	1	For 4 boxes mould candles, viz.				
		No	lb.	L.	s.	
		3	— 56	2	10	
		6	— 57	2	12	
		10	— 55	2	8	
		12	— 56	2	9	
				—	—	
		Sold at vendue.				
				9	19	—
.4		<i>Merchandise-account, L. 1, to G. Buchan's sale per</i>				
.1	1	<i>Swan,</i>				
		For 4 pair boys shoes, at 5 s.				
				1	—	—
		March				

			L.	s.	d.
	March 13th.				
.1	G. Buchan's sale per Swan, L. 303 : 9 : 9, to Sundries.				
		L. s. d.			
.4	To Wharfage and Negro-hire,	6 9 6			
.4	To Debts accountable, at 3 per cent.	9 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
.4	To Commission and Storage, at 8 per cent.	25 — 9 $\frac{3}{4}$			
.4	To G. Buchan's account-current, for neat proceeds,	262 11 7 $\frac{3}{4}$			
			303	9	9
	15th.				
	Sundries, L. 9, 19 s. to George Flint.				
		L. s. d.			
.1	Cash, for neat proceeds of G. Buchan's goods sold at vendue,	9 9 — $\frac{3}{4}$			
.2	Profit and Loss, for commission at 5 per cent.	— 9 11 $\frac{1}{4}$			
.4				19	—
	18th.				
.3	Peter Tom, L. 97 : 12 : 2, to Sundries.				
		L. s. d.			
.2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah, for 20 buckskin saddles, at 65 s.	65 — —			
.3	To J. Scot's sale per Caesar, for 12 firkins butter, viz.				
	No lb. Tare.				
	1—62 14				
	2—63 13				
	3—60 12				
	4—68 14				
	5—64 11				
	6—65 15				
	7—62 14				
	8—68 15				
	9—67 17				
	10—63 13				
	11—65 14				
	12—62 15				
	769 167				
	167 tare.				
	602 neat, at 13 d.	32 12 2			
			97	12	2
	3 M 2	March			

					L.	s.	d.
		March 25th.					
4		<i>G. Buchan's acct-cur.</i> L. 262 : 11 : 7 $\frac{3}{4}$, to <i>Sundries.</i>					
3		To <i>Sugar</i> , for 5 hogsheds, viz.					
		No	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.	
		1	—	15	3	—	116
		2	—	15	3	—	116
		G.B.	3	—	16	3	14—117
			4	—	16	2	—116
			5	—	15	1	14—115
					80	1	—580
		8988 lb.					
		580 tare.					
							L. s. d.
		8408 neat at 34 s. per C. and					
		5 hogsheds, at 12 s. 6 d.					
		To <i>James Brent</i> , for 320 oz. heavy					
		money, at 6 s. 6 d.					
		To <i>Account of abatements</i> ,					
		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for commission					
		on L. 250 : 1 : 6 $\frac{1}{4}$, at 5 per cent.					
							262 11 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
		Shipped on board the <i>Swallow</i> , John Jenkins,					
		for London, in full of the neat proceeds of					
		George Buchan's sale per the <i>Swan</i> .					
		30th.					
3		<i>J. Scot's sale per Caesar</i> , L. 130 : 14 : 6, to <i>Cash</i> ,					
1		Paid Capt. Knox freight,					
		April 2d.					
4		<i>Simon Sands's account-current</i> , L. 29, 5 s. to <i>Peter Tom.</i>					
							L. s. d.
3		For a table-clock,					
		a silver-watch,					
							29 5 —
		Bought on credit of the store.					
		4th.					
4		<i>Bonds</i> , L. 687, to <i>M. Steel's sale per Rose.</i>					
							L.
5		For 4 negro men, at 48 l.					
		5 negro women, at 45 l.					
		6 negro boys, at 30 l.					
		3 negro girls, at 30 l.					
							687 —
		Sold Isaac Boyd. Interest from this date.					
		April					

		April 5th.		L.	s.	d.
.3	2	Peter Tom, L. 64 : 4 : 2½, to R. Green's sale per Sarah.				
.2				L.	s.	d.
		For 1 copper boiler, weight 518 lb.	}	36	13	10
		at 17 d.				
		Advance, at 75 per cent.		27	10	4½
					64	42½
		7th.		L.	s.	
.2		James Brent, L. 32, 6 s. to Sundries.				
.2	2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah, for 6 plain faddles, at 40 s.	}	12	—	
.3	3	To J. Scot's sale per Caesar, for 8 firkins butter, viz.				
		No lb. Tare.				
		13—61 13				
		14—66 16				
		15—63 15				
		16—62 13				
		17—64 14				
		18—67 16				
		19—66 11				
		20—68 13				
		517 111				
		111 tare.				
		406 neat, at 12 d.		20	6	
					32	6
		12th.		L.	s.	
.1	2	Cash, L. 143, 11 s. to R. Green's sale per Sarah.				
.2				L.	s.	
		For 2 pipes Malmsey wine, at 66 l.		132	—	
		2 coil cordage, weight 420 lb. at 55 s. per C.	}	11	11	
					143	11
		15th.		L.	s.	
.3		John Cole, L. 112, 12 s. to Sundries.				
.2	2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah, for 6 plain faddles, at 42 s. G. F.	}	12	12	
.5	4	To M. Steel's sale per Rose, for 2 negro men, at 50 l. S. P.	}	100	—	
					112	12
				April		

		L.		s.	d.
April 18th.					
.2	2	John Brown, L. 32 : 4 : 3, to R. Green's sale per Sarah.			
				L.	s. d.
		For 12 plain saddles, at 42 s.	25	4	—
		1 coil cordage, weighing 255 lb. } at 55 s. per C.	7	—	3
				32	4 3
20th.					
.5	3	Jacob Finch, L. 134 : 18 : 8, to J. Scot's sale per Caesar.			
		For flowered lawns, viz.			
		No Pieces.	Yards.	L.	s. d.
		1 — 8 cont.	80, at 24 d.	8	— —
		4 — 22 —	218, at 28 d.	25	8 8
		5 — 20 —	200, at 45 d.	37	10 —
		7 — 24 —	240, at 64 d.	64	— —
				134	18 8
25th					
.5	George Gordon's account-current, L. 73, to Sundries.				
				L.	s.
.2	2	To R. Green's sale per Sarah, for 4 buck-	}	13	—
		skin saddles, at 65 s.			
.5	4	To M. Steel's sale per Rose, for 2 negro	}	60	—
		boys at 30 l.			
				73	—
28th.					
.5	2	Heavy money, L. 861, to Sundries.			
				L.	s.
.2		To R. Green's sale per Sarah, for 6	}	21	—
		buckskin saddles, at 65 s. and 2 boxes,			
		at 15 s.			
.5	4	To M. Steel's sale per Rose, for			
				L.	
		6 negro men, at 50 l.	300	}	840 —
		4 negro boys, at 30 l.	120		
		6 negro women, at 50 l.	300		
		4 negro girls, at 30 l.	120		
				861	
Received in exchange, 2460 oz. at 7 s.					
May					

May 8th.			L.	s.	d.
-5	R. Green and Company's account-current, L. 1401, 6 s. to Sundries.				
-3	To Peter Tom, for 28 puncheons rum, viz.				
	No Gall.	No Gall.	No Gall.		
	1—117	11—115	21—117		
	2—115	12—118	22—119		
	3—114	13—117	23—115		
	4—118	14—114	24—116		
R. G.	5—119	15—116	25—118		
	6—113	16—116	26—117		
	7—115	17—117	27—119		
	8—117	18—118	28—115		
	9—118	19—116	—		
	10—114	20—117	936		
	—	—			
	1160	1164			
	1164				
	936				
			L. s. d. L. s. d.		
	3260 at 2 s. 9 d.	448 5 —			
	28 puncheons, at	42 — —			
	30 s. —	— — —			
		490 5 —			
-3	To Simon Short, for 558 bags ginger, } weight 61560 lb. at 15 s. per C. }				
		461 14 —			
-5	To Jacob Finch, for 42 tuns, and 4 C. } logwood, at 8 l. per tun, }				
		337 12 —			
	10 tuns lignumvitæ, at 4 l. 10 s.	45 — —			
-4	To Account of Abatements, — — — 5¼				
-2	To Profit and Loss, for commif. on } L. 1334: 11: 5¼, at 5 per cent. }				
		66 14 6¾			
		— — —	1401	6	—
Shipped on board the Cumberland, John Francis, for Bristol, in full of the neat proceeds of Robert Green and Company's sale per the Sarah.					
	I	May			

May 10th. L. s. d.
Sundries, L. 635 : 15 : 8, to John Brown.

5 Pimento, for 15 tierces, viz.

No	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.	No	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
1	4	3	—	107	9	4	2	14	98
2	4	2	10	97	10	3	2	21	84
3	4	1	12	96	11	3	3	14	85
4	3	3	14	80	12	4	3	—	104
5	4	2	21	93	13	4	1	21	97
6	4	3	22	100	14	4	—	14	93
7	4	2	14	98	15	4	2	21	99
8	3	2	21	78					
					30	—	21	660	
35	2	2	749						
30	—	21	660						
65	2	23	1409						

Neat 5950 lb. at 11d. and tierces 10s. each, 280 4 2

6 Cotton, for 12 bags, viz.

No	C.	Q.	lb.	No	C.	Q.	lb.
1	1	2	14	7	3	1	—
2	2	3	4	8	2	3	14
3	2	3	—	9	3	—	21
4	1	3	18	10	3	2	14
5	3	1	2	11	2	3	21
6	2	2	5	12	3	2	21
14	3	15		19	2	7	
19	2	7					
34	1	22	is 3858 lb. at 15 d.	241	2	6	

6 Coffee, for 4 puncheons, viz.

No	C.	Q.	lb.	Tare.
1	6	2	7	104
2	6	1	7	106
3	6	3	10	106
4	6	3	4	132

26 2 — 448, neat 2520 lb. } 102 6 —
at 4l. per C. and puncheons, at 7s. 6d. }

6 Fustic, for 2 tuns, and 18 C. at 7s. per tun, 10 3 —

6 Ebony, for 8 C. at 5s. 2 —

635 15 8

3 N

May

					L.	s.	d.
				May 15th.			
3	3	Simon Short, L. 375, to J. Scot's sale per Caesar.					
					L.	s.	
		For 100 barrels herring, at 45 s.	-	225	-		
		50 barrels mels-beef, at 60 s.	-	150	-		
							375
				18th.			
3		John Brown, L. 1047, to Sundries.					
3	3	To J. Scot's sale per Caesar, for	L.				
		24 barrels mels-pork, at 70 s.	84				
		20 half-barrels tongues, at 60 s.	60				
				-144	-		
5	4	To M. Steel's sale per Rose, for	L.				
		8 negro men, at 50 l.	-	400			
		6 negro women, at 48 l.	-	288			
		4 negro girls, at 30 l.	-	120			
				-808	-		
4		To Merchandise-account, for					
		1 box thread stockings, containing					
		20 dozen, at 95 s.	-	95	-		
							1047
				24th.			
3	3	James Brent, L. 125 : 3 : 2, to J. Scot's sale per					
		Caesar.					
		For flowered lawns, viz.					
		No Pieces. Yards.		L.	s.	d.	
		2— 6 cont. 60 at 24 d.	-	6	-		
		3— 8— 74 at 25 d.	-	7	14	2	
		6— 30— 300 at 45 d.	-	56	5		
		8— 20— 180 at 72 d.	-	54	-		
		Box, sheet, and cord,	-	1	4		
							125 3 2
				27th.			
3	3	Sundries, L. 259, 4 s. to J. Scot's sale per Caesar.					
				L.	s.		
1		Cash, for 48 barrels mels-beef, at 58 s.	139	4			
3		John Cole, for 60 barrels herring, at					
		40 s. M. H.	-	120	-		
							259 4
				May			

May 30th.			L.	s.	d.
1	3	Cash, L. 23, 16s to Sundries.	L.	s.	
3		To J. Scot's sale per Caesar, for		19	10
		6 barrels mess-pork, at 6s.			
		2 barrels mess-beef, tainted,		2	10
4		To Merchandise-account, for		1	10
		4 pair boys shoes, at 9s.			
				23	16
June 1st			L.	s.	d.
3	3	J. Scot's sale per Caesar, L. 1141 : 19 : 6, to Sundries			
			L.	s.	d.
4		To Wharfage and Negro-hire,	28	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
4		To Com. and Storage, at 8 per cent.	101	16	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
6		To J. Scot and Company's account-			
		current, for neat proceeds,	1012	—	—
				1141	19 6
3d.					
1	4	Cash, L. 48, to M. Steel's sale per Rose.			
5		For 1 negro man,		48	—
5th.					
6		J. Scot and Company's acct-cur. L. 1012, to Sundries			
		To Pymonto, for 15 tierces, contain-	L.	s.	d.
5		ing 5950 lb. neat, at 11 d. and	280	4	2
		J. S. tierces 10s. each,			
6		To Cotton, for 12 bags, containing	241	2	6
		3858 lb. at 15 d.			
6		To Coffee, for 4 puncheons, contain-	102	6	—
		ing 2520 lb. neat, at 4 l. per C.			
		and puncheons 7 s. 6 d. each,			
6		To Fustic, for 2 tuns and 18 C. at	10	3	—
		70s. per tun,			
6		To Ebony, for 8 C. at 5 s.	2	—	—
5		To Heavy Money, for 936 oz. at 7 s.	327	12	—
1		To Cash, for 13 rials,	—	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4		To Account of abatements,	—	—	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
2		To Profit and Loss, for commission	48	3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
		on L. 963 : 16 : 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 5 per cent.			
				1012	—
Shipped on board the Eagle, George Turner, for Glasgow, in full of the neat proceeds of John Scot and Company's sale per the Caesar, being the goods bought the 10th of May, of John Brown, and the balance in heavy money.					
8th.			L.	s.	
1	4	Cash, L. 806, to M. Steel's sale per Rose.			
5		For 10 negro men, at 47 l.	470	—	
		12 negro boys, at 28 l.	336	—	
				806	—
3 N 2			June		

		June 10th.		L. s. d.	
.5		<i>M. Steel and Co.'s account-current, L. 1710 : 13 : 6,</i>			
		<i>to Sundries.</i>			
.3		<i>To Peter Tom, for 10 hhds sugar, viz.</i>			
		<i>No C. Q. lb. Tare.</i>	<i>No C. Q. lb. Tare.</i>		
		1—15 2 14—115	6—14 — ——114		
		2—16 2 14—116	7—14 1 14—114		
		M.S. 3—16 3 ——117	8—17 1 ——117		
		4—15 3 14—116	9—16 — ——116		
		5—15 2 ——115	10—15 1 14—115		
		80 1 14 579	77 — — 576		
		77 — — 576			
		157 1 14 1155			
		Neat 16471 lb. at 32 s. per C. }	269 15 8½		
		and hogheads at 12 s. 6 d. }			
.3		<i>To John Brown, for 30 mahogany</i>			
		<i>planks, containing 1981 feet, at</i>	59 8 7		
		<i>3 l. per 100 feet,</i>			
.5		<i>To Heavy money, for 1000 oz. at 7 s.</i>	350 — —		
.1		<i>To Cash, for 200 double doubloons,</i>	950 — —		
.2		<i>To Profit and Loss, for commission on</i>	81 9 2½		
		<i>L. 1629 : 4 : 3½, at 5 per cent.</i>			
				1710 13 6	
		<i>Shipped on board the Amity, Captain Ritchie</i>			
		<i>for Liverpool, in part of the neat proceeds of Mar-</i>			
		<i>tin Steel and Company's sale per the Rose.</i>			
		---14th.			
.3	4	<i>Peter Tom, L. 48, to M. Steel's sale per Rose.</i>			
.5		<i>For 1 negro man,</i>		48	
		---17th.			
.1	4	<i>Cash, L. 46, to M. Steel's sale per Rose.</i>			
.5		<i>For 1 negro woman,</i>		46	
		---20th.			
.1		<i>Cash, L. 1511 : 17 : 3, to Sundries.</i>			
			L. s. d.		
.2		<i>To James Brent,</i>	126 1 2		
.3		<i>To John Brown,</i>	421 4 —		
.3		<i>To John Cole,</i>	243 8 —		
.3		<i>To Simon Short,</i>	543 2 —		
.4		<i>To Fox & Trail,</i>	20 12 1		
.4		<i>To Bills receivable, for Geo. Tod's</i>			
		<i>bill on John Sloan,</i>	157 10 —		
				1511 17 3	
		<i>Received in full,</i>			
				June	

June 24th.				L.	s.	d.
.1	4	Cash, L. 86, to M. Steel's sale per Rose.				
.5			L.			
		For 2 negro boys, at 28 l.	-	56		
		1 negro girl,	-	30		
					86	
27th.				L.	s.	d.
		Sundries, L. 886 : 10 : 6½, to Cash.				
.3		Peter Tom,	-	638	17	2½
.5		Jacob Finch,	-	247	13	4
.1					886	10 6½
		Paid in full,				
28th.				L.	s.	d.
.1	4	Cash, L. 191, to M. Steel's sale per Rose.				
.5			L.			
		For 2 negro men, at 46 l.	-	92		
		3 negro boys, at 25 l.	-	75		
		1 negro girl,	-	24		
					191	
July 1st.				L.	s.	d.
.1		Cash, L. 695 : 11 : 9, to Sundries.				
.4		To Bonds, in full of Isaac Boyd's,	687	-	-	
.2		To Profit and Loss, for interest since	8	11	9	
		the 4th of April,				
					695	11 9
5th.				L.	s.	d.
.1		Cash, L. 2492, 12 s. to Sundries.				
.4		To Bonds, in full of Peter King's,	2472	-	-	
.2		To Profit and Loss, for interest since	20	12		
		the 5th of May,				
					2492	12
6th.				L.	s.	d.
.1	4	Cash, L. 90, to M. Steel's sale per Rose.				
.5		For 1 negro man,	} sickly,			
		2 negro women,				
		3 negro boys,				
		2 negro girls,				
					90	
						July

		July 6th.		L.	s.	d.
.5	4	<i>M. Steel's sale per Rose, L. 6282, to Sundries.</i>				
.1		To <i>Cash</i> , paid import-duty on 163 } negroes, - - - - - }	L. 81	10	—	
		Capt. Bell's coast-commission, 241	12	3½		
		Dr Ward's fee, - - - - -	7	13	—	
		House hire for 13 sick negroes, 6	10	—		
		Dr Ward, for extraordinary } medicines to the sick, }	7	10	—	
		Provisions toward mainte- } nance of the cargo, }	96	13	4½	
.2		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for commission } at 5 per cent. - - - }	314	2	—	
.6		To <i>M. Steel and Company's acet-</i> } <i>current</i> , for neat proceeds, }	5526	4	4	
						6282
		7th.				
.6		<i>M. Steel and Company's account-current, L. 3815,</i>				
		10 s. 10 d. to <i>Sundries.</i>				
.5		To <i>Jacob Finch</i> , for 300 tuns log- } wood, at 8 l. M. S. }	L. 2400	—	—	
.5		To <i>Heavy money</i> , for 524 oz. at 7 s. 183	8	—		
.3		To <i>J. Brown</i> , for 2000 oz. silver, } at 7 s. - - - - - }	700	—	—	
.1		To <i>Cash</i> , for 73 double doubloons, } 3 pistoles, 4 rials, - }	350	8	9	
.4		To <i>Account of abatements</i> , - - -	—	—	2½	
.2		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> , for commission } on L. 3633 : 16 : 11¼, at 5 per }	181	13	10¼	
		cent. - - - - - }				
						3815 10 10
Shipped on board the <i>Rose</i> , Captain Bell, for Li- verpool, in full of the neat proceeds of Martin Steel and Company's sale per ditto,						
		8th.				
		<i>Sundries, L. 3100, to Cash.</i>				
.5		<i>Jacob Finch</i> , - - - - -	L. 2400	—	—	
.3		<i>John Brown</i> , - - - - -	700	—	—	
.1		Paid in full. - - - - -				3100
		10th.				
		<i>Sundries, L. 48, 10 s. to Cash.</i>				
.4		<i>Wharfage and Negro-hire</i> , paid <i>Rymer</i> } <i>Hobbs</i> hire of 2 negroes, - }	L. 16	10	—	
.4		<i>Commission and Storage</i> , paid <i>Jacob</i> } <i>Hume</i> hire of a store, - }	32	—	—	
.5						48 10
						<i>Sundries,</i>

			L.	s.	d.
* * * * *					
	Sundries, L. 303 — 11 $\frac{3}{4}$, to Profit and Loss.				
		L. s. d.			
·4	Merchandise-account, -	5 16 —			
·4	Wharfage and Negro-hire, -	51 19 —			
·4	Debts accountable, - -	9 7 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
·4	Commission and Storage, -	235 16 9 $\frac{1}{4}$			
·4	Account of Abatements, -	— 1 5			
·2			303	—	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

·2	Profit and Loss, L. 1037 : 8 : 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, to Sundries.				
		L. s. d.			
·4	To Simon Sands's account-current,	345 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
·5	To George Gordon's account-current,	345 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
·6	To William Watt's account-current,	345 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
			1037	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

	Sundries, L. 935 : 3 : 3 $\frac{3}{4}$, to Cash.				
		L. s. d.			
·4	Simon Sands's account-current, -	316 11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
·5	George Gordon's account-current	272 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
·6	William Watt's account-current, -	345 16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
·1			935	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

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W. Fol.	X.	Y.	Z.
Wharfage and } 4 Negro-hire, } Watt's (Will.) } 6 acct-current, }			

	N ^o		Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778.	1	Cash, Dr				
Jan. 2.	1	To George Buchan's sale per Swan,	1	70	16	8
4.	1	To ditto,	1	21	10	—
10.	1	To Sundries,		36	2	—
20.	2	To George Buchan's sale per Swan,	1	4	4	—
25.	2	To Robert Green's sale per Sarah,	2	27	3	—
Feb. 15.	2	To Sundries,		51	—	—
Mar. 1.	3	To John Scot's sale per Caesar,	3	67	10	—
10.	4	To Sundries,		2	16	6
15.	5	To George Flint,	4	9	9	$\frac{3}{4}$
April 12.	7	To Robert Green's sale per Sarah,	2	143	11	—
May 3.	9	To ditto,	2	47	5	—
27.	12	To John Scot's sale per Caesar,	3	139	4	—
30.	13	To Sundries,		23	16	—
June 3.	13	To Martin Steel's sale per Rose,	5	48	—	—
8.	13	To ditto,	5	80	6	—
17.	14	To ditto,	5	46	—	—
20.	14	To Sundries,		15	11	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
24.	15	To Martin Steel's sale per Rose,	5	86	—	—
28.	15	To ditto,	5	19	1	—
July 4.	15	To Sundries,		69	5	11 9
5.	15	To Sundries,		249	2	12 —
6.	15	To Martin Steel's sale per Rose,	5	90	—	—
				7039	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$
1778.	2	Geo. Buchan's sale per Swan, Dr				
Jan. 7.	1	To Cash,	1	9	10	6
Mar. 13.	5	To Sundries,		303	9	9
				313	—	3

(1) 475

		Contra,		Cr			
1778.							
Jan.	2.	1 By Cash,	-	-	1	70	168
	4.	1 By Cash,	-	-	1	21	10—
	10.	1 By Cash,	-	-	1	35	12—
	12.	2 By James Brent,	-	-	2	72	—
	20.	2 By Sundries,	-	-		15	—
Feb.	7.	2 By John Brown,	-	-	3	18	10—
	15.	2 By Cash,	-	-	1	23	—
Mar.	3.	3 By Simon Short,	-	-	3	15	4—
	4.	3 By Fox & Trail,	-	-	4	20	47
	7.	4 By Bills Receivable,	-	-	4	7	10—
	10.	4 By Cash,	-	-	1	2	14—
	12.	4 By George Flint,	-	-	4	9	19—
		4 By Merchandise-account,	-	-	4	1	—
						313	—
							3

3 0 2

		N ^o		For	L.	s.	d.
		3	Profit and Loss, Dr				
1778.							
Mar. 15.	5		To George Flint,	4	—	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	17		To Sundries,		1037	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
					1037	18	3
		4	James Brent, Dr				
1778.							
Jan. 12.	2		To George Buchan's sale per Swan,	1	72	—	—
April 7.	7		To Sundries,		32	6	—
May 4.	9		To Robert Green's sale per Sarah,	2	—	12	—
24.	12		To John Scot's sale per Caesar,	3	125	3	2
					230	1	2
1778.		5	Robert Green's sale per Sarah, Dr				
Jan. 15.	2		To Cash,	1	112	10	6
May 4.	9		To Sundries,		1649	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1762	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

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		Contra,	Cr	Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778.							
Jan. 10.	1	By Cash,	-	1	-	10	-
Mar. 4.	3	By Fox & Trail,	-	4	-	7	6
10.	4	By Cash,	-	1	-	2	6
25.	6	By George Buchan's acct-current,	-	4	12	10	1
May 8.	10	By Robert Green and Comp.'s acct-cur.	-	5	66	14	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
June 5.	13	By John Scot and Comp.'s acct-current,	-	6	48	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
10.	14	By Mart. Steel and Comp.'s acct-current,	-	6	81	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 4.	15	By Cash,	-	1	8	11	9
5.	15	By Cash,	-	1	20	12	-
6.	16	By Martin Steel's sale per Rose,	-	5	314	2	-
7.	16	By M. Steel and Company's acct-current,	-	6	181	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	17	By Sundries,	-		303	-	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
					1037	18	3
1778.							
Mar. 25.	6	By George Buchan's acct-current,	-	4	104	-	-
June 20.	14	By Cash,	-	1	126	1	2
					230	1	2
1778.							
Jan. 18.	2	By Peter Tom,	-	3	86	13	4
25.	2	By Cash,	-	1	27	3	-
Feb. 7.	2	By John Brown,	-	3	18	14	-
15.	2	By Cash,	-	1	28	-	-
Mar. 3.	3	By Simon Short,	-	3	200	-	-
7.	4	By Bills Receivable,	-	4	150	-	-
18.	5	By Peter Tom,	-	3	65	-	-
April 5.	7	By ditto,	-	3	64	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
7.	7	By James Brent,	-	2	12	-	-
12.	7	By Cash,	-	1	143	11	-
15.	7	By John Cole,	-	3	12	12	-
18.	8	By John Brown,	-	3	32	4	3
25.	8	By George Gordon's acct-current,	-	5	13	-	-
28.	8	By Heavy money,	-	5	21	-	-
May 1.	9	By Simon Short,	-	3	322	12	-
3.	9	By Cash,	-	1	475	-	-
4.	9	By James Brent,	-	2	-	12	-
	9	By Merchandise-account,	-	4	90	-	-
					1762	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

L E D G E R.

(3) 479

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778.		Contra, Cr				
Feb. 24.	3	By Sugar, - - -	3	146	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
April 2.	6	By Simon Sands's acct-current, -	4	29	5	—
May 8.	10	By R. Green & Company's acct-current,	5	490	5	—
June 10.	14	By Mart. Steel & Comp.'s acct-current,	6	269	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
				935	6	11
1778.		Contra, Cr				
June 20.	14	By Cash, - - -	1	243	8	—
1778.		Contra, Cr				
May 10.	11	By Sundries, - - -		635	15	8
June 10.	14	By Mart. Steel & Comp.'s acct-current,	6	59	8	7
20.	14	By Cash, - - -	1	421	4	—
July 7.	16	By Mart. Steel & Comp.'s acct-current,	6	700	—	—
				1816	8	3
1778.		Contra, Cr				
Mar. 25.	6	By George Buchan's acct-current, -	5	146	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1778.		Contra, Cr				
Mar. 1.	3	By Cash, - - -	1	67	10	—
3.	3	By Simon Short, - - -	3	92	—	—
18.	5	By Peter Tom, - - -	3	32	12	2
April 7.	7	By James Brent, - - -	2	20	6	—
20.	8	By Jacob Finch, - - -	5	134	18	8
May 15.	12	By Simon Short, - - -	3	375	—	—
18.	12	By John Brown, - - -	3	144	—	—
24.	12	By James Brent, - - -	2	125	3	2
27.	12	By Sundries, - - -		259	4	—
30.	13	By Cash, - - -	1	22	—	—
				1272	14	—
1778.		Contra, Cr				
May 8.	10	By R. Green and Company's acct-current,	5	461	14	—
June 20.	14	By Cash, - - -	1	543	2	—
				1004	16	—

	N ^o		For	L.	s.	d.
1778.	12	Fox & Trail, Dr				
Mar. 4.	3	To Sundries, - -		20	12	1
1778.	13	Bills Receivable, Dr				
Mar. 7.	4	To Sundries, - -		157	10	—
1778.	14	George Flint, Dr				
Mar. 12.	4	To George Buchan's sale per Swan, 1	1	9	19	—
1778.	15	Merchandise-account, Dr				
Mar. 12.	4	To George Buchan's sale per Swan, 1	1	1	—	—
May 4.	9	To Robert Green's sale per Sarab, 2	2	90	—	—
	17	To Profit and Loss, - - 2	2	5	16	—
	16			96	16	—
1778.		Wharfage and negro-hire, Dr				
July 10.	16	To Cash, - - 1	1	16	10	—
	17	To Profit and Loss, - - 2	2	51	19	—
	17			68	9	—
		Debts accountable, Dr				
	17	To Profit and Loss, - - 2	2	9	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1778.	18	Commission and Storage, Dr				
July 10.	16	To Cash, - - 1	1	32	—	—
	17	To Profit and Loss, - - 2	2	235	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
				267	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1778.	19	Geo. Buchan's acct-current, Dr				
Mar. 25.	6	To Sundries, - - 1	1	262	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	20	Account of abatements, Dr				
	17	To Profit and Loss, - - 2	2	—	15	—
1778.	21	Simon Sands's acct-current, Dr				
April 2.	6	To Peter Tom, - - 3	3	29	5	—
	17	To Cash, - - 1	1	316	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	22			345	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
1778.		Bonds, Dr				
April 4.	6	To Martin Steel's sale per Rose, - 5	5	687	—	—
May 4.	9	To ditto, - - 5	5	2472	—	—
				3159	—	—

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					Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778.		Contra,		Cr				
June 20.	14	By Cash,	-	-	1	20	12	1
1778.		Contra,		Cr				
June 20.	14	By Cash,	-	-	1	157	10	-
1778.		Contra,		Cr				
Mar. 15.	5	By Sundries,	-	-		9	19	-
1778.		Contra,		Cr				
May 18.	12	By John Brown,	-	-	3	95	-	-
30.	13	By Cash,	-	-	1	1	16	-
						96	16	-
1778.		Contra,		Cr				
Mar. 13.	5	By George Buchan's sale per Swan,			1	6	9	6
May 4.	9	By Robert Green's sale per Sarah,			2	33	16	$3\frac{3}{4}$
June 1.	13	By John Scot's sale per Caesar,	-	-	3	28	3	$2\frac{1}{4}$
1778.		Contra,		Cr				
Mar. 13.	5	By George Buchan's sale per Swan,			1	68	9	-
						9	7	$9\frac{1}{2}$
1778.		Contra,		Cr				
Mar. 13.	5	By George Buchan's sale per Swan,			1	25	-	$9\frac{3}{4}$
May 4.	7	By Robert Green's sale per Sarah,			2	140	19	$7\frac{3}{4}$
June 1.	13	By John Scot's sale per Caesar,	-	-	3	101	16	$3\frac{3}{4}$
						267	16	$9\frac{1}{4}$
1778.		Contra,		Cr				
Mar. 13.	5	By George Buchan's sale per Swan,			1	262	11	$7\frac{3}{4}$
1778.		Contra,		Cr				
Mar. 25	6	By George Buchan's acct-current,	-	-	4	-	-	$4\frac{1}{4}$
May 8.	10	By R. Green and Company's acct-current,			5	-	-	$5\frac{1}{4}$
June 5.	13	By J. Scot and Company's acct-current,			6	-	-	$4\frac{3}{4}$
July 7.	16	By M. Steel and Company's acct-current,			6	-	-	$2\frac{3}{4}$
						-	15	
		Contra,		Cr				
	17	By Profit and Loss,	-	-	2	345	16	$1\frac{1}{4}$
1778.		Contra,		Cr				
July 4.	15	By Cash,	-	-	1	687	-	-
5.	15	By Cash,	-	-	1	247	2	-
						3159	-	-

LEDGER.

(5) 483

		Contra,	Cr	Fol	L.	s.	d.
1778.							
April	4.	6 By Bonds,	-	4	687	—	—
	15.	7 By John Cole,	-	3	100	—	—
	25.	8 By George Gordon's account-current,	-	5	60	—	—
	28.	8 By Heavy money,	-	5	840	—	—
May	5.	9 By Bonds,	-	4	2472	—	—
	18.	12 By John Brown,	-	3	808	—	—
June	3.	13 By Cash,	-	1	48	—	—
	8.	13 By Cash,	-	1	806	—	—
	14.	14 By Peter Tom,	-	3	48	—	—
	17.	14 By Cash,	-	1	46	—	—
	24.	15 By Cash,	-	1	86	—	—
	28.	15 By Cash,	-	1	191	—	—
July	6.	15 By Cash,	-	1	90	—	—
					6282	—	—
1778.							
May	8.	10 By R. Green & Company's acct-current,	-	5	382	12	—
July	7.	16 By M. Steel and Company's acct-current,	-	9	2400	—	—
					2782	12	—
1778.							
		Contra,	Cr				
	17	By Profit and Loss,	-	2	345	16	14
1778.							
June	5.	13 By John Scot and Comp.'s acct-current,	-	6	327	12	—
	10.	14 By M. Steel and Company's acct-current,	-	6	350	—	—
July	7.	16 By ditto,	-	6	183	8	—
					861	—	—
1778.							
May	4.	9 By Robert Green's sale per Sarah,	-	2	1401	6	—
1778.							
June	5.	13 By John Scot & Comp.'s acct-current,	-	6	280	4	2
					3	P	2

	N ^o		Dr	For	L.	s.	d.
1778.	29	Cotton,	Dr				
May 10.	11	To John Brown,	-	3	241	2	6
1778.	30	Coffee,	Dr				
May 10.	11	To John Brown,	-	3	102	6	-
1778.	31	Fustic,	Dr				
May 10.	11	To John Brown,	-	3	10	3	-
1778.	32	Ebony,	Dr				
May 10.	11	To John Brown,	-	3	2	-	-
1778.	33	J. Scot & Comp.'s acct-current,	Dr				
June 5.	13	To Sundries,	-		1012	-	-
1778.	34	Martin Steel & Comp.'s acct-current,	Dr				
June 10.	14	To Sundries,	-		1710	13	6
July 7.	16	To Sundries,	-		3815	10	10
					5526	4	4
	35	Will. Watt's acct-current,	Dr				
	17	To Cash,	-	1	345	16	1 $\frac{3}{4}$

L E D G E R.

(6) 485

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778.	Contra,	Cr				
June 5.	13 By John Scot & Company's acct-current,		6	241	2	6
1778.	Contra,	Cr				
June 5.	13 By John Scot & Company's acct-current,		6	102	6	—
1778.	Contra,	Cr				
June 5.	13 By John Scot & Company's acct-current,		6	10	3	—
1778.	Contra,	Cr				
June 5.	13 By John Scot & Company's acct-current,		6	2	—	—
1778.	Contra,	Cr				
June 1.	13 By John Scot's sale per Caesar,		3	1012	—	—
1778.	Contra,	Dr				
July 6.	16 By ditto Steel & Comp.'s sale per Rose,		5	5526	4	4
	Contra,	Cr				
	17 By Profit and Loss,		2	345	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

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SALES.

Sales on account of Geo. Buchan, per the Swan, Capt. Smith.

1778.		To whom sold	Pumps.	Shoes		Coarse linen.	Mould candles.		Price.	L. s. d.								
			96 pair mens.	72 pair boys.	48 pair mens.	36 pair boys.	10 pair boots.	50 pieces.	1000 yards.	12 boxes.	678 lb.	1 chest china.						
Jan.	2	1 Cash,						50	1000				at 17 d.	-	70	16	8	
	4	1 Cash,					10						at 43 s.	-	21	10	-	
	10	1 Cash,	50							4	237		at 9 s. 6 d.	at 12 d.	35	12	-	
	12	2 James Brent,										1	advan. 80 p. cent.		72	-	-	
	20	2 Sundries,			24	12							at 9 s.	at 7 s.	15	-	-	
Feb.	7	2 John Brown,		40									at 9 s. 3 d.		18	10	-	
	15	2 Cash,	46										at 10 s.	-	23	-	-	
Mar.	3	3 Simon Short,		32									at 9 s. 6 d.		15	4	-	
	4	3 Fox & Trail,			24					3	163		at 9 s. 6 d.	at 13 d.	20	4	7	
	7	4 Bills Receiv.				20							at 7 s. 6 d.		7	10	-	
	10	4 Cash,								1	54		at 12 d.	-	2	14	-	
	12	12 George Flint,								4	224		at vendue.		9	19	-	
	-	12 Merch. acct,				4							at 5 s.	-	1	-	-	
			96	72	48	36	10	50	1000	12	678	1				313	-	3

C H A R G E S.

Jan. 7	1	To Cash, paid Captain Smith freight,	-	L. 9	10	6
		To Wharfage and Negro-hire,	-	6	9	6
		To Debts accountable, at 3 per cent.	-	9	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
		To Commission and Storage, at 8 per cent.	-	25	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mar 13	5				50	87 $\frac{1}{4}$
		To George Buchan's account-current, for neat proceeds, } when received, }			262	117 $\frac{3}{4}$
		Errors excepted.				

Kingston, Jamaica, March 13. 1778.

Per the Griffin, Capt. York.

Sands, Gordon, and Watts.

Sales

Sales on account and risk of Robert Green and Company, per
the Sarah, Capt. Evans.

		Saddles.		Nails.		Gordage				Mad. wine.							
		30 buckskin.	24 plain.	20 doz. stockings.	300 m. 6 d.	160 m. 10 d.	1 boiler, 518 lb.	6 coil.	1372 lb.	100 doz. ale.	10 bushel pease.	20 pipes.	4 pipes Malmsey.				
1778	To whom sold													Price.	L.	s.	d.
Jan. 18	1 Peter Tom,				240	80								at 5 s. at 6 s. 8 d.	86	13	4
25	2 Cash,									40	6			at 12 s. at 10 s. 6 d.	27	3	
Feb. 7	2 Jo. Brown,							3	680					at 55 s.	18	14	
15	2 Cash,					80								at 7 s.	28		
Mar. 3	3 Simon Short,											4		at 50 l.	200		
7	4 Bills Receiv.				60								2	at 5 s. 4 d. at 67 l.	150		
18	5 Peter Tom,	20												at 65 s.	65		
Apr. 5	7 Ditto,						1							advance at 75 per c.	64	4	2½
7	7 Ja. Brent,		6											at 40 s.	12		
12	7 Cash,							2	420				2	at 55 s. at 66 l.	143	11	
15	7 John Cole,		6											at 42 s.	12	12	
18	8 Jo. Brown,		12					1	255					at 42 s. at 55 s.	32	4	3
25	8 G. Gordon,	4												at 65 s.	13		
28	8 Heavy money	6												at 65 s. 2 box, at 15 s.	21		
May 1	9 Simon Short,									56	2	6		at 12 s. at 10 s. at 48 l.	322	12	
3	9 Cash,											10		at 47 l. 10 s.	475		
4	9 Ja. Brent,										2			Spoiled,		12	
—	9 Merch. acct,			20										at 90 s.	90		
	Lost in wt,								17								
	Ull. & broke.									4							
		30	24	20	300	160	1	6	1372	100	10	20	4			1762	59½

CHARGES.

		L.	s.	d.
Jan. 15	To Cash, paid Captain Evans's freight,	112	10	6
	To ditto, paid duty on 24 pipes Madeira wine,	72		
	To ditto, paid duty on ale,	1	13	4
	To Wharfage and Negro-hire,	33	16	3¼
May 4	To Commission and Storage, at 8 per cent.	140	19	7¾
				360 19 9½
	To Robert Green and Company's account-current, for neat proceeds, when received,			1401 6
	Errors excepted.			

Kingston, Jamaica, May 4. 1778.
Per the Scipio, Captain Jenkins.

Sands, Gordon, and Watts.

Sales

Sales on account and risk of John Scot and Company,
per the Cæsar, Capt. Knox.

1778.	To whom sold.	Flowered lawns.		Butter.		100 barrels beef.	30 barrels pork.	20 half-barrel tongues.	Price.	L. s. d.		
		138 pieces.	1352 yards.	234 barrels herring.	20 firkins.							
Mar. 1	3 Cash,			30					at 45 s.	-	67	10
3	3 Simon Short,			40					at 46 s.	-	92	
18	5 Peter Tom,				12 602				at 13 d.	-	32	12 2
Apr. 7	7 Ja. Brent,				8 406				at 12 d.	-	20	6
20	8 Jacob Finch,	8	80						at 24 d.	-	8	
	8 Ditto,	22	218						at 28 d.	-	25	8 8
	8 Ditto,	20	200						at 45 d.	-	37	10
	8 Ditto,	24	240						at 64 d.	-	64	
May 15	12 Simon Short,			100		50			at 45 s. at 60 s.		375	
18	12 Jo. Brown,						24 20		at 70 s. at 60 s.		144	
24	12 Ja. Brent,	6	60						at 24 d.	-	6	
	12 Ditto,	8	74						at 25 d.	-	7	14 2
	12 Ditto,	30	300						at 45 d.	-	56	5
	12 Ditto,	20	180						at 72 d. box 24 s.		55	4
27	12 Cash,					48			at 58 s.	-	139	4
	12 John Cole,			60					at 40 s.	-	120	
30	13 Cash,						6		at 65 s.	-	19	10
	13 Ditto,					2			tainted,	-	2	10
	Stinking,			4								
											1272	14
											138	1352 234 20 1008 100 30 20

CHARGES.

			L.	s.	d.
Mar 30	6	To Cash, paid Captain Knox's freight,	-	130	14 6
		To Wharfage and Negro-hire,	-	28	3 2 1/4
		To Commission and Storage, at 8 per cent.		101	16 3 1/4
June 1	13	To John Scot and Company's account-current,			260 14
		for neat proceeds, when received,			1012
		Errors excepted.			

Kingston, Jamaica, June 1. 1778.
Per the Success, Captain Armour,
Sands, Gordon, and Watts.

Sales on account and risk of Martin Steel and Company, per the Rose, Capt. Bell.

1778.	To whom sold.	Negroes.				Price.	L. s. d.		
		57 men.	45 boys.	44 women.	17 girls.				
Apr. 4	6 Bonds,	4	6	5	3	at 48 l. at 30 l. at 45 l. at 30 l.	687		
15	7 John Cole,	2				at 50 l. - -	100		
25	8 George Gordon,		2			at 30 l. - -	60		
28	8 Heavy Money,	6	4	6	4	at 50 l. at 30 l. at 50 l. at 30 l.	840		
May 5	5 Bonds,	10	12	24		at 48 l. at 32 l. at 47 l.	2472		
18	12 John Brown,	8		6	4	at 50 l. at 48 l. at 30 l.	808		
June 3	13 Cash,	1				- - - -	48		
8	13 Ditto,	10	12			at 47 l. at 28 l. - -	806		
14	14 Peter Tom,	1				- - - -	48		
17	14 Cash,			1		- - - -	46		
24	15 Ditto,		2		1	at 28 l. at 30 l. - -	86		
28	15 Ditto,	2	3		1	at 46 l. at 25 l. at 24 l.	191		
July 6	15 Ditto,	1	3	2	2	sickly, - -	90		
	Dead,	2	1		2				
							6182		
		57	45	44	17				

C H A R G E S.

		L.	s.	d.
July 6 16	To Cash, paid import-duty on 163 negroes,	81	10	—
	Capt. Bell, coast commission,	241	12	3½
	Dr Ward's fee,	7	18	—
	House-hire for 13 sick negroes,	6	10	—
	Dr Ward, for extraordinary medicines to the sick,	7	10	—
	For provisions towards maintenance of the cargo,	96	13	4½
	To Profit and Loss, for commission at 5 per cent.	314	2	—
		755 15 8		
To Martin Steel and Company's account-current, for neat proceeds, when received,	Errors excepted.	5526 4 4		

Kingston, Jamaica, July 6. 1778.
Per the Rose, Capt. Bell.

Sands, Gordon, and Watts.

S E C.

SECTION III.

*Wharf and Plantation accounts briefly explained.*I. *Wharf-accounts.*

A Wharf is a place for landing or shipping of goods; and the owner or master, called the *Wharfinger*, has so much paid him for every parcel of goods landed or shipped at his wharf. The wharfage has no fixed rate, but rises and falls according to the throng or stagnation of business, and the plenty or scarcity of wharfs.

The wharfinger keeps a Waste-book, Journal, and Ledger; which, being all of the usual form, need no explication. It remains, therefore, only to describe the Wharf-book, which is a sort of subsidiary to the Waste-book, and of much the like use as the Memorandum-book in factory.

The Wharf-book contains a list of the marks and package of all goods landed, with the ship's name, and the name of the factor or person who is to pay the wharfage. And in order to understand the method of filling it up, it will be necessary to observe, that

When a ship with goods arrives, the factor, or the different factors, to whom the cargo is consigned, make out, from their invoices, or the Captain's manifest, notes or lists of the marks of the goods consigned to each of them, and deliver these lists to the wharfinger. Thus, suppose the ship Neptune arrives at Kingston in Jamaica, with a cargo of goods belonging to three different merchants in Britain, and consigned to as many different factors in Jamaica, whom we shall suppose to be called *George Blain*, *Jacob Hume*, and *Robert Rose*; and let us also suppose, that *George Blain*, upon inspecting his invoice, or the manifest, finds that the goods consigned to him have the marks *G. H.* and *S. M.*; and that the goods consigned to *Jacob Hume* are all marked *R. B.*; and those consigned to *Robert Rose* have the marks *W. R.* *D. L.* and *O. P.* Now, notes of these marks are delivered by the several factors to the wharfinger; and the goods being landed, the entry in the Wharf-book will turn out as follows.

Kingston, Jamaica, September 20. 1778.

Out of ship Neptune.

G. H. 4 barrels, 2 puncheons. *George Blain.*

W. R. 3 bales, 15 boxes, 14 ankers, 4 chests. *Robert Rose.*

R. B. 20 kegs, 12 casks. *Jacob Hume.*

O. P. 30 jugs, 40 boxes. *Robert Rose.*

S. M. 8 boxes, 2 bales, 6 hampers. *George Blain.*

D. L. 20 firkins, 30 half-barrels. *Robert Rose.*

When the goods are all landed, and rolled away to their respective stores, the clerk carries the above entry into the Waste-book, collecting or bringing together the several articles belonging to each factor, and affixing the sums of wharfage due by each of them, as follows.

Kingston, Jamaica, September 20. 1778.

Goods landed out of ship Neptune, for the following persons, viz.

George Blain.

<i>G. H.</i> 4 barrels, 2 puncheons,	-	-	}	<i>L. s. d.</i>
<i>S. M.</i> 8 boxes, 2 bales, 6 hampers,	-	-		1 10 —

Robert Rose.

<i>W. R.</i> 3 bales, 15 boxes, 14 ankers, 4 chests,	-	-	}	4 10 —
<i>O. P.</i> 30 jugs, 40 boxes,	-	-		
<i>D. L.</i> 20 firkins, 30 half-barrels,	-	-		

Jacob Hume.

<i>R. B.</i> 20 kegs, 2 casks,	-	-	-	1 — —
				7 — —

The above entry, when carried to the Journal, will stand thus :

<i>Sundries, L. 7, to Wharfage-account.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
<i>George Blain, due by him,</i>	1 10 —
<i>Robert Rose, due by him,</i>	4 10 —
<i>Jacob Hume, due by him,</i>	1 — —
	L. 7 — —

The Wharf-book, upon landing and shipping produce, such as sugar; rum, cotton, &c. is filled up in much the same manner, as in the case of imports; only when such goods are weighed on the wharf, which is frequently practised, the Wharf-book then contains the gross, tare, and neat. Thus, suppose George Blain purchase 6 hogsheads sugar, which he orders to be weighed on the wharf, and to be marked *G. B.*; the entry in the Wharf-book will stand as follows.

Kingston, Jamaica, September 24. 1778.

G. B. 6 hogsheads sugar. George Blain.

N ^o	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>Tare.</i>	N ^o	<i>C.</i>	<i>Q.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>Tare.</i>
1—	12	2	21—	112	4—	13	3	14—	115
2—	12	1	14—	110	5—	14	—	22—	113
3—	15	3	20—	114	6—	15	2	15—	111

From

From this weight in the Wharf-book the factor forms his invoice. Here it is to be observed, that sugar, and some other goods, by lying long on the wharf, are apt to lose in weight, and must in this case be filled up before they are shipped. This adds to the original weight of the hogheads; and the invoice, if already drawn, must be rectified, by having the additional sugar annexed.

A factor sometimes, in payment of a debt, takes goods which he has no immediate occasion for, and therefore, while they lie on the wharf, sells them to some other person, who again perhaps disposes of them to a third, &c.; and thus the property may pass through several hands, the last of whom is always answerable for the wharfage.

In order to show how transfers of this kind are entered in the Wharf-book, we shall suppose, that George Blain, November 1. sells the forementioned 6 hogheads of sugar to Jacob Hume, and orders the wharfinger to write it off accordingly. We shall also suppose, that Jacob Hume, November 4. disposes of it to Robert Rose; who immediately orders it to be re-marked, *H. O.* and shipped on board the *Argyle*, Captain Smart.

The entries of these transfers will stand in the Wharf-book as follows.

November 1.

G. B. 6 hogheads sugar, from George Blain to Jacob Hume.

November 4.

G. B. 6 hogheads sugar, from Jacob Hume to Robert Rose, shipped on board the Argyle, Captain Smart, re-marked H. O.

If the first purchase, and the subsequent transfers, be carried to the Waste-book, the Journal entries will be these following, viz.

September 24.

George Blain Dr to Wharfage-account.

November 1.

Jacob Hume Dr to George Blain.

November 4.

Robert Rose Dr to Jacob Hume.

But if the transactions of the Wharf-book be not entered in the Waste-book, till the transferred goods are shipped, it is sufficient to carry thither the last transfer only, with references to the preceding ones, and the first purchase, in the following manner.

November

November 4.

G. B. 6 hogsheads fugar, Robert Rose, November 1. Jacob Hume; September 25. George Blain, re-marked, H. O. and shipped on board the Argyle, Captain Smart.

In this case the Journal entry will be,
Robert Rose Dr to Wharfage-account.

To prevent, therefore, a multiplicity of entries in the Waste-book, Journal, and Ledger, and also for the conveniency of having the first purchase, and all the transfers exhibited at one view, some keep a book, called the *Wharf-Ledger*, in which they keep the accounts of transferable goods; the form whereof, with the above example of transfers posted in it, follows.

Kingston, Jamaica, 1778.

SUGARS.

Dates.	Marks.	Hbds.	Tierces	To whom belonging.			On whom shipped.
p. 24.	G. B.	6		Geo. Blain	Nov. 1. Jacob Hume.	Nov. 4. Robert Rose.	Nov. 4. The Argyle. Capt. Smart. H. O.

II. Plantation-accounts.

THE books of accounts used in plantations are filled up by the plantation-clerk, under the inspection of the overseer; and are generally kept in a plain form, without regard to double entry: the chief of which are the three following, viz.

1. The Boiling-house book, which contains an account of all the fugar that is potted. This is subscribed by the white man on duty, and examined weekly by the overseer.

2. The Still-house book, which contains an account of all the rum produced. This too is subscribed by the person on duty, examined by the overseer, and shown to the proprietor's attorney, or transmitted to the proprietor himself in Britain.

3. The Plantation-book, which contains an account of all the fugar, rum, and other produce, rolled off the plantation, and to whom sold; with an account of all the provisions and other things bought

bought, and from whom; as also, an account of the number of servants and negroes belonging to the plantation. The accounts of this book too are commonly stated in a simple manner, without double entry, as in the following specimen.

Butler Plantation, Jamaica, 1778.

<i>John Wright,</i>	<i>Dr</i>	<i>Contra,</i>	<i>Cr</i>
To 1 hoghead sugar, weight 15 C. 3 qrs. 14 lb. at 33 s. 6 d.		By 12 firkins butter, weight neat 602 lb. at 13 d.	
To 1 puncheon rum, containing 118 gallons, at 3 s.		By 4 barrels herring, at 45 s.	

It is needless to insist further on plantation-accounts, because any person skilled in book-keeping will at first sight understand them, and be able to conduct them with all the exactness commonly required, or even perhaps to reduce them to a more accurate form.

C H A P. VII.

The produce and commerce of the tobacco colonies, viz. Virginia and Maryland; with a specimen of the accounts usually kept by the merchants or storekeepers there.

S E C T I O N I.

The produce and commerce of the tobacco colonies.

TH E produce or commodities of the growth of Virginia and Maryland are, pitch, tar, turpentine, plank, clif-board, hoghead and barrel staves, shingles, wheat, flour, biscuit, Indian corn, beef, pork, tallow, wax, butter, and live stock, such as hogs, geese, and turkeys.

These they generally export in small sloops of their own to the West-India islands, particularly to Barbadoes, Antigua, and St Christopher's: and, in return, bring home rum, sugar, molasses, and cash, being mostly Spanish coins, viz. pistoles of all sorts, from
D.

D. D.oons, value that currency L. 4 : 7 : 6, to chequins, value 10s. 6d. and pieces of eight.

This trade is carried on mostly from the lower parts of Virginia, especially James River; and in Maryland, chiefly from the eastern shore. They have likewise some small trade with the Madeiras; sending thither lumber, such as pipe staves, headings, wheat, and corn, with some pease and beans; and getting wine in return. Sloops also from Bermudas and New England carry away from them a considerable quantity of all sorts of provisions; for which they bring them joiners work, salt, spirits, and iron work, and some molasses.

But the chief and staple commodity, both of Virginia and Maryland, is tobacco; of which there are a great variety of kinds, as distinguished by the planters when growing; such as, Long green, Thick joint, Brazil, Lazy, Shoestrings, &c. But all the tobacco in the country, when brought to the warehouse, comes under one of two denominations, viz. *Aronoko*, and *Sweet-scented*. The latter is distinguished by its stem and flavour, is most valued, and grows in greatest plenty in the lower parts of Virginia, viz. James river, and York river; and begins now to be planted also on Rapahannock, and the south side of Potomack. The planters are in use to strip a great part of it, by taking the stem out of the leaf, which then gets the name of *stemmed* tobacco, as before the stripping it was called *leaf*. The *Aronoko*, denominated by an Indian name, is generally planted up Cheasepeak bay, and the back settlements on all the rivers. It is this sort the merchants generally purchase; they do not deal much in the sweet-scented; and any of that sort they buy is commonly leaf. The planters seldom or never strip the *Aronoko*, as they do the sweet-scented.

The quantity of tobacco in Virginia and Maryland, in the production and preparing of which all the labourers in the country are employed, is so very considerable, that from these two colonies are imported yearly to Britain about 80,000 hogsheads; whereof the half, or rather more, from Virginia. The value of this to the planters in the colonies may be computed at L. 5 Sterling per hoghead, which makes their yearly income for this article L. 400,000; and allowing the tobacco, when exported from Britain to France, Holland, Norway, Hamburg, the Baltic, Guernsey, Jersey, or Ireland, to be sold at L. 9 Sterling per hoghead, the returns will amount to L. 720,000 Sterling. This shews the usefulness of these colonies to their mother-country; especially if it be considered, that all tobacco from these colonies is imported in British vessels, which creates employment, and gives bread to several thousand sailors; and that three fourths of all the tobacco brought home is imported by private merchants, or companies residing in Britain, and purchased in exchange for European and India goods sent out, a great part

part of which are British manufactures. The other fourth part is supposed to be consigned, and sent over to Britain, mostly to London, by the planters themselves; which is paid for generally in bills; and it is commonly reckoned, that the colony of Virginia alone receives yearly L. 16,000 Sterling in cash, from their neighbours in Pennsylvania, for bills of this kind.

There are factors who have their constant residence in the colonies, and whose sole profession is to do business for merchants, as they are employed. Their commission is stated at 10 per cent. on all sales and returns; and to them ships with slaves are generally consigned. But though this be the case, yet the British merchants who carry on the tobacco trade, find it their interest to employ factors or supercargoes of their own, who go over to Virginia or Maryland, and usually settle for some years in the country. Their wages are commonly by the year, with bed, board, and necessary charges, as their employers and they can agree. These carry with them, and are supplied from time to time by their employers, with large quantities of all kinds of European and India goods, which they expose to sale in shops or houses; which, in the country, go under the name of *stores*. These merchants or storekeepers generally sell their goods on trust, or time; and receive payment, not in cash, but in tobacco, as the planters can get it ready. Before a merchant open store in this retail way, it is his interest to have it well provided with all sorts of commodities proper for cloathing and family use; and the greater variety he has, the better; for where-ever planters find they can be best suited and served, thither they commonly resort, and there dispose of their tobacco.

The purchasing of tobacco in the colonies, is now, by an inspection-law, made easy and safe, both to the planter and the merchant. This law took place in Virginia in the year 1730, but in Maryland not till the year 1748. The planter, by virtue of this, may go to any place, and sell his tobacco, without carrying a sample of it along with him; and the merchant may buy it, tho' lying 100 miles, or at any distance from his store, and yet be morally sure both with respect to quality and quantity.

For this purpose, upon all the rivers and bays of Virginia and Maryland, at the distance of about twelve or fourteen miles from one another, are erected warehouses, which generally take their name from the bays or creeks on which they are situated. Those on the south side of Potomack river are, Wicomico, Coan, Yeocomico, Nomony, Mattox, Boyd's hole, Caves, Acquia, Quantico, Occoquan, Huntingcreek, and Falls. Those on the north side of Rapahannock are, Indian Creek, Deep Creek, Glascocks, Totuskey, Nailers, Bray's Church, Gibson's, Falmouth. On the south side of that river are, Urbanna, Hob's-hole, Port-Royal, Fredericksburg, &c. To these warehouses all the tobacco in the country

must be brought, and there lodged, before the planters can offer it to sale. And men of good character, generally planters, two for each warehouse, chosen yearly by the county-court in Virginia, and by the vestry of each parish in Maryland, are commissioned by the governor, and appointed inspectors of all tobacco brought to their respective warehouses. Before their admission to that office, they are obliged to give oath and bond, with security in L. 1000 Sterling, to the faithful discharge of the same. Their salaries vary from L. 25 to L. 60, that currency, according to the importance of the place where they serve. Their business is, to examine all the tobacco brought in, receive such as is good and merchantable, condemn and burn what appears damaged or insufficient.

The greatest part of the tobacco is put up or prized into hogheads by the planters themselves, before it be carried to the warehouses. Each hoghead, by act of assembly, must be 950 lb. neat, or upwards. Some of them weigh 14 C. nay even 18 C.; and the heavier they are, the merchants like them the better; because four hogheads, whatever their weight be, by long custom, is esteemed a tun, and pays the same freight. The hogheads thus prized, and brought to the warehouses by the planters, are called *crop*, probably because the greatest part of the annual produce of their grounds are made up in this manner. The inspectors, upon receiving the hogheads into the warehouse, deliver the planters a crop-note, of the following form.

POTOMACK River.

Nomony warehouse, the 5th day of January 1778.

		Sweet-scented.						Aronoko.			Received of G. Johnson 1 hhd of crop tobacco, marks, numbers, weights, and species, as per margin, to be delivered by us to the said Geo. Johnson, or his order, for exportation, when demanded. Witness our hands,	
Marks.	N ^o	Leaf.			Stemm'd.							
		Gross.	Neat.	Tare	Gross.	Neat.	Tare	Gross.	Neat.	Tare		
G. J.	2											

The

The planters sometimes have occasion to bring small quantities of tobacco in light hogheads, in bags, or in loose parcels, to the warehouse, particularly any overplus that remains after their crop hogheads are prized up; or perhaps are obliged to do it, in order to satisfy the demands of a dunning creditor, to pay a levy, or answer some other pressing necessity. Those parcels of tobacco are called *transfer*, probably because, upon their being afterwards made up into hogheads, they change that denomination for *crop*. The inspectors, upon receiving these parcels, deliver the planter a transfer-note, of the following form.

(560) *P O T O M A C K River.* No 34.

Yeocomico warehouse, the 10th day of February 1778.

THIS shall oblige us the subscribers, our, and each of our executors and administrators, to pay, upon demand, to Robert More, or his order, at the above-mentioned warehouse, *five hundred and sixty pounds of good merchantable Aronoko tobacco*, according to the directions of the act of assembly for amending the staple of tobacco, and preventing frauds in his Majesty's customs; it being for the like quantity received. Witness our hands,

DANIEL TUBBS.

MATTHEW RUST.

The tobacco being thus lodged in the warehouse, the planter goes to the merchant, sells his tobacco, and delivers him the notes. If the merchant happens to purchase tobacco that lies at a great distance, to save the trouble, risk, and expence of flatting, he exchanges or swaps the notes for other tobacco that is lodged in warehouses of a more convenient situation. Thus the notes, whether crop or transfer, circulate, and pass from hand to hand, without indorsation; the title to or property in the tobacco lying entirely in the possession of the notes. If a note happen to be lost, the loser is allowed to make oath, before a justice of peace, as to the number, mark, and quantity of the note; and, upon a certificate or order produced from him, a new note is issued by the inspectors. If the old note should happen to return to the warehouse, it is refused any honour.

When a merchant comes to be possessed of as many transfer-notes as will make up a hoghead, he delivers the notes to the inspectors, who prize the tobacco into a hoghead, and issue a crop-note for the same. The merchant pays them 2 s. 6 d. currency in cash for prizing, and 30 lb. of tobacco for the hoghead. The inspectors also, according to act of assembly, deduce for inlack 2 per cent. from the transfer-notes for the first two months, though the notes

were but one day old, 3 per cent. for 3 months, 4 for four, &c. But this deduction is not to exceed 6 per cent. though the notes have been longer out than six months.

In Virginia they have no paper-currency, as in Maryland, and several other colonies in North America; nor have they any coin of their own: but yet all kinds of gold and silver coins are current among them, of whatever nation, whether Dutch, German, French, Spanish, or Portuguese. The Dutch silver is indeed prohibited in Virginia, by act of assembly, on account of the great quantity of alloy mixed with it; but yet it is never refused in payments. No brass coin is current in Virginia; though it be in Maryland, and the other colonies. The gold coins most frequent, both in Virginia and Maryland, are, pistoles of all kinds, moidores, Joanneses, French guineas, and some German pieces; which are all received and paid away by weight, at L. 5 per oz. that currency; and so in proportion for greater or lesser quantities. The silver coins most common are, Spanish pieces of eight, French crowns, pistereens, and some few German pieces; which likewise are received and paid away by weight, at 6 s. 8 d. per oz. that currency. Any British money they have goes by tale; one shilling Sterling passing for 1 s. 3 d. currency, and a sixpence Sterling is equivalent to a bit, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. current money.

The par of exchange with Britain is settled, as to the real or intrinsic value of coin, at 25 per cent.; so that L. 100 Sterling is equivalent to L. 125 currency in the colonies. But the course of exchange varies every now and then, according to the balance of trade. Bills on Britain, before the year 1744, generally sold below par, often at 15 per cent. But trade of late having turned precarious, by the wars with France and Spain, and the colonies having few effects in Britain to draw for, bills of exchange rose far above par; so that, in the years 1745 and 1746, exchange run from 35 to 40 per cent.

When merchants or planters draw bills on Britain, they generally make out four copies of the same tenor and date, which they dispatch by different ships, that some one of them at least may come to hand; and this they call a *set of exchange*. These bills are generally of the following form.

Exchange for L. 100 Sterling, Virginia, April 2. 1778.

Sixty days after sight of this my first of exchange, my second, third, and fourth, of the same tenor and date, not paid, pay to Mr Andrew Barclay, or order, at the exchange coffeehouse in Glasgow, the sum of one hundred pounds Sterling; which place to
the

the account of the cargo of the ship Peggy, as per advice from,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

To Mess. Gore and Buckly,
Merchants in Liverpool.

JAMES MITCHELSON.

The second bill runs thus :

Sixty days after sight of this my second of exchange, my first, third, and fourth, of the same tenor and date, not paid, pay to Mr Andrew Barclay, or order, &c.

Bills on London are valued by merchants in the colonies more than those on any other place in Britain, in regard they have a more ready and frequent correspondence with that metropolis than any other port or city.

The ports in Virginia and Maryland, where the public offices for entering and clearing of ships at are kept, are erected in places of the most convenient situation for trade. In Virginia there is one at least on each river, viz. on James river at Hampton, on York river at Yorktown, on Rapahannock at Urbanna; and on Potomack there is South Potomack on Lower Majotic. The principal ports in Maryland are, North Potomack on St Mary's river, another on Patuxing river, and a third up the bay at Annapolis; and on the eastern shore are, Pocomock, Wicomico, and Williamstadt.

The officers belonging to each port in the tobacco colonies, are only a collector, a naval officer, and a searcher; though in Pennsylvania, and some of the other colonies, there is also a comptroller. The collectors, besides fees on the shipping, have salaries paid them in England; which vary from L. 40 to L. 100 Sterling *per annum*, according to the importance of the port where they serve. The naval officer and searcher have no salary, the whole emoluments of their office consisting in perquisites or fees on the shipping.

The public offices to be kept at each port, according to legal appointment, are two, viz. a customhouse and naval office; but the business of both is often done in one and the same house, which is generally called the *naval office*. I shall now proceed to take notice of the regulations to be observed in importing tobacco from the colonies.

Tobacco being an enumerated commodity, must be first imported to Britain; and, to prevent its being carried directly from the plantations to any other market in Europe, the law ordains, that bond be given, with security by the importer, to the chief officer
of

of the customs of the port in Britain from which the ship sails, to the value of L. 1000 Sterling, if the ship do not exceed 100 tons, and to the value of L. 2000, if above that burden, that she shall return to some port in Britain, and there discharge her cargo. The surety must be of known residence and ability. The form of these bonds is as follows.

K NOW ALL MEN, by these presents, That we John Aiken master of the *Friendship of Glasgow*, and James Hunter and William Ballantine, both merchants in Glasgow, are held, and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, in the sum of one thousand pounds, good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Lord the King, his heirs and successors. To which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and every of us, jointly and severally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents; sealed with our seal; dated the sixth day of February, in the eighteenth year of our Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

The condition of this obligation is such, That whereas the ship called *The Friendship of Glasgow*, whereof the above bound John Aitken is master, is entered in the customhouse in the port of Greenock, and bound for Virginia, a British plantation in America, with several goods, wares, and merchandise; if now the said ship load any sugars, tobacco, cotton, wool, indico, ginger, fustic, or other dying wood; as also rice, molasses, hemp, copper-ore, tar, pitch, turpentine, masts, yards, bowsprits, beaver skins, or other furs, of the growth, production, or manufacture, of any British plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, at any of the said British plantations, that the same commodities shall be by the said ship brought to some port of Great Britain, and shall there unload and put on shore the same: and if the above bound John Aitken shall, within eighteen months from the date hereof, (the danger of the seas excepted), bring and deliver unto the collector of his Majesty's customs in the said port of Greenock, a certificate from the collector of the port where such goods shall be delivered, that they have there been landed and discharged, then this obligation to be void and of none effect; or else to remain in full force and virtue.

*Signed, sealed, and delivered,
(being first legally stamped),
in presence of*
JOSIAH CORTHINE Collector.
ALEX. KINLOCH Comptroller.

JOHN AIKEN.
JAMES HUNTER.
WILLIAM BALLANTINE.

It

It is likewise necessary to have it certified by the commissioners of his Majesty's customs at Edinburgh, if in Scotland; or at London, if in England, that such a bond was given. Which certificate must be carried to Virginia or Maryland, and lodged there in the naval office. This commonly goes by the name of a *plantation-certificate*, and is of the following form.

THESSE are to certify all whom it doth concern, That security is given to the chief officers of his Majesty's customs in the port of Greenock concerning the ship or vessel called *The Friendship of Glasgow*, burden eighty-five tuns, or thereabouts, whereof John Aiken is master, mounted with — guns, navigated with — men, British built, and bound for Virginia, a British plantation in America, with several goods, wares, or merchandises; with condition, That if the said ship shall load any sugar, tobacco, cotton, wool, indico, ginger, fustic, or other dying wood; as also rice, molasses, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, hemp, flax, masts, yards, or bowsprits, copper-ore, beaver-skins, or other furs, of the growth, production, or manufacture, of any British plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, the same commodities shall be, by the said ship or vessel, brought to some port of Great Britain, and be there unloaded, and put on shore, (the danger of the seas excepted). Dated, at the customhouse of Greenock, the sixth day of February, &c. Signed and sealed in presence of Josiah Corthine collector, and Alexander Kinloch comptroller. Signed by us commissioners of the customs, at the customhouse, Edinburgh, this tenth day of February one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

M. CARDONNEL.

A. LEGRAND.

JOS. TUDOR.

If a ship sail from Britain on a trading voyage, without any plantation-certificate, and in their return touch at Virginia or Maryland; or if she come from any other place than Britain, before she can load tobacco, the master or merchant must lodge the like bond with security in the naval office, to be approved of by the governor of the colony, and the collector and naval officer of the port where such vessel is to load, that she shall unload her cargo in Britain, and return a certificate of her having done so, from the collector and comptroller of the port where she discharges; and that within eighteen months after the date of the bond. Ships taking in, or carrying tobacco, without, or contrary to the tenor of such bond, are forfeited.

If a ship in any port in Britain intends to take in goods for exportation to any of the colonies, and load tobacco in return, she must in this case not only give bond, and procure the plantation-certificate formerly mentioned, but, before she can take the goods

on board, the exporter must enter with the customhouse of the port; that is, he must give in a signed list of the goods he designs to export, pay the duty of such as are not free, and give security for the exportation of such as are intitled to a bounty or drawback. Upon this is issued a warrant for shipping the said goods, signed by the collector and comptroller of the port, or their clerks, and addressed at the foot to the surveyor and land-waiters. At the same time there is also granted to the exporter a cocket of the following form.

P O R T - G R E E N O C K.

K Now YE, That James Hunter hath entered nine bales and one box merchandise, containing three thousand yards of woollens, one thousand five hundred pairs of hose, seven hundred yards chequered linen, and five hundred coverlits, two hundred yards chequered linen, two hundred pounds (Avoirdupois weight) of tanned leather, shoes, and boots, British manufacture, and three hundred yards diaper, all free, security taken. Dated this 20th of February 1778.

JOSIAH CORTHINE Collector.
ALEX. KINLOCH Comptroller.

On the back of the cocket, for the ease of the surveyor and land-waiters in examining the goods, there is usually indorsed an invoice of the goods contained in the cocket, of the following form.

INVOICE of nine bales and one box of merchandise, to be shipped in the Friendship, John Aiken master, for Virginia, by James Hunter.

Marks.	Numbers.	Bales.	Casks.	Yards of wool- lens.	Pairs hose.	Yards of che- quered linen.	Coverlits.	Pounds of tan- ned leather, shoes, and boots.	Yards of diaper
T	1	1		350	200	90	60		
	2	1		330	120	110	75		
	3	1		300	187	70	90		
	4	1		280	150	130	70		
	5	1		360	175	60	50		
	6	1		350	190	140	90		
	7	1		270	150	50	45		
	8	1		400	160	25	20		100
	9	1		360	168	25			200
	10		1					200	
		9	1	3000	1500	700	500	200	300

After

After the goods are shipped, the surveyor and land-waiter attest and subscribe the invoice thus :

Greenock, 21st February 1778.

Examined and shipped the contents,

per JOHN GORDON, } Land-waiters and
ALEX. FORRESTER, } Searchers.

The cocket thus attested, gets the name of a *clearance*; which the master must always carry along with him, to prevent his being detained in any port he may touch at, or being seized by any of the commanders of the sloops or boats belonging to the revenue; and which at last he must lodge in the naval office of the port where he discharges.

When the ship arrives in Virginia or Maryland, the master puts in to the port that lies nearest to the warehouses, where the tobacco he intends to bring home is lodged; and having there entered at the naval office, he gets out a permit or licence, to break bulk, unload, and trade, signed by the collector, or his depute, and the naval officer, of the following form.

Port }
South-Potomack, } *Virginia, May 1. 1778.*

JOHN WHEELER }
pro Collector. } **W**HEREAS John Aiken, master of the ship
Friendship of Glasgow, hath this day made
entry of his said ship, and produced a certificate
of his register, also legal cockets for goods im-
ported; this is therefore to license and permit
John Aiken, master as above said, to break bulk,
trade, and merchandise, in any part of this di-
strict. Given under our hands and seals of office,
the day and year above written.

To all concerned.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

The master likewise, either at the same time he gets out the above permit, or after the ship is unloaded, must procure from the naval office a warrant to load, signed by the collector, or his depute, and the naval officer, of the following form.

Port }
South-Potomack, } *Virginia, May 1. 1778.*

WHEREAS John Aiken, master of the ship Friend-
ship of Glasgow, hath this day made entry
of his said ship, and produced a certificate of bond
being given in Great Britain; as also a certificate of
his register, with legal cockets for goods imported :

3 S

this

RICHARD LEE this is therefore to permit John Aiken, master as pro Collector. above said, to load the said ship with tobacco, and other enumerated commodities, in any part of this district. Given under our hands and seals of office, the day and year above written.

To all concerned.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

N. B. If bond be given in the plantations, then, instead of the clause, *and produced a certificate of bond being given in Great Britain*, it runs, *and hath here given bond, as also produced a certificate of his register, &c.*

As the master will have occasion to hire sloops or flats to bring his tobacco or other goods on board; before he can employ them, he must likewise procure from the naval office a permit to each of them, of the following form.

Port
South-Potomack, } Virginia, May 1. 1778.

WILLIAM FAIRFAX This is to permit John Taylor skipper of the Schooner Betty, belonging to the ship Friendship of Glasgow, John Aiken master, to trade and load in any part of this district, for the use of the said ship, as he has lawful occasion. Given under our hands and seals of office, the day and year above written.

To all concerned.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

When the tobacco is put on board the sloops or flats at the warehouse, the inspectors sign and deliver to the skippers a LIST or MANIFEST, to be carried along with it to the master or mate of the ship, of the following form.

POTOMACK River.

Nomony warehouse, the 20th day of May 1778.

A LIST of four hogsheds of tobacco, delivered to Mr John Ewen, to be put on board the Friendship, Capt. John Aiken commander.

Mark.	No	Gross	Neat	Tare	By whom shipped.
F.	529	1141	1039	102	Mr William Campbell.
	530	1113	1005	108	
	535	1293	1196	97	
	537	1123	1014	109	

EDWARD RANSDALE Inspector.

N. B.

N. B. The marks of the hogheads are very various, according to the different fancies of planters and merchants; some being marked with a letter or letters at length, others with letters contracted or interwoven; some with crows feet, asterisks, &c.: but, for the conveniency of printing, I shall confine the marks both here and in the following section to letters only.

After the master has got his cargo on board, and before he goes to clear with the naval office, he must make out, from the lists or manifests sent him along with the skippers of the flats by the inspectors, two fair copies of a clearing manifest, which he signs and swears to, of the following form.

PORT SOUTH-POTOMACK, VIRGINIA.

Manifest of 245 hogheads tobacco, shipped on board the Friendship of Glasgow, Capt. John Aiken commander, bound for Glasgow, cleared June 15. 1778.

Marks.	No	Neat	Tare	Warehouse	By whom shipped.	To whom consigned.
F.	529	1039	102	Nomony.	Mr W. Campbell.	Mess. Hunter and Ballantine, merchants in Glasgow.
	530	1005	108			
	535	1196	97			
	537	1014	109			
H.	1	1272	108	Yeocomico.	Mr Ja. Hunter.	
	3	1054	106			
	4	1073	102			
	5	1217	100	Nomony.		
	2	1231	108			
	6	1309	96			
	9	1105	95			
A.	7	1123	97	Capt. Jo. Aiken.		
	8	1060	99			
	10	1080	108			
	763	874	115			
	&c.	&c.	&c.			

Having on board two hundred and forty-five hhds of Virginia tobacco, two thousand eight hundred staves, and fifteen dozen hoops.

June 15. 1778.

JOHN AIKEN.

Sworn to before *RICHARD LEE* Naval Officer.

When the master goes to the naval office, an account is made out

to him, wherein he is charged with the usual duties and fees; as also with an impost of 2 s. Sterling per hoghead. On this last article, however, he is allowed for his own account a discount of 10 per cent. which is given with a view to encourage masters of ships to give in true manifests of their cargoes, by making it in some sort their interest so to do. The form of the account follows.

VIRGINIA, SOUTH-POTOMACK.

<i>Dr Capt. John Aiken of the</i>		{ Entered May 1. 1778. }	{ Cleared June 15. 1778. }	<i>Contra Cr</i>
<i>Friendship of Glasgow.</i>				
	<i>L. s. d.</i>			<i>L. s. d.</i>
To 1 certificate and 5 permits,	— 15 —	By your allow-		
To port-duties on 130 tuns,		ance-money on		
at 15 d. - - -	8 2 6	the impost, at		
To impost on 245 hhds tobac-		10 per cent.	2 9 —	
co, at 2 s. - - -	24 10 —	By your exchange		
To collector's fees, - - -	2 — —	on Mr James Bu-		
To naval officer's fees, - - -	2 10 —	chanan of Lon-		
To governor's dues, - - -	2 — —	don, in favour of		
To duty on 20 passengers, at 6 d. —	10 —	Mr <i>Ja. Hunter</i> ,	37 18 6	
	40 7 6		40 7 6	

Errors excepted, per RICHARD LEE, Collector and Receiver of Virginia duties.

The fees and dues are different, according to the different burden of the ship. The payment is generally made by bills on some merchant or factor in London; for if you grant bill on your employers, or any other person in the out-ports, you are charged with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for negotiating them. These bills too are always drawn payable at 30 days sight.

Matters being thus settled with the naval office, a clearing certificate is affixed to one of the copies of the manifest given in by the master, and delivered to him, to be carried along with him in his voyage to the officers of the customs of the port cleared to. The other copy of the manifest, without any certificate affixed, is sent by some other vessel, and directed to the officers of the same port; and that as a check on the master or owners, to prevent any fraudulent attempt with respect to his Majesty's customs.

The clearing certificate affixed or annexed to the manifests are of two sorts.

1. If the master, on his arrival in Virginia, has produced a plantation-certificate, of bond having been given in Great Britain, that the ship shall return to Great Britain, the form of the clearing certificate is as follows.

THESE

THese are to certify all whom it doth concern, That John Aiken, master or commander of the ship *Friendship of Glasgow*, burden eighty-five tuns, or thereabouts, mounted with _____ guns, navigated with eight men, plantation built, as per register, and bound for Glasgow, hath produced a certificate, bearing date the 6th day of February 1778, under the hands and seals of the principal officers of the customhouse in the port of Greenock, with condition, That if the said ship or vessel shall load any sugar, tobacco, cotton, wool, indigo, ginger, cocoa, logwood, fustic, or other dying wood; as also rice, molasses, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, hemp, masts, yards, bowsprits, copper-ore, beaver-skins, or other furs, of the growth, production, or manufacture, of any British plantations in America, Asia, or Africa, the same commodities shall be, by the said ship or vessel, carried to some port of Great Britain, and be there unloaden, and put on shore, (the danger of the seas only excepted); and hath here loaden and taken on board two hundred and forty-five hogsheds of Virginia tobacco, two thousand eight hundred hoghead and barrel staves, and fifteen dozen of hoops.

Dated at South-Potomack, the 15th day of June one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, in the eighteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, of Great Britain, &c. annoq. Domini 1778.

JOHN WHEELER
pro Collector.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

2. But if bond be given in the plantations, the form of the clearing certificate is as follows.

Bond for the said ship, is dated, at South - Potomack in Virginia, Mar. 28. 1778.

THese are to certify all whom it doth concern, That George Hutchison, master or commander of the ship *Brothers of Ayr*, burden _____ tuns, or thereabouts, mounted with _____ guns, navigated with _____ men, plantation built, and bound for Ayr, hath here loaden, and taken on board, two hundred and fifty-five hogsheds of Virginia tobacco, and three thousand barrel-staves; and hath here given bond with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of one thousand pounds Sterling money; with condition, That the said goods and commodities shall be, by the said ship or vessel, carried to some port of Great Britain, or to some other of his Majesty's British plantations, and be there unloaden, and put on shore, (the danger of the seas only excepted). And these are further to certify, That it appears by the original

ginal register now produced to us, that the above-mentioned ship was registered at Philadelphia, the seventh day of March 1778. Given under our hands and seals of office, at South-Potomack in Virginia, the thirtieth day of April, in the eighteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third, King of Great Britain, &c. annoq. Dom. 1778.

JOHN WHEELER pro Naval Officer.

Besides the manifest, with the certificate annexed, there is granted to the master, to complete the clearance, a permit or licence to depart the colony, signed by the collector and naval officer, or their deputies, of the following form.

Port }
South-Potomack, } Virginia, June 15. 1778.

THESE are to license and permit John Aiken, master of the ship called *The Friendship of Glasgow*, and bound for Glasgow, to depart this port and colony, if there be no embargo, he having duly entered and cleared his said ship, and her loading, and given caution for his Majesty's duties according to law.

Given under our hands and seals of offices, the day and year above written.

RICHARD LEE Naval Officer.

N. B. The seals of office are always affixed either to the foot or margin of all the above as well as following forms; but to avoid the difficulty that would attend the printing of them, they are here omitted.

When the ship arrives at the port of discharge in Britain, she must enter with the customhouse, and the master must make report on oath of her cargo. The entry being made, and the duties computed, the old subsidy on tobacco must be paid in ready money before landing, which is at the rate of three farthings per pound; the other duties, which amount to about $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound, may be all bounded, payable within eighteen months, to commence at the end of 30 days after the master's report of the ship, or from the merchant's entry within those 30 days, which shall first happen. Upon the due exportation of the tobacco at any time within three years after the date of the entry, and that either in British or foreign bottoms, the importer draws back by debenture all the ready-money duty, and gets his security vacated for the bondable duties.

N. B.

N. B. After the ship is unloaded, the land-surveyor of the port, if there be no detection or suspicion of fraud, grants to the master a certificate, (commonly called a *jerque-bill*), importing, That the master's report is verified by the discharge of the cargo; in which certificate is likewise specified the amount of the old subsidy, and additional duty on the said cargo. This *jerque-bill* the master carries to the customhouse, and, upon sight thereof, receives instantly, for his own account, in ready money, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the foresaid amount; which, in a cargo of 260 hogsheads, will make upwards of L. 7 Sterling. This premium, usually termed *the master's portage*, is allowed by the commissioners of the customs, with a view to encourage masters of ships to make a faithful report of their cargo, and to use their best endeavours to restrain their sailors from the pernicious practice of running or smuggling.

We have now carried a ship from Britain to Virginia, and brought her home again. Let us next suppose, that a master or merchant goes, or is sent out, to build a vessel in the plantations. In this case, after the vessel is built, she must be registered; the master or merchant making oath who the owners are: for the law, to exclude foreigners from the benefit of building ships in Great Britain, Ireland, or the colonies thereto belonging, and also that the number, names, and burden, of the shipping belonging to Great Britain, may be known, ordains, that a register be made of all ships or vessels in the customhouse of the port where they are built; and that a list thereof be yearly transmitted to London.

The certificate of the register of vessels built in the plantations, must be signed by the governor of the colony, or his depute, commonly styled *President*, and the collector of the port. The master of a ship, when on a voyage, must always have the certificate of his register with him, in order to show it to the proper officers of any port he comes to; the want of it making the ship liable to be seized and detained: the form whereof follows.

ANTHONY PALMER
President.

ABRAM TAYLOR
Collector.

IN pursuance of an act made in the seventh and eighth year of K. William the Third, intituled, "An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses in the plantation-trade," Francis Scot of Bristol mariner maketh oath, That the Brigantine Neptune of Bristol, whereof he, this deponent, is at present master, being a pink-sterned vessel of one hundred tuns, or thereabouts, was built at Philadelphia this present year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight; and that George Paton and Simon James of Bristol merchants, at present are owners thereof; and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share,
or

or part, or interest therein. Dated at the customhouse, Philadelphia, the fifth day of September 1778.

Which oath aforesaid was taken before the }
Honourable Anthony Palmer, Esq; President } FRANCIS SCOTT.
of the council of the province of Pennsylvania. }

When the ship is ready to sail, the master must clear with the customhouse; upon which he gets out a clearing certificate, signed by the collector, naval officer, and comptroller, of the following form.

Customhouse, }
Philadelphia. }

ABRAM TAYLOR
Collector.

THOMAS GRÆME
Naval officer.

THESE are to certify all whom it doth concern, That Francis Scott master or commander of the Neptune, burden one hundred tuns, or thereabouts, mounted with eight guns, navigated with seven men, plantation built, as per register, and bound for Virginia, having on board only ballast, hath here entered, and cleared his said vessel according to law. Given under our hands and seals of office, this seventeenth day of September, in the eighteenth year of the reign of his Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, &c. King, annoque Domini one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

THOMAS ARCHDALL Comptroller.

The master must next procure a licence or permit to depart the country, signed by the governor, or his depute, of the following form.

By the Honourable the President and Council of the province of Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS Francis Scott, commander of the Brigantine Neptune, burden about one hundred tuns, mounted with eight guns, navigated with seven men, plantation built, and bound for Virginia, hath entered and cleared his said vessel according to law; we do hereby therefore allow and permit the said Francis Scott to depart this government, with his said vessel, in order to proceed on his intended voyage, without let or hindrance.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and seal at arms, at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, in the eighteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

ANTHONY PALMER President.

The

The certificates, permits, &c. granted in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and other places, are all printed blank, and differ a little in different colonies, as to the style and manner of expression. And as they are esteemed a sort of perquisite belonging to the naval office or customhouse, the master or merchant is obliged to pay so much for each of them, when he gets them out.

SECTION II.

A specimen of the accounts usually kept by the merchants or store-keepers in Virginia and Maryland.

THE rules of book-keeping delivered and exemplified in this treatise, are sufficient, if duly observed, to answer all the purposes proposed by merchants, and will enable them at any time to know the true state of their affairs. But every merchant has not occasion for all the parts of book-keeping. Some deal only in proper trade; others in factorage; some again only or chiefly in partnership; and accordingly have occasion for different parts of book-keeping, according to the branches of trade they deal in.

The business of store-keeping in Virginia and Maryland, is in effect factorage; and if considered as such, it ought to be conducted in much the same manner as in the sugar-colonies; viz. The accounts ought to be kept by means of an Invoice-book, a Waste-book, and Journal, (or instead of the last two, a Day-book), a Ledger, and a Sales-book. To which might be added a Warehouse-book, for the tobacco purchased.

The form and use of all these books, except the last, (which shall be described afterwards), is obvious from the preceding chapter, being all to be ruled and used in the same manner and for the like purposes here as in the West Indies. Only in this case, in regard all the goods are supposed to belong to the same employers, it will be convenient, instead of the title *A. B.'s sale per such a ship*, to use the title *Store*, or *Storehouse*; and accordingly, when you sell goods, to charge the *Purchaser Dr* to the *Store* or *Storehouse*. By this means the trouble of opening an account for every different kind of goods will be avoided, and the whole sales will be brought into one Ledger account, under the title *Store*, or *Storehouse*, in the same manner as they are collected in the other kind of factorage under the title of *A. B.'s sale per such a ship*.

As to the booking of sales for ready money, as also toys or trifles complimented away to customers, it will be sufficient to enter them in the Sales-book only, writing the sums instead of the word *Cash*, in the column of names, or in another set of money-columns by themselves, and once a week, or once a-month, to add up the sums

received this way, and thereupon pass the following entry in the Journal or Day-book, viz. *Cash Dr to Store or Storehouse*, for the amount of the said sums.

In order to facilitate the work, and render the use of the Sales-book easy, it will be proper to sort or class the goods in the Store, under distinct heads; such, for example, as these following.

WOOLENS, comprehending broad cloths, druggets, kerseys, serges, grays, &c.

LINENS, comprehending Scottish linen, Irish linen, osnaburgs, brown hollands, dowlas, &c.

CHECKS, comprehending checks, properly so called, and distinguished by their various breadths, striped hollands, bed-ticks, tartans, &c.

HARD WARE, comprehending knives, forks, scissars, cork-screws, spurs, seals, thimbles, snuff-boxes, watch-keys, buckles, buttons, ink-pots, &c.

KITCHEN-FURNITURE, comprehending pots, frying-pans, pewter dishes, plates, and basons, jugs, spoons, candle-sticks, tea-kettles, coffee-pots, &c.

BED-FURNITURE, comprehending counterpanes, quilts, blankets, &c.

LEATHERN WARES, comprehending mens gloves, womens gloves, mens shoes, womens shoes, boots, breeches, &c.

SADLERY WARES, comprehending saddles, bridles, whips, girths, saddle-bags, housings, stirrup-leathers, &c.

GROCERY-WARES, comprehending sugar, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, saltpetre, raisins, currants, indigo, tea, &c.

STATIONARY-WARES, comprehending bibles, testaments, psalters, spelling-books, primers, blank ledgers, pocket-books, writing-paper, sealing-wax, wafers, ink-powders, &c.

CHINA WARE, comprehending tea-pots, cups, saucers, bowls, dishes, plates, &c.

LOAM WARE, comprehending earthen dishes, plates, bowls, butter-crucks, tea-pots, saucers, dishes, drinking-glasses, &c.

HABERDASHERY WARES, comprehending mens hats, womens hats, velvet caps, worsted-stockings, thread-stockings, &c.

EAST-INDIA GOODS, comprehending silk handkerchiefs, dimities, China taffeties, Persian taffeties, muslins, chints, &c.

WEST-INDIA GOODS, comprehending brown sugar, coffee, chocolate, rum, molasses, &c.

PETTY WARES, comprehending needles, pins, combs, fans, thread, tapes, ribands, incles, laces, beads, ferrets, &c.

To each of these heads a page of the Sales book must be assigned; and, as each of the heads comprehend a considerable variety of different articles, the sales-book ought to be made of large paper, that there

there may be room for columns to answer the several articles. Thus, the page for WOOLLENS must have five or six columns; one for broad cloths, another for druggets, and a third for kerseys, &c. In like manner, the page for GROCERY WARES must have ten or twelve columns, to answer the articles of sugar, pepper, cinnamon, &c.

Things being thus prepared, the scheme here proposed might be carried into execution, with the trouble only of a little more writing than what is usually bestowed in the common method; for which the advantages attending such a practice would make ample compensation. All the ends of regular book-keeping would by this means be fully and effectually answered. The employers in Britain might acquaint themselves with the state of their stores abroad, and be satisfied as to the fidelity and honesty of their agents, by a simple inspection of the accounts of sales yearly sent home. Whereas, by the methods now in use, they have no other way of coming at the knowledge of this, than by consulting from end to end the Ledger sent home, writing out the numerous articles of sale, and comparing their amounts with the invoices sent out; which imposes a heavy task of writing upon the employers; and yet this they must do, or otherwise be in a great measure ignorant of the state of their affairs in the plantations.

I judge it needless to give any specimen of the scheme of accounts here recommended: the reader may consult the books of accounts on factorage in the preceding chapter; and as the storekeepers in the tobacco-colonies are to be reckoned retailers, and that in a more strict and proper sense than those in the sugar-colonies, he may also peruse the specimens proposed for the imitation of shopkeepers, in the chapter following; which will be sufficient direction on this head. I now proceed to explain the method of keeping accounts, as commonly practised by the storekeepers in Virginia and Maryland.

And here it is to be observed, that the storekeepers do not all go the same way to work, but differ from one another both in the method of keeping accounts, and in the way of balancing and settling with their employers. The method, however, most generally in use among them, and to which I shall confine my explication, is that of a Ledger for the goods sold or retailed from the store, and a Warehouse or Tobacco book for the tobacco they purchase. A Journal is seldom used, and few keep a Waste-book.

The Ledger contains only the Cash, Personal, and Ship accounts, without any account of goods; for, to save writing, no account of goods is kept. The Cash and Personal accounts are every way regular, except in the two following respects, viz. 1. When goods are sold, neither Cash nor the buyers are charged Dr to any other account, and that because no account of goods is kept; and consequently in this case there is no referring figure in the folio-column, 2. In regard the dealers or customers who frequent the stores do

not usually begin and finish their bargains all in one day, but will be coming and going for several days together, or sending now for one thing, and then for another; the storekeepers generally think they go accurately enough to work, if they date their Ledger with the month, though they do not insert the day.

The ship-accounts contain, upon the Dr side, the goods taken from the store for the ship's use, with charges paid for repairs, flat hire, to jobbers, &c. These accounts are commonly left open, as they have nothing on the Cr side, and could only be closed by Profit and Loss; which account is never kept. A copy of these ship accounts is usually sent home by the ship for the information and satisfaction of the owners.

The Warehouse or Tobacco book contains a list of all the tobacco that passes through the storekeeper's hands; and is ruled with columns, for the date of the notes, the time when received, the persons of whom received, the folio of the Ledger where posted, the names in the notes if they be transfer, the mark, No, weight of the tobacco, &c. *N. B.* The C. weight of tobacco in the plantations is not Avoirdupois, or 112 pounds, but simply 100, or five-score. The form and use of this book, both for crop and transfer, which differ a little in the way of ruling, will be easily understood from the annexed specimen. The books are corrected, by comparing this Warehouse-book with the Ledger.

The storekeepers generally balance their books once a year; on which occasion some make out two fair copies of the whole books; one of which they send home to Britain for the use of their employers, and the other they retain in the store. By this means they come to have a set of books for every year they continue in that business. The first set has their cover marked with the letter *A*, the next with *B*, the third with *C*, &c. The specimen here annexed is supposed to be the second set, and marked with *B*.

Some storekeepers indeed do not take the trouble to transcribe the balanced books yearly; but, instead of this, make out, and send home annually to their employers an account-current, in which they charge their employers with all the tobacco shipped for them, with the bills remitted to them, with all desperate debts, and their own wages; and give them credit for all the goods received, and the bills they have drawn on them. But this method is rather too general; and when employers are satisfied with it, they put a great deal of trust in their factors.

Some, from the balanced books, make out an abstract, containing an account of the money received and paid away at the store, a list of the outstanding debts, and an inventory of the goods remaining on hand. This is the most usual method; but some do it only once in two or three years.

It remains only further to be observed, that the storekeepers usually

usually transcribe from their Ledger a list of debts in an alphabetical order into a pocket-book, which they keep always by them to be ready at courts, and upon other public occasions.

I should now subjoin the specimen proposed; but in regard the terms *quit-rent*, *levy*, and *sheriff*, which are used in a peculiar sense in the plantations, frequently occur in these accounts, it will be proper to give a brief explication of them. This will throw a light upon the accounts, and make them more easily understood.

1. then, All proprietors of land in Virginia, to the north of Rapahannock river, are obliged by their charter to pay yearly 2 s. Sterling, or 2 s. 6 d. currency, for every hundred acres of ground they possess, to Lord Fairfax, he having a gift of that vast tract from the crown; and all proprietors of ground in the other parts of Virginia, to the south of Rapahannock, pay the like sum yearly for every hundred acres to the King; and both these go by the name of *quit-rent*.

2. A list of the public debts of each county in Virginia is always made up once a-year, commonly in the month of October: which are charged and paid, as most of the private debts are, not in cash, but in tobacco. They consist of the following or like particulars, viz. The parson's stipend, the clerk or precenter's salary, the King's attorneys and sheriffs fees, the maintenance and clothing of the poor, the expence of ferries, the building and repairing of churches, prisons, &c. The fund for the payment of these is not a land, but a sort of poll tax. The justices of the peace are appointed to take a list of all the families in the county, and the number of persons in each family, betwixt sixteen and sixty years of age, black as well as white, white females only excepted; which list being returned to court, the sum of the debts is divided by the number of persons, by which means each person's share is ascertained: and this is called a *levy*.

3. The sheriff of the county in the plantations is not a judge, as in Britain: the office, however, is honourable, and a place of profit. He generally employs some young man under him, who executes all the servile parts of it. Besides other duties of his office, he is obliged to collect the taxes or levies for support of the colony, the parson's stipend, &c. on which account every person in the county owes him something. Hence it is that a merchant or storekeeper is generally obliged to give the sheriff an account in his books; for when a planter sells a hoghead of tobacco, he desires the merchant to charge him with so much to the sheriff, and give the sheriff credit for the same. When the sheriff has got a great many of these small credits in the merchant's books, the merchant pays him the total at once, and thereby saves him a good deal of trouble.

Follows the SPECIMEN.

Virginia,

Virginia, Westmoreland county,

Currency.

		For	L. s. d.		
Cash,		Dr			
Mar.	To balance of Cash-account, brought from Ledger A,		8	112	16 8
	To $\frac{1}{2}$ piece chints, No 6.			2	—
	To 1 paper pins, and 6 dozen needles,			—	1 3
	To 1 penknife, and 3 yards fine linen,			—	7 6
	To George Johnson,	2	133	6	8
	To ditto,	2	12	13	9
	To 180 gallons rum, at 3 s. 6 d.			31	10 —
				292	15 10

L E D G E R. B.

(1) 519

Anno Domini 1778.

Currency.

	Contra,	Cr	Fo	L.	s.	d.
May	By William Thomson,	-	3	-	5	9
June	By ship <i>Friendship</i> , for flat-hire,	-	5	5	-	-
	By ditto, for staves,	-	5	4	-	-
	By ditto, for geese,	-	5	-	-	-
	By ditto, for fresh stock,	-	5	6	10	-
	By ditto, for fire-wood,	-	5	-	18	-
	By ditto, for jobbers,	-	5	6	-	-
	By 100 barrels tar, at 7 s. 6 d.	-		37	10	-
	By freight and duties of a cargo of rum and sugar from Barbadoes, in the <i>Success</i> ,	-		78	-	-
	By charges on landing, carting, &c. of the rum,	-		3	6	4
	By inspection of 300 hhds tobacco, shipped on board the <i>Friendship</i> , marked C. D. from No 1. to 300, at 3 s. per hhd.	-		45	-	-
	By sloop-hire, for bringing goods from Rappahannock to Potomack, from on board the <i>Expedition of London</i> ,	-		4	19	7
	By an express for letters,	-		-	10	10
	By George Johnson,	-	2	-	12	6
	By Nomony inspectors,	-	5	-	5	-
	By 20 barrels pork, at 30 s.	-		30	-	-
	By storage and board for one year,	-		50	-	-
	By fundry pocket-expences for the year 1778,	-		10	-	-
	By Balance carried to Ledger C.	-	1	9	5	10
				291	15	10

Virginia, Westmoreland county.

Currency.

		Currency.			
		For	L.	s.	d.
George Johnson,		Dr			
Mar	To Balance, from Ledger A,	12	2	5	7
		Sterling.			
		L. s. d.			
		100 — —			
		Exchange, at $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. — 33 6 8			
		133 6 8			
May	To Sundries, at first cost, as follows,				
		10 yards red duffel, at 3 s. 6 d. 1 15 —			
		5 dozen buttons, and 5 heads hair, — 3 —			
		3 yards buckram, and 1 hank silk, — 2 —			
		1 box iron, and 2 heaters, — 4 —			
		2 lb. saltpetre, — 2 —			
		5 narrow axes, at 2 s. 2 d. — 10 10			
		50 lb. loaf-sugar, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. — 1 15 5			
		48 yards cotton cloth, at 11 d. 2 4 —			
		4 linen handkerchiefs, at 10 d. — 3 4			
		2 quires paper, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards bol- } — 7 —			
		ster-tyke, — — —			
		1 pair candlesticks, and 1 frying pan, — 7 —			
		1 lb. powder, and 3 lb. shot, — 1 3			
		1 cotton counterpane, — 16 —			
		3 pair blankets, and 2 rugs, 2 8 —			
		10 18 10			
		50 per cent. advance, 5 9 5			
		16 8 3			
Aug.	To Cash, paid the quit-rents of 500 acres of his } land, at 2 s. 6 d. per 100 acres, — }	1	—	12	6
		To 2 barrels tar, at 10 s. — 1 —			
		To a tierce rum, containing $72\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, at 3 s. 6 d. 12 13 9			
		166 6 9			

L E D G E R. B.

(2) 521

Anno Domini 1778.

Currency.

		Contra,		Cr		For	L. s. d.		
Mar	By Cash,	-	-	-	-	1	133	6	8
Aug	By ditto,	-	-	-	-	1	12	13	9
	By 1 crop hoghead at Nomony warehouse,								
	G.I. 2	1000	902	98					
	Cask,	—	30		lb.				
									932
	By 1 ditto at Yeocomico warehouse,								
	G.I. 3	1160	1050	110					
	Cask,	—	30						
									1080
	By 1 ditto at Nomony,								
	W.D. 4	887	800	87					
	Cask,	—	30						
									830
	By 1 transfer-note at Nomony, No 103.								75
	By 1 ditto at Yeocomico, No 34.								560
									3477
	Discount of the small notes,								15
	At 11 s. per C.							19	— 10
									3462
	By Balance to Ledger C.					19	1	5	6
							166	6	9

U

Virginia, Westmoreland county.

Currency.

		For	L.	s.	d.
William Thomson,		Dr			
May	To 10 yards Irish linen, at 3 s.		1	10	—
	To Cash,	1	—	5	9
	To 50 yards Osnaburgs, at 10 d.		2	1	8
	To 1 drawing-knife, 2 s. and 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds check, 21 s.		1	3	—
	To 2 oz. fine thread, 1 s. 8 d. and $\frac{3}{4}$ yard-broad cloth, 10 s. 6 d.		—	12	2
June	To 1 dozen buttons, and 1 head hair, and 10 doz. thread,		—	1	6
	To 1 hank filk, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards Russia linen,		—	2	6
	To 1 meal-sifter, 1 s. 3 d. and a watering-jug, 2 s.		—	3	3
	To 1 iron pot, weighing 45 lb. at 4 d.		—	15	—
	To 1 gallon molasses, 3 s. 3 d. and 5 lb. brown sugar, 2 s. 6 d.		—	5	9
	To 1 quart rum, 1 s. 3 d. 1 quart oil, 1 s. 3 d. and 5 yards drugget, 12 s. 6 d.		—	15	—
Aug.	To 2 yards shalloon, 4 s. and 6 pewter plates, 9 s.		—	13	—
	To 3 yds riband, 3 s. and 1 pair mens stockings, 4 s.		—	7	—
Oct.	To 1 pair London shoes, 7 s. and 10 yds sheeting, 30 s.		1	17	—
	To 1 woman's saddle, with all furniture,		4	10	—
	To 1 pair leather breeches, 3 s. 6 d. and 1 set buckles, 1 s. 6 d.		—	5	—
	To $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. earthen plates, 2 s. 6 d. and 1 spelling-book, 1 s. 6 d.		—	4	—
	To 1 dozen leather chairs, commissioned,		10	—	—
	To 2 lancets, 2 s. 1 ink-pot, and 1 paper ink-powder, 1 s. 6 d.		—	3	6
	To 2 wine-glasses, and 1 decanter,		—	3	—
	To a tin sauce-pan, 1 s. and 1 stock-lock, 2 s.		—	3	—
	To 1 pair gloves, 2 s. and 1 dozen table knives and forks, 6 s.		—	8	—
	To 1 bridle, 2 s. 6 d. and 1 sword and belt, 8 s. 6 d.		—	11	—
	To 5 barrels tar, at 10 s.		2	10	—
	To the sheriff for 3 levies, 150 lb. tobacco, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4	—	18	9
	To Nomony inspectors, for tobacco prized in his hhd, 120 lb. at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5	—	15	—
	To a Yeocomico note, No 34. 560 lb.				
	Discount 10				
	—550, at 12 s. 6 d. per C.		3	8	9
			34	12	7

LEDGER. B.

(3) 523

Anno Domini 1778.

Currency

				For	L.	s.	d.
Contra,				Gr			
By ship <i>Friendship</i> ,	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
By 4 Nomony crop hhds,							
W. T. 1	972	872	100				
2	1012	908	104				
3	1120	1036	84				
4	918	822	96				
Four casks,	120						
By 2 Nomony notes,	180	No 136					
	120	135					
	4058, at 12 s. 6 d. per C.			25	7	3	
By 1 Yeocomico hhd,							
R. I. 21	1300	1200	100				
Cask,		30					
	1230, at 12 s. 6 d. per C.				7	13	9
By Balance carried to his account, Ledger C.				28	-	11	7
					34	12	7

L E D G E R. B.

(4) 525

Anno Domini 1778.

Currency.

					For	L.	s.	d.
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr</i>			
By William Thomson,					150	3		
		No	lb.					
By 3 Nomony notes,								
	-	18	50					
		26	93					
		54	219					
By 2 Yeocomico ditto,								
	-	99	300					
		172	85					
					747			
By 5 Nomony crop hhds,								
T. S.	1	1016	916	100				
R. L.	5	1087	1000	87				
G. S.	19	1100	1010	90				
R. G.	3	950	848	102				
T. H.	2	1050	954	96				
Five casks,					150			
					4878			
By 3 Yeocomico ditto,								
L. H.	3	952	852	100				
L.	2	1099	1011	88				
H. S.	5	1197	1100	97				
Three casks,					90			
					3053			
By sundry clerks and sheriffs fees, as per ac-								
count,	-	-	-	-	1000			
					9828			
<i>Contra,</i>					<i>Cr</i>			
By the sheriff 9828 lb. at 12 s. 6 d. per C.					4	51	8	6

Virginia, Westmoreland county,

Currency.

		Fo L. s. d.			
<i>Nomony inspectors,</i>		<i>Dr</i>			
<i>July</i>	To Nomony notes, No	103	75		
		136	180		
		135	120		
		18	50		
		26	93		
		54	219		
		737			
	Discount on the notes,	30			
				707	
	To Balance to Ledger C.	-	-	293	
				1000	
	To Cash,	-	-	-	
<i>Yeocomico inspectors,</i>		<i>Dr</i>			
	To 2 Yeocomico notes, No	99	300		
		172	85		
		385			
	Discount,	11			
				374	
<i>Ship Friendship,</i>		<i>Dr</i>			
<i>June</i>	To Cash, for flat-hire,	-	-	1	5
	To ditto, for 2000 slaves, at 40 s.	-	-	1	4
	To ditto, paid for geese,	-	-	1	12
	To ditto, for beef and other fresh stock,	-	-	1	6 10
	To ditto, for fire-wood,	-	-	1	18
	To ditto, paid jobbers to assist at loading,	-	-	1	6
	To William Thomfen, for trimming water-cask,	-	-	3	1
	To 20 lb. brown sugar,	-	-		10
	To 2 hammers, and 500 nails,	-	-		5 6
	To 30 gallons rum, at 3 s. 6 d.	-	-		5 5
	To 2 barrels pork,	-	-		4
				34	6

LEDGER. B.

(5) 527

Anno Domini 1778.

Currency.

		Contra,	Cr	For	L.	s.	d.
June	By William Thomson,	-	-	120	3		
	By a Nomony crop hhd,	-	-				
	C. D. 76 936 850 86						
	Cask, 30						
				880			
				1000			
	By prizing,					5	
		Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance to Ledger C.			374 120			
		Contra,	Cr				

Nomony warehouse,						Dr		
Date of the note	When re- ceived.	Of whom received.	Fol.	Mark.	No	Gross.	Neat	Tare
Jan. 5.	May.	George Johnston.	2	G. I.	2	1000	902	98
Apr. 6	Ditto.	Ditto.	2	W. D.	4	887	800	87
11.	14.	William Thomson.	3	W. T.	1	972	872	100
11.	14.	Ditto.	3		2	1012	908	104
11.	14.	Ditto.	3		3	1120	1036	84
11	14.	Ditto.	3		4	918	822	96
		The Sheriff.	4	T. S.	1	1016	916	100
		Ditto.	4	R. L.	5	1087	1000	87
		Ditto.	4	G. S.	19	1100	1010	90
		Ditto.	4	R. G.	3	950	848	102
		Ditto.	4	T. H.	2	1050	954	96
		Nomony inspect.	5	C. D.	76	936	850	86

Yeocomico warehouse,						Dr		
Date of the note	When re- ceived.	Of whom received.	Fol.	Mark.	No	Gross.	Neat	Tare
Feb. 6.	June.	George Johnson.	2	G. I.	3	1160	1050	110
		The Sheriff.	4	L. H.	3	952	852	100
		Ditto.	4	L.	2	1099	1011	88
		Ditto.	4	H. S.	5	1197	1100	97
		William Thomson.	3	R. I.	21	1300	1200	100.

<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr</i>
<i>Ship mark</i>	<i>Ship No</i>	<i>On board what ship.</i>	<i>When shipped.</i>	<i>To whom Fol. paid away.</i>
<i>C. D.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>The Friendship.</i>	<i>June.</i>	
	<i>2</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
	<i>3</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
	<i>4</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
	<i>5</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
	<i>6</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
	<i>8</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
	<i>9</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
	<i>10</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
	<i>11</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
	<i>12</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	
	<i>76</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	

<i>Contra,</i>				<i>Cr</i>	
<i>Ship mark</i>	<i>Ship No</i>	<i>On board what ship.</i>	<i>When shipped.</i>	<i>To whom paid away</i>	<i>Fol.</i>
C. D.	7	<i>The Friendship.</i>	<i>June.</i>		
	13	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	14	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	15	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		
	16	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>		

Nomony warehouse,					Dr	
Date of the note	When received.	Of whom received.	Fol.	Name in the note.	No	Quantity.
Mar. 2.	August.	George Johnson.	2	William Jones.	103	75
		Sheriff.	4	I. K.	18	50
		Ditto.	4	L. M.	26	93
		Ditto.	4	N. O.	54	219
		William Thomson.	3	T. W.	136	180
		Ditto.	3	Ditto.	135	120

Yeocomico warehouse,					Dr	
Date of the note	When received.	Of whom received.	Fol.	Name in the note.	No	Quantity.
Feb. 10.	August.	George Johnson.	2	Robert More.	34	560
		Sheriff.	4	P. Q.	99	300
		Ditto.		R. S.	172	85

Contra,

Cr

To whom paid away.

	Fol.
<i>Nomony Inspectors.</i>	5
<i>Ditto.</i>	5
<i>Ditto.</i>	5
<i>Ditto.</i>	5
<i>Ditto.</i>	5
<i>Ditto.</i>	5

Contra,

Cr

To whom paid away.

	Fol.
<i>William Thomson.</i>	3
<i>Yeocomico Inspectors.</i>	5
<i>Ditto.</i>	5

A.	B.	C.	D.
		Cash	Fol. 1
E.	F.	G.	H.
I.	K.	L.	M.
Fol. Johnson (Geo.) 2			
N.	O.	P.	Q.
Fol. Nomony inspect. 5			
R.	S.	T.	U.
	Fol. Sheriff of West- moreland } 4 Smith (the Rev. (Robert) } 4 Ship Friendship } 5	Fol. Thomson (Will.) 3	
W.	X.	Y.	Z.
		Fol. Yeocomico in- spectors } 5	

C H A P. VIII.

Book-keeping adapted to the business of Shopkeepers and Retailers.

Shopkeepers and retailers cannot spare much time for writing, and consequently the shorter any scheme of keeping accounts is, so much the fitter it is for their purpose. Various methods have been proposed, but few of them of any great service in practice, and none of them entirely satisfactory. I had formerly occasion to publish a small set of books on this subject, which had the good fortune to please some; and I shall now give another set, of a form somewhat different, which I hope may have a chance to be still more acceptable, as being more simple, and in several respects better adapted to this purpose. The necessary books are these four following.

I. The INVOICE-BOOK.

THE Invoice-book, or Buying-book, is paged; and into it is copied all the invoices and bills of parcels of goods purchased; and to each invoice is subjoined the day on which the goods arrive, or are received, with a reference to the place of the Day-book or Cash-book where entered. In transcribing the invoices, it will be proper to number them; by which means the references from the other books to any particular invoice in this, will be simple and easy. Instead of further description, see the book itself.

II. The CASH-BOOK.

THE Cash-book is also paged, and ruled with double money-columns; one set of these columns being for the money received, and the other for the money paid away.

The narrative in this book is simple, like that of a Waste-book, and conceived in as few words as possible. This book is filled up daily with the payments you receive and make, whether they be debts, or the charges of trade and living, &c. And nothing but money actually received or paid away properly belongs to this book.

Goods sold for ready money are not booked; but the money received for them is dropped into a box or drawer, called the *till*; and every night the money dropped through the day is taken out of the till, and entered in the Cash-book, by saying, *Received from the till. May 1. 2. 3. &c.*

If goods are sold, and only part of the money received, the goods are entered in the Day-book as wholly sold on time, and the money received is entered in the Cash-book as a partial payment. *May 8.*

The

The several articles of charges are entered in the following Cash-book at the time they are paid; and as articles of this kind are always numerous, there will of course be a great many entries of this sort in the Cash-book; but some, in order to abridge this part of the work, allot a certain sum of money for this purpose, which they put in a drawer or purse, out of which they pay every article of charges till the purse or drawer is exhausted, and then at once enter the whole sum thus expended in the Cash-book.

In the Day-book, Shop is debited for value of all goods bought, and credited for sales; but if a shopkeeper be concerned in shipping, or if he deal in any staple commodity or manufacture of the place where he resides, in this case it will be proper to distinguish such things from shop-affairs, by giving the ships or commodities separate accounts; but the purchase, sales, and dividends, if the money be actually received or paid, go to the Cash-book: on the other hand, when the money is not received or paid, these should be recorded in some separate book; or they may, as is here done, be noted down in the Cash-book; but the sums are not to be extended to the money-columns. See Cash-book, May 20. 25.

In the course of trade, other transactions, too, will now and then occur, especially with respect to bills, wherein money is neither received nor paid away; and consequently such transactions do not properly belong to the Cash-book, nor can they be directly inserted in the Day-book, without interrupting the uniform simplicity of the sales on time. Such transactions, therefore, ought, with those above, to be recorded, either in some separate book allotted for the purpose, or they may be noted down, as is here done, in the Cash-book, without extending the sum to the money-columns. See Cash-book, May 2. 8. 9. 13. 19. 21. 29.

Once a week, viz. every Saturday night, the entries made in the Cash-book, during the whole week, are collected, each kind or sort by themselves, and carried away in a Journal form to the Day-book; and the money-columns for this week in the Cash-book being also added up, their difference or balance will be the shopkeeper's ready money at that time.

III. The DAY-BOOK.

THE Day-book is likewise paged, being a sort of Journal, and opens with an inventory in common form.

After the inventory follow the sales on time, which are continued in an uniform manner; Sundries being charged Drs on the head of the page to Shop, at the place where the week ends, for the sales of that week. The sundry Drs are the several purchasers.

If any of the goods be sold on bill or note, in this case, Bills receivable will be Dr for value of the goods thus sold. May 26.

It is an usual practice to sell Dutch goods at so much advance
upon

upon the guilder; and in this case the prime cost in guilders must be taken from the Invoice, and written down with the mark of the guilder * prefixed; G. 325 at 26 d. May 11. 13. 14.

On Saturday night, after the business of the day is over, turn to the Cash-book, add up the money-columns for that week, distinguish the articles into their several kinds, collect each sort by themselves, and in the Day-book make the two entries following, viz.

1. *Cash* Dr to *Sundries*, for the money received through the week, viz.

To Payers, for personal debts. May 1.

To *Bills Receivable*, for bills. May 14.

To *Shop*, for ready-money sales, viz. money from the till. May 1. 2. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

To *Ship*, for dividends. May 18.

To *Goods*, for staple commodities.

To *Profit and Loss*, for discounts or abatements.

2. *Sundries* Drs to *Cash*, for the money paid away, viz.

Shop, for prime cost of goods, for freight, duty, and custom-house fees, May 18. 23.

Factor, for bills remitted him. May 2.

Receivers, for debts paid. May 1. 2.

Bills Payable, for bills paid. May 12.

Goods for any staple commodity bought for ready money.

Ship, for prime cost and repairs.

House-expences, for money to the family. May 2.

Charges of Merchandise, for postage, shop-rent, cartage, portorage, abatements allowed by you, and all charges. May 1. 4. 5. 7. 9. &c.

The transactions short-extended in the Cash-book come next to be entered in the Day-book; and in these, the Dr and Cr must be assigned, according to the nature of the transaction. Thus,

Factor or *Seller* Dr to *Profit and Loss*, for discounts in your favour, or gain by exchange. May 2. 19.

Factor Dr to *Drawer*, for bills you remit him. May 8.

Factor Dr to *Bills Payable*, when you accept his bill. May 9. 19.

Bills Receivable Dr to acceptor, indorser, or to goods sold, when you receive a bill. May 13. 21. 25. 29.

* A long small stroke drawn down diagonally from the right hand to the left, and a very short strong stroke through it, nearer the top than the bottom, in something of the form of a St Andrew's cross, the angles very acute. The printers not having this character, use a capital G. in its stead.

Goods

Goods Dr, for any staple commodity received.

To Seller, when for a debt, or on time. May 20.

To *Bills Receivable*, when in payment of a bill.

To *Shop*, when in barter.

Profit and Loss Dr, for discounts allowed by you in such transactions. May 29.

The above transactions being now all entered in the Day-book, turn to the Invoice-book, observe what goods are arrived or received this week, and enter them in the Day-book, by charging *Shop* Dr to factor or seller, as you see done May 9. 16. 23.

If the goods arrived or received be paid in ready money, the entry goes to the Cash-book. Thus, Invoice, No 7. 8. 10. are entered in the Cash-book, May 23. 19. 28.

The work of one week thus completed, serves as a pattern or directory for that of every week following, being all done the same way.

By conducting the books in this manner, it is obvious, that the Day-book will contain every part of the Shopkeepers dealings, and may be considered as a register thereof; and nothing will be found in the Ledger but what is posted to it from the Day-book.

IV. The LEDGER.

THIS book is of the usual form, and needs no description: I shall therefore only observe, that in regard the entries are short, a single page, if the paper be large, by being divided into two columns, may be made to supply the place of a folio, the Dr part being posted in the left-hand column, and the Cr part in the right.

Now it is obvious, that there will be no accounts in the Ledger for the different kinds of goods, but all will be brought together, and represented at one view, in one Ledger-account, under the title of *Shop*.

When, at the end of the year, you have pricked the books, and prepared the Ledger for a balance, the accounts are closed in the common way, viz.

1. The Cash-account is closed by Balance for the ready money remaining on hand. No 1.

2. The personal accounts, if the sides are unequal, must be closed with Balance for their difference, which is a debt due to or by the shopkeeper. No 5. 7. 9. 10. &c.

3. Bills receivable and Bills payable, if the sides be unequal, are closed with Balance, for the bills outstanding, or not retired. No 13. 37.

4. Charges of merchandise, and House-expences, have their Cr side empty, and are closed with Profit and Loss. No 30. 31.

If there be any staple commodity the shopkeeper deals in, to which

which he allots a separate account, or any ship wherein he has a share, these must be closed by Balance, for what remains on hand, and with Profit and Loss, for the gain or loss made on them. No 41. 4.

These closing entries being made, the next thing to be done is, to make out an inventory of all the goods remaining in the shop unfolded, and give the shop-account credit by balance for the value or prime cost of the whole, as taken from the original invoices, and at the same time charge Balance Dr to Shop for said value.

The shop-account will now exhibit on its Dr side the value of the goods contained in your inventory when the books were begun, as also the invoice-cost of all you have purchased since that time, together with the freight and duties charged upon them. The Cr side will exhibit the value of the sales, together with the value of the goods remaining on hand; and the difference of the sides is so much clear gain or loss, and the account is closed with Profit and Loss. No 2.

The difference of the sides of the Profit and Loss account is the gain or loss of the whole year, or since the commencement of the books, and is closed with stock. No 20.

The difference of the sides of Stock-account is the shopkeeper's present neat stock, and is closed with Balance. No 8.

The Balance-account contains on its Dr side the value of the goods remaining on hand, together with the debts due to the shopkeeper: the Cr side contains the debts due by the shopkeeper to others, and consequently the sides of this account will be evened by the present neat stock, which comes to it from the closing of the Stock-account. No 42.

All that now remains to be observed is, that the Balance-account contains the materials of the new inventory, and must be posted, in a Journal form, to the front of your next Day-book.

In the following specimen, John Sutherland of Perth commissions goods from Rotterdam, London, Newcastle, &c. He opens shop the 1st of May 1778; and his dealings for the space of one month, with the manner of balancing the Ledger, are here set before the learner, which, it is presumed, will be sufficient instruction.

INVOICE-BOOK.

		L. s. d.		
London, April 9. 1778.				
No 1	Invoice of goods shipped per the Active, Thomas Stewart, by Steel and Donaldson, at 6 months.			
1 hhd, cont ^s 20 lumps sugar, 6 C. 1 q. }	L. 19 8 10			
14 lb. at 61 s. -				
10 lb. best pins, at 2 s. 6 d. -	1 5 —			
1 doz. No 12. pins, 6 s. and 1 doz. }	— 14 6			
No 15. ditto, 8 s. 6 d. }				
1 doz. No 18. pins, 9 s. and 1000 }	— 13 —			
common needles, 4 s. -				
Cask, -	— 3 —			
1 puncheon molasses, cont ^s 11 — 8 lb.	22 4 4			
Tare, — 2 24				
1. S. —				
Perth. Neat, 10 1 12 at 15 s. 7 15 4				
Cartage and wharfage, — 2 —				
1 box brown candie, cont ^s 60½ lb.	7 17 4			
Tare 6½				
Neat, 54 lb. at 7½ d. box 1 s.	1 14 9			
4000 saddle-tacks, at 11 d. -	— 3 8			
Cartage, wharfage, and shipping, -	— 3 8			
Commission on L. 32 : 3 : 9, at 2½ per cent. -	— 16 1			
Received, Perth, May 1. 1778. Entered May 9.	32 19 10			
London, April 18. 1778.				
No 2	Invoice shipped on board the Athol, James Bett, by Alexander Anderson and Davidson, at 6 months.			
No 1. 1 hhd, cont ^s 36 single loaves, 3 C. }	L. 12 18 7			
3 q. 6 lb. at 68 s. -				
Powder sugar, 1 C. -	2 10 —			
Currants, 1 -	2 18 —			
Hoghead, — 4 —				
Carried forward, — — —	18 10 7			

INVOICE-BOOK.

(2) 539

		L.	s.	d.
Brought forward,		18	10	7
2 boxes brown candie, 134 lb.				
Tare, 16				
Neat, 118 lb. at 8 d. boxes, 2 s.		4	—	8
No 2	1 cask powder sugar, neat 3 — 14 lb. at 47 s. }	7	9	5
	cask, 2 s. 6 d. - - - }	6	2	10
3	1 cask ditto, 2 — 21 lb. at 55 s. cask, 2 s. 6 d.			
4	1 puncheon molasses, cont ^s 10 2 19 lb.			
Tare, — 2 27				
I. S.				
Perth.	9 3 20 at 13 s. 9 d.	6	16	7
1 paper parcel, cont ^s 1 ream writing }		L. — 9 6		
paper, - - - }				
1 ream ditto, <i>pro patria</i> , - - -		— 12 —		
		1	1	6
1 paper parcel cont ^s 1 doz. No 24. pins }		1 8 —		
16 s. 1 doz. No 22. ditto, 12 s. }				
1 doz. No 18. pins, 10 s. 1 doz. No 15. }		— 18 6		
ditto, 8 s. 6 d. - - - }				
2 doz. No 12. pins, 10 s. 2 packets No 1. }		— 16 —		
ditto, 6 s. - - - }				
10 lb. best pins, 25 s. 6 lb. waste ditto, }		1 15 6		
10 s. 6 d. - - - }				
		4	18	—
Charges at shipping, - - -			7	10
Commiffion on L. 49 : 7 : 5, at 2½ per cent.		1	4	2
<i>Received, Perth, May 1. 1778. Entered May 9.</i>				
		50	11	7
London, May 2. 1778.				
No 3	<i>Bought of Raisbeck and Chapman, at 6 months, and ship-</i>			
	<i>ped per the Tay, George Bett.</i>			
100 lamp black barrels, - - -			6	6
4 lumps allum, 2 C. at 24 s. - - -		2	8	—
4 barrels whale oil, No 1 44 gallons.				
2 42				
I. S.	3 39			
Perth.	4 43			
		L.	s.	
168 gal. at L. 21 }		14 —		
per tun, }				
Cooperage, — 4		— 4		
		14	4	—
3 Y 2	Carried forward,	16	13	6

	L.	s.	d.
Brought forward.	16	18	6
1 cake yellow rosin, 1 1 21 lb. at 11 s. 6 d.		16	7
1 cask, cont ^g 56 lb. anise seeds, at 64 s. L. 1 12 —			
2 doz. large black balls, at 8 s. — 16 —			
2 doz. small ditto, at 4 s. — 8 —			
28 lb. sulphur, at 23 s. — 5 9			
28 lb. Aleppo galls, at 1 s. 1 8 —			
28 lb. white ginger, at 72 s. — 18 —			
28 lb. glauber salts, at 3 d. — 7 —			
28 lb. black pepper, at 23 d. 2 13 8			
56 lb. Poland starch, at 52 s. 1 6 —			
10 lb. red sealing wax, at 14 d. — 11 8			
2 lb. black ditto, at 14 d. — 2 4			
28 lb. carvie seeds, at 27 s. — 6 9			
10 lb. flag arnatta, at 3 s. 1 10 —			
Cask, — 3 6			
	12	8	8
3 casks raisins, neat 2 2 23 lb. at 34 s. —	4	12	—
15 fraills figs, neat 3 3 25 lb. at 24 s. —	4	15	9
$\frac{1}{2}$ hhd vinegar, —	1	11	6
$\frac{1}{2}$ chest Florence oil, —	1	10	—
1 vat pearl ashes, weight 19 3 21 lb.			
Tare, 2 — 14			
Neat, 17 3 7 lb. at 41 s.	36	10	4
Cartage, 9 s. wharf, 3 s. 7 d. sufferance, 6 d.	—	13	1
Received, Perth, May 9. 1778. Entered May 9.	79	16	5
London, May 7. 1778.			
No 4 Bought of Neave and Aislavie, and shipped per the Athol, James Bett, at 6 months.			
I. S. Perth.	10 barrels B. S. soap, at 96 s.	48	—
Received, Perth, May 16. 1778. Entered May 16.			
Rotterdam,			

		L.	s.	d.
No 5		Rotterdam, April 27. 1778.		
		Invoice shipped on board the Elisabeth, Alexander Hackney, by Jan Jone Kheer, at 6 months.		
5 hhd's lintseed of this country	G. ft.			
and this season's growth, at	125 —			
G. 25				
2 matts flax, No 1 & 2, at	45 —			
G. 22, 10 ft.				
1 mat ditto, No 3,	24 10			
3 matts ditto, No 4 to 6, at	76 10			
G. 25, 10 ft.				
2 matts ditto, No 7 & 8, at G. 27	54 —			
2 matts ditto, No 9 & 10, at G. 28	56 —			
1 cask bright madder, N ^o 112 lb.	46 2			
1 bundle, cont ^d 2 reams writing paper,	9 12			
Duty and fees of entry,	8 12			
Bringing on board,	1 6			
Commission on G. 55, 14 ft.	1 18			
at 2½ per cent.				
I.				
I. S.	G. 448 10 at 22½ d. per G.	42	1	—
		Received, Perth, May 9. 1778. Entered May 9.		
No 6		Newcastle, April 30. 1778.		
		Bought of Thomas Simpson, at 6 months.		
No 1	1 box Mecklenburg blue, 37¼ lb.			
	Tare, 6¼			
	Neat, 31 lb. at 2s. L. 3	2	—	
2.	1 box flat blue, 37 lb.			
	Tare, 6			
	Neat, 31 lb. at 18 d.	2	6	6
3.	1 box large fig blue, 51¼ lb.			
	Tare, 10¼			
	Neat, 41 lb. at 14 d.	2	8	1
	1 lb. Prussian blue,	—	12	—
	1 lb. ditto,	—	8	—
	3 boxes,	—	3	3
		8	19	10
		Received, Perth, May 16. 1778. Entered May 16.		
		Dundee,		

		L. s. d.		
Dundee, May 18. 1778.				
No 7	Bought of the Dundee sugar-house company,			
	8 lumps sugar, No 1. 2 — 16 lb. at 63 s.	L. 6	15	—
	12 ditto, — 2. 3 — 18 at 62 s.	9	15	11
	7 ditto, — 3. 1 2 18 at 59 s.	4	17	11
	1 cask powder sugar, No 1. 3 2 9 lb.			
	Tare, — 1 20			
	Neat, 3 — 17 lb. at 46 s.	7	5	—
	1 cask powder sugar, No 2. 2 2 21 lb.			
	Tare, — 1 8			
I. S.	Neat, 2 1 13 lb. at 39 s.	4	12	4
Perth.	2 casks, —	3	8	
		33	7	10
	Discount for ready money, —	16	8	
		32	11	2
	Received, Perth, May 20. 1778.			
	Entered in Cash-book May 23.			
Perth, May 19. 1778.				
No 8	Bought of the Perth tannery company,			
	16 fides bend leather, wt 365 lb. at 12½d.	L. 19	—	2½
	Discount for ready money, —	19	2½	
		18	1	—
	Entered in Cash-book May 19.			
	Perth,			

INVOICE-BOOK.

(6) 543

		L.	s.	d.
Perth, May 23. 1778.				
No 9	Bought of Andrew Thomson senior 3 hogsheads whale oil.			
	No 1 87 gallons.			
	2 90			
	3 80			
	257 gallons, at L. 22 per tun,	22	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Entered May 23.			
London, May 17. 1778.				
No 10	Bought of Philip and Robert Haden, and shipped per the Tay, George Belt.			
	I. S. 95 Suffolk cheeses, wt 19 3 20 lb. }	14	18	11
	Perth. at 15 s. - - - - - }			
	Discount for ready money, - 14 11			
		14	4	
	Received, Perth, May 26. 1778.			
	Entered in Cash-book May 28.			
CASH.				

C A S H - B O O K.

		Received.			Paid.		
Perth, Friday *, May 1. 1778.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cash on hand,	-	150	-	-			
Paid David Sandeman in part,	-				10	10	-
Postages, 1 s. 4 d. portorage, 1 s.	-					2	4
Customhouse-fees for the Active and Athol,	-					4	-
Received of John Mackie, Eastercarnie,	-		17	-			
Paid cartage, 2 s. 4 d. abatements, 5 d.	-					2	9
Received of the till,	-	3	3	6			
2 Paid Steel & Donaldson, London, per George Bett,					32	-	-
Discount allowed is,	L. — 19 10						
Received of Thomas Miller, in part,	-	5	-	-			
Paid Andrew Thomson senior, in full,	-				10	3	6
Thomas Marshall ditto,	-				4	10	-
House expences,	-				1	2	-
Received of the till,	-	1	10	9			
4 Paid James Bett. freight of goods per the Athol;					17	6	
Abatements, 7 d. charges, 3 d.	-					10	
Received of the till,	-	2	1	8			
5 Paid postage, 4 d. abated, 2 d.	-						6
Received of the till,	-	1	9	6			
6 Received of the till,	-	2	3	5			
7 Paid charges, 2 d. postage, 3 d. abated, 3 d.							8
Thomas Stewart freight of goods per the Active,					11	3	
Received of the till,	-	1	19	2			
8 Received of Hugh Cameron, in part,	-	2	9	-			
of David Sandeman his draught on Sir Samuel Fluyder, at 70 days, and remitted the same to Alexander Anderson & Davidson, being L. 30,	-						
Received of the till,	-	2	1	-			
Carried forward,		172	15	-	60	5	4

* The week days are those of 1767, the year in which these books were composed; but, in practice, this circumstance may easily be adapted to the fact.

CASH-BOOK.

(2) 545

		Received.			Paid.		
		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
1778	Saturday.						
	Brought forward,	172	15	—	60	5	4
May 9	Paid postage, 2 d. abated, 3 d.						5
	Received of John Maxwell, in part,	1	6	9			
	Accepted Alexander Anderson & Davidson's bill to Mansfield Hunter & Company, at 3 days sight,						
	Discount allowed is,			L. 19 15 —			
	Received of the till,			18 3			
	Cash on hand,	175	—	—	60	5	9
					114	14	3
	Monday, 11.	175	—	—	175	—	—
	Cash on hand from last week,	114	14	3			
	Received of James Davidson, in full,	1	13	4			
	Paid David Sandeman, in full,				35	—	—
	Customhouse-fees for goods per the Tay,					2	—
	Cartage, 2 s. 4 d. porters, 6 d.					2	10
	Received of the till,	5	7	—			
12	Paid John Maxton for a draught on Samuel Foggo, and remitted the same to Mansfield Hunter & Company, in full of my acceptance,				19	15	—
	Lent David Sandeman,				50	—	—
	Received of John Suttie,	2	14	2			
	Paid house-expences,				2	2	—
	Postage, 1 s. 6 d. abatements, 7 d. charges, 5 d.					2	6
	Received of the till,	2	1	7			
13	Paid duty and fees for goods per the Elisabeth,					5	6
	George Bert freight of goods per the Tay,				1	12	6
	Settled with William Wilson, Methven, and received his acceptance at 90 days, for			L. 29 6 8			
	Received of Hugh Ross,	1	14	—			
	of the till,	3	1	8			
14	Received of Alexander Brown,	3	12	10			
	Paid postages, 10 d. charges, 3 d. abatements, 4 d.					1	5
	Received of Perth Bank for Wm Wilson's acceptance,	29	6	8			
	Paid Perth Bank 3 months discount,					7	4
	Paid John Richardson & Company for their draught on Walker & Anderson, Rotterdam, for G. 248, 10 ft. at 60 days, and remitted the same to Jan Jone Kheer, in part, which, at 22½ d. is				23	—	9
	Received of the till,	2	3	—			
15	Paid Alexander Hackney freight of goods per the Elisabeth,				2	—	—
	Received of David Drummond, Muthil,	4	11	—			
	Paid postages, 6 d. abatements, 7 d. charges, 4 d.					1	5
	Received of the till,	5	4	5			
	3 Z Carried forward,	176	3	11	134	13	3

1778		Saturday.	Received.			Paid.		
			L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
May 16		Brought forward,	176	3	11	134	13	3
		Received of Thomas Miller,		2	3			
		Paid house expences,					9	6
		cess for my trade,					3	6
		Received of the till,		1	10			
		Cash on hand,	180	4	3	135	6	3
						44	18	
		Monday, 18.	180	4	3	18	4	3
		Cash on hand from last week,	44	18				
		Paid customhouse-fees on the Athol,					2	
		Received of George Bett a dividend for the Tay,		1	8			
		Paid James Bett freight of goods per the Athol,					1	5
		Paid cartage, 1 s. porters, 4 d. postage, 6 d.					1	10
		Received of the till,		3	3			6
19		Paid the Perth tannery company for invoice, No 8.					18	1
		Received of David Sandeman,		5	0			
		Accepted Jan Jone Kheer's draught on me to William Hogg and Son, at 3 days sight, for G. 200. the exchange being $22\frac{1}{2}$ per G. is L. 18 8 9						
		Received of the till,		2	5			3
20		Paid charges, 4 d. abated, 6 d.						10
		Bought of William Wilson, Methven, 300 spindles yarn, at 2 s. 2 d. per spindle, L. 31 5 —						
		Received of William Arnot,		6	6			10
		of the till,		4	7			
21		Paid house-expences,					15	
		Received of James Hunter, in full,		1	6			4
		of James Davidson,		2	11			2
		of ditto, an accepted bill of Thomas Walker's, 4 days to run, for L. 6						
		Paid abatements, 1 s. 4 d. charges, 8 d.					2	
		Received of James Bett a dividend for the Athol,		1	10			
		of the till,		3	1			
22		Thomas Macculloch, Crieff, has sent me an order on Perth bank, for which I have received,		2	0			
		Paid house-expences,					6	
		Received of John Suttie,		5				
		of the till,		5	4			6
23		Paid postage, 4 d. abatements, 7 d. charges, 3 d.					1	2
		Received of Mrs Rollo, in full,		1	3			
		of Thomas Smith,		2				
		Paid the Dundee sugar-house comp. for invoice, No 7.					3	11
		Received of the till,		2	7			2
		Cash on hand,	157	1	8	53	6	
						103	15	8
		Monday,	157	1	8	157	1	8

CASH-BOOK.

(4) 547

1778	Monday, 25th May.	Received.			Paid.		
		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
	Cash on hand from last week, -	103	15	8			
	Paid William Hogg & Son Jan Jone Kheer's draught, -				18	8	9
	Postage, 4 d. abatements, 7 d. charges, 3 d. -					1	2
	Sold Andrew Panton 100 spindles yarn, at 2 s. 3 d. per bill, at 40 days, - L. 11 5 -						
	Received of the till, -	1	19	6			
May 26	Received of Robert Ready, -	5					
	Paid house-expences, -				1	10	
	Charges, 7 d. abatements, 4 d. -						11
	Received of the till, -	1	7	6			
27	Paid George Bett, freight of cheese per the Tay, -				19		
	Received of Mrs Rollo, in full, -		3	4			
	Paid customhouse-fees for goods per the Tay, -				2		
	Cartage, 1 s. 8 d. charges, 4 d. abatements, 10 d. -				2	10	
	Received of the till, -	1	17				
28	Paid Philip and Robert Haden's draught on me, at sight, to Andrew Thomson senior, for cheese, per invoice, No 10. -				14	4	
	Received of John Suttie, -	3					
	Paid house-expences, -				10		
	Received of the till, -	2	3	3			
29	Paid postages, 10 d. abatements, 7 d. -				1	5	
	Settled with David Drummond, Muthil, and received his draught on James Hewit, at 1 month, - L. 10 5 -						
	Discounted him, - 10						
	Received of John Mackie, Easter Carnie, -	1	6				
	of the till, -	3	2				
30	Paid shop and cellar rent, -				1	10	
	Received of Thomas Smith, -	3					
	Paid charges, 3 d. postage, 2 d. -						5
	Received of the till, -	1	15	5			
		128	9	8	37	10	6
	Cash on hand, -				90	19	2
		128	9	8	128	9	8
	3 2 2 DAY.						

D A Y - B O O K.

Perth, Friday, May 1. 1778.

		Sundries Drs to Stock, L. 261 : 5 : 2.			L. s. d.		
1	Cash, on hand,	-	-	L. 150	-	-	
1	Shop, for 290 lb. bend-leather, at	12½ d.	}	L. 15	2	1	
	for 37 gallons olive oil, at 3s. 5 d.						6 12 7
	8 coil cordage, weighing 6 C.						
	at 24 s.						7 4 -
	100 lb. yellow cotton wool,						
	at 18 d.						7 10 -
							36 8 8
1	Shop-furniture, per account,						12 7 6
1	London Shipping, for ¼ share,						50 - -
1	David Winton, Dunning,						4 8 4
2	John Mackie, Easter Cairnie,						- 17 -
2	Thomas Miller, per account,						7 3 8
							261 5 2
2	Stock Dr to Sundries, L. 52 : 9 : 7.						
2	To Andrew Thomson,			L. 10	3	6	
2	To Peter Lennox,				7	4	-
2	To Thomas Marshall,				4	10	-
2	To David Sandeman,				15	10	-
3	To Bills Payable, for my acceptance of 20th April, at 6 months, to Perth tannery-comp.				15	2	1
							52 9 7
		Sundries Drs.					
3	William Wilson, Methven, for 96 lb. bend-leather, at 13 d.			L. 5	4	-	
3	Thomas Smith, for 2 coil cordage, weight 190 lb. at 3 d.				2	7	6
							7 11 6
		Saturday, 2.					
3	Ja. Davidson, for 20 lb. yellow cotton, at 20 d.			L. 1	13	4	
4	John Maxwell, for 1 loaf, weight			L. -	18	9	
	30 lb. lump sugar, at 7½ d.						
	1 ditto, 12 lb. single refin'd, at 8 d.						- 8 -
							1 6 9
							3 - -
Carried forward,							10 11 7

DAY-BOOK.

(2) 549

			L.	s.	d.
Monday, May 4.					
Sundries Drs.	Brought forward,		10	11	7
4 Hugh Ross, for 2 C. treacle, at 17 s.	-	L. 1 14 -			
4 Alexander Brown, for 56 lb. powder	}	L. 1 5 -			
fugar,					
for 82 lb. lump fugar, at 7 d.		2 7 10			
		3 12 10			
4 H. Cameron, Comrie, 42 lb. bend-leather, at 14 d.		2 9 -			
			7	15	10
Tuesday, 5.					
5 Ja. Warden, for 12 lb. S. refined fugar, at 8 d.		L. - 8 -			
5 David Drummond, Muthil, 12 lb.	}	L. - 9 -			
brown candie,					
1 C. powder fugar,		2 8 -			
2 C. molasses, at 17 s.		1 14 -			
per William Low carrier,		4 11 -			
			4	19	
Wednesday, 6.					
3 William Wilson, Methven, 1 barrel	}	L. 3 3 -			
whale oil,					
1 ream writing paper,		- 12 -			
4 lb. best pins, at 2 s. 9 d.		- 11 -			
per Joseph Barclay,		4 6 -			
5 John Suttie, Auchtermuchty, 56	}	L. 1 5 -			
lb. powder fugar,					
2 loaves, weight 50 lb. lump fugar,		1 9 2			
per James Maxwell,		2 14 2			
			7		2
Thursday, 7.					
5 James Laurie, 8 lb. brown candie, at 9 d.		L. - 6 -			
4 James Warden, 1 loaf, weight 28 lb. lump	}	- 17 6			
fugar, at 7½ d.					
			1	3	6
Friday, 8.					
4 Hugh Cameron, Comrie, 1000	}	L. - 5 -			
common needles,					
16 loaves, weight 195 lb. S. re-	}	6 10 -			
finer fugar, at 8 d.					
10 pints vinegar, at 10 d.		- 8 4			
54 lb. allum, at 3 d.		- 13 6			
		7 16 10			
3 William Wilson, Methven, 20 pints	}	L. 2 - -			
olive oil, at 2 s.					
36 lb. allum, at 3 d.		- 9 -			
		2 9 -			
			10	5	10
Carried forward,			41	15	11

Saturday, May 9.			L.	s.	d.
Brought forward,				41	15 11
.5	James Hunter, Craigie, 27½ lb. best lump	} L.—	17	2½	
	sugar, at 7½ d.				
.6	Mrs Rollo, 16 lb. powder sugar, at 6 d.		—	8	—
.5	James Laurie, 20 lb. raisins, at 4½ d.		—	7	6
					1 12 8½
.1	To Shop,			43	8 7½
From Cash-book.					
.1	Cash Dr.				
.2	To John Mackie, Easter Carnie,	L.—	17	—	
.2	To Thomas Miller,		5	—	
.4	To Hugh Cameron, Comrie,		2	9	
.4	To John Maxwell, in full,		1	6	9
.1	To Shop, for ready-money sales,		15	7	2
					25
Sundries Drs.					
.2	David Sandeman, in part,	L.	10	10	—
.3	Steel and Donaldson,		32	—	—
.2	Andrew Thomson, in full,		10	3	6
.2	Thomas Marshall,		4	10	—
.6	House-expences,		1	2	—
.6	Charges of Merch. for postages, abatements, &c.		—	7	6
.1	Shop, for freight and customhouse-fees, per } Active and Athol,		1	12	9
.1	To Cash,			60	5 9
Transactions.					
	Discount allowed by Steel and Donaldson,			19	10
.3	Dr Steel and Donaldson.				
.4	Cr Profit and Loss. May 2.				
2			Received		

		Saturday, May 9.			L.	s.	d.
Received of <i>David Sandeman</i> his draught of 8th current, on Sir Samuel Fluyder, at 70 days, and remitted the same to <i>Alexander Anderson and Davidson</i> , L. 30 — —							
<i>Anderson & Davidson</i> has drawn on me for the balance in favour of Mansfield Hunter and Company, of 2d current, at 3 days sight, which I have accepted, being					19	15	—
discount allowed is,					—	16	7
						50	11 7
.3	Dr	<i>Alexander Anderson and Davidson</i> ,					
.2		{ <i>David Sandeman</i> ,					
.3	Crs	{ <i>Bills Payable</i> ,					
.4		{ <i>Profit and Loss</i> . May 8. & 9.					
		From Invoice-book.					
The Active, the Athol, and the Tay, being arrived from London, and the Elisabeth from Rotterdam, I have received as per invoices,							
From <i>Steel & Donaldson</i> , No 1.					L. 32	19	10
<i>Alexander Anderson and Davidson</i> , No 2.					50	11	7
<i>Raisbeck and Chapman</i> , No 3.					79	16	5
<i>Jan Jone Kheer</i> , No 5.					42	1	—
						205	8 10
.1	Dr	Shop,					
.3		{ <i>Steel & Donaldson</i> ,					
.3	Crs	{ <i>Alexander Anderson & Davidson</i> ,					
.6		{ <i>Raisbeck and Chapman</i> ,					
.6		{ <i>Jan Jone Kheer</i> .					
		Monday, 11.					
Sundries Drs.							
.3	William Wilson	Methven, 3 hhds } L. 8 10 —					
lintseed,							
3 matts flax, No 7. 8. 9. is G.					8	17	8
82, at 26 d.						17	7 8
.4	H. Cameron	Comrie, 1 cask, wt 112 lb. madder, 5 — —					
						22	7 8
		Tuesday, 12.					
.5	Ja. Warden	80 lb. yellow cotton, at 19 d. L. 6 6 8					
.4	Hugh Ross	2 C. pearl ashes, at 46 s. — 4 12 —					
.5	James Laurie	56 lb. figs, L. — 15 —					
1 C. raisins,					1	17	—
						2	12 —
						13	10 8
		Carried forward,				35	18 4

From Cash-book.			L.	s.	d.
1	Cash Dr.				
3	To James Davidson,	L. 1 13 4			
5	To John Suttie,	2 14 2			
4	To Hugh Ross,	1 14 —			
4	To Alexander Brown,	3 12 10			
7	To Bills Receivable, discounted William Wilson's	29 6 8			
5	To David Drummond, Muthil,	4 11 —			
2	To Thomas Miller,	2 3 8			
1	To Shop, for ready-money sales,	19 14 4			
			65	10	
Sundries Drs.					
2	David Sandeman,	L. 85 — —			
3	Bills Payable, paid Mansfield & Company by } John Maxton's draught on S. Foggo,	19 15 —			
6	House-expences,	2 11 6			
1	Shop, for freights and customhouse-fees,	4 — —			
6	Jan Jone Kheer, for J. Richardson & Com- } pany's draught, G. 248, 10 ft. at 22½ d.	23 — 9			
6	Charges of Merchandise,	— 19 —			
1	To Cash,		135	6	3
Transactions.					
	Settled with William Wilson, Methven, and received his acceptance at 3 months, for				
7	Dr Bills Receivable,		29	6	8
3	Cr William Wilson. May 13.				
From Invoice-book.					
	Received from on board the Athol, the soap shipped by Neave and Aislabbie, per invoice, No 4.	L. 48 — —			
	The blues from Thomas Simpson, per invoice, No 6.	8 19 10			
			56	19	10
1	Dr Shop,				
7	Crs, { Neave and Aislabbie,				
7	{ Thomas Simpson.				
Monday, May 18th.					
Sundries Drs.					
3	Thomas Smith, for 1 barrel B. S. soap,	L. 5 4 —			
4	Hugh Ross, for 2 firkins B. S. soap,	2 12 —			
4	J. Maxwell, for 24½ lb. S. refined sugar, at 8 d.	— 16 4			
	Carried forward,		8	12	4
	4 A				

Tuesday, May 19.				L.	s.	d.
<i>Sundries</i> Drs. Brought forward, -				8	12	4
.3	William Wilson, Methven, 2 barrel B. S. soap,	L. 10	8	-		
	2 C. pearl ashes, -	4	12	-		
	12 lb. Poland starch, at 6½ d. -	-	6	6		
	½ lb. Prussian blue, -	-	7	6		
	4 lb. Mecklenburgh blue, at 27 d. -	-	9	-		
	4 flasks Florence oil, at 15 d. -	-	5	-		
				16	8	-
per David Wilson carrier.						
Wednesday, 20.						
.8	Robert Ready, for 3 barrel B. S. soap,	L. 15	-	-		
.4	Hugh Cameron, Comrie, for 54 lb. bend-lea- ther, at 13 d. -	2	18	6		
.2	Andrew Thomson, 3 fraills figs, weight 83 lb. at 2½ d. -	-	17	3½		
.5	John Suttie, for 30½ lb. lump sugar, at 7 d. -	-	17	9½		
				19	13	7
Thursday, 21.						
.8	Robert Ready, for 1 C. pearl ashes,	L. 2	5	-		
.2	Thomas Miller, for 28 lb. brown candie, at 9 d. 1	1	1	-		
.5	Ja. Laurie, for 4 lb. brown candie, at 9 d. -	L. -	3	-		
	2 lb. black pepper, at 26 d. -	-	4	4		
	24 lb. allum, at 3 d. -	-	6	-		
			13	4		
				3	19	4
Friday, 22.						
.7	Tho. Macculloch, Crieff, 1 barrel, B. S. soap, -	L. 5	4	-		
	50½ lb. bend-leather, at 13 d. 2	14	8½			
	96¼ lb. lump sugar, at 7 d. 2	16	5½			
	56 lb. powder sugar, at 5½ d. 1	5	8			
	per John Maccarrich,		12	-	10	
.3	William Wilson, Methven, for 75 lb. S. refined sugar, at 8 d. -	2	10	-		
.4	Alexander Brown, for 2 C. treacle, at 17 s. -	L. 1	14	-		
	33 lb. S. refined sugar, at 8 d. 1	2	-			
			2	16	-	
				17	6	10
Carried forward,				66	-	1

Saturday, 23.				L.	s.	d.
Sundries Drs. Brought forward,				66	—	1
.6	Mrs Rollo, for 4 oz. Mecklenburg blue, at 2 d.	}	L.— — 8			
	1 lb. Poland starch,		— — 8			
	4 lb. soap, at 6 d.		— 2 —			
			3 4			
.7	Robert Vallange, for 4 lb. lump sugar, at 8 d.	}	L.— 2 8			
	4 lb. powder sugar, at 6 d.		— 2 —			
			4 8			
					8	
.1	To Shop,			66	8	1
	From Cash-book.					
.1	Cash Dr.					
.1	To London Shipping, for dividends on the Tay and Athol,	}	L.3 8 —			
.2	To David Sandeman,		50 — —			
.6	To William Arnot, in full,		6 6 10 ¹ / ₂			
.5	To James Hunter, Craigie, in full,		1 6 4 ¹ / ₂			
.3	To James Davidson,		2 11 2			
.7	To Thomas Macculloch, Crieff, for an order on Perth bank,	}	20 — —			
.5	To John Suttie,		5 — —			
.6	To Mrs Rollo,		1 3 —			
.3	To Thomas Smith,		2 — —			
.1	To Shop, for ready-money sales,		20 8 3			
				112	3	8
Sundries Drs.						
.1	Shop, for invoice, No 7. & 8. freight and fees,		L. 51 19 2			
.6	Charges of Merchandise,		— 5 10			
.6	House-expences,		1 1 —			
.1	To Cash,			53	6	
Transactions.						
Accepted Jan Jone Kheer's draught to William Hog and Son, at 3 days sight, for G. 200, the exchange being 22 ¹ / ₈ d.						
			L. 18 8 9			
Gained by exchange on this and former bill,						
			— 11 6			
				19	—	3
.6	Dr Jan Jone Kheer.					
.3	Crs, { Bills Payable,					
.4	{ Profit and Loss. May 19.					
4 A 2						
Bought						

		L.	s.	d.
	Bought of <i>William Wilson</i> , Methven, 300 spindles yarn, at 26 d.		31	5
.8	Dr Yarn.			
.3	Cr <i>William Wilson</i> . May 20.			
	Received of <i>James Davidson</i> , an accepted bill of Thomas Walker's, 4 days to run,		6	
.7	Dr <i>Bills Receivable</i> ,			
.3	Cr <i>James Davidson</i> . May 21.			
	From Invoice-book.			
	Bought of <i>Andrew Thomson</i> , 3 hhds whale-oil, containing 257 gallons, per invoice, No 9.		22	88½
.1	Dr Shop,			
.2	Cr <i>Andrew Thomson</i> .			
	Monday, May 25.			
	Sundries Drs.			
.3	<i>William Wilson</i> , Methven, 51 lb. bend-lea- ther, at 13 d.	L. 2	15	3
.4	<i>Hugh Ross</i> , for 8 lb. powder sugar, L.—	3	6	
	4 lb. raisins, at 4½ d.	—	1	6
	8 lb. figs, at 3½ d.	—	2	4
	12 lb. lump sugar, at 7 d.	—	7	—
	4 lb. brown candie, at 9 d.	—	3	—
	2 lb. black pepper, at 26 d.	—	4	4
	2 lb. best pins, at 2 s. 8 d.	—	5	4
			1	7
	Tuesday, 26.		4	23
.7	<i>Bills Receivable</i> , one on James Brown, for 1 barrel, con- taining 32 gallons whale-oil, at 2 months, L. 3	5	—	
.8	<i>Robert Ready</i> , 28 lb. lump sugar, at 7 d.	L.—	16	4
	2 lb. black pepper,	—	4	4
	8 lb. Mecklenburg blue,	—	13	4
			1	14
	Wednesday, 27.		4	19
.4	<i>Alexander Brown</i> , for 1 coil cord- age, weight 96 lb. at 3 d.	L. 1	4	—
	25 lb. bend-leather, at 13 d.	—	1	7
			2	11
.2	<i>Thomas Miller</i> , 10½ lb. S. refined sugar, at 8 d.	—	7	—
			2	18½
	Carried forward,		11	19.4

Thursday, May 28.			L.	s.	d.
Sundries Drs. Brought forward,			11	19	4
3 William Wilson, Methven, for 42 lb. allum, at 3 d.	}	L.— 10 6			
8 lb. anise seeds, at 9 d.		— 6 —			
1 doz. No 24 pins,		— 17 6			
1 doz. No 18 ditto,		— 11 —			
1 doz. No 12 ditto,		— 5 6			
4 lb. best pins, at 2 s. 8 d.		— 10 8			
14 Suffolk cheefes, w ^t 2 — 8 lb. at 18 s.	}	1 17 3			
3 dozen lamp-black barrels,		— 3 —			
8 lb. Poland stearch, at 6½ d.		— 4 4			
½ lb. Prussian blue,		— 5 —			
4 lb. Mecklenburg blue, at 20 d.		— 6 8			
per David Wilson,			5	17	5
4 John Maxwell, for 8 lb. powder fugar, at 6 d.		— 4 —			
			6	15	
Friday, 29.					
3 Thomas Smith, for 6 lb. Poland stearch,	}	L.— 3 1½			
2 lb. black pepper,		— 4 4			
			7	5½	
7 Robert Vallange, for 21½ lb. S. refined fugar, at 8 d.		— 14 4			
4 Hugh Cameron, Comrie, for 4 oz. arnatta, at 4 d.	}	L.— 1 4			
36 lb. S. refined fugar, at 8 d.		1 4 —			
1 doz. No 12 pins,		— 5 6			
4 lb. anise seeds, at 9 d.		— 3 —			
4 Suffolk cheefes, weight 96 lb. at 2 d.	}	— 16 —			
			2	9	10
			3	11	7½
Saturday, 30.					
5 James Laurie, for 2 lb. Poland stearch, at 6½ d.	}	L.— 1 1			
2 lb. Mecklenburg blue, at 20 d.		— 3 4			
			4	5	
5 James Warden, for 10 lb. S. refined fugar, at 8 d.	}	L.— 6 8			
24 lb. Suffolk cheese, at 2 d.		— 4 —			
			10	8	
			15	1	
To Shop,			22	7	5½
From					

From Cash-book.				L.	s.	d.
.1	Cash Dr.					
.8	To Robert Ready,	-	-	L. 5	-	-
6	To Mrs Rollo, in full,	-	-	-	3	4
5	To John Suttie,	-	-	3	-	-
.2	To John Mackie, Easter Carnie,	-	-	1	6	-
.3	To Thomas Smith,	-	-	3	-	-
.1	To Shop, for ready-money sales,	-	-	12	4	8
					24	14
	Sundries Drs.					
.3	Bills payable, paid my acceptance to William Hog and Son,	-	-	L. 18	8	9
.6	House-expences,	-	-	2	-	-
.1	Shop, paid Invoice, No 10. freight, custom-house-fees, &c.	-	-	15	5	-
.6	Charges of merchandise for rents, &c.	-	-	1	16	9
.1					37	10
						6
	Transactions.					
	Sold Andrew Pantou, 100 spindles yarn, at 27 d. per bill, at 40 days,				11	5
.7	Dr Bills receivable.					
.8	Cr Yarn. May 25.					
	Settled with David Drummond, Muthil, and received his draught on James Hewit, at 1 month,			L. 10	5	-
	discounted the balance,	-	-	-	-	10
					10	5
						10
.7	Drs { Bills receivable,					
.4	Profit and Loss.					
.5	Cr David Drummond. May 29.					

IN-

A.	Fol.	B.	Fol.	C.	Fol.	D.	Fol.
Anderson and Davidson, Arnot (Will.)	3 6	Bills payable, Brown (Alex.) Bills receivable, Balance,	3 4 7 8	Cash, Cameron (Hugh) Charges of mer- chandise,	1 4 6	Davidson (James) Drummond (Dav.)	3 5
E.		F.		G.		H.	Fol.
						Hunter (James) House-expences	5 6
I.		K.	Fol.	L.	Fol.	M.	Fol.
		Kheer (Jan Jone)	6	London shipping, Lennox (Peter) Laurie (James)	1 2 5	Mackie (John) Millar (Thomas) Marshall (Thom.) Maxwell (John) Macculloch (Thomas)	2 2 2 4 7
N.	Fol.	O.		P.	Fol.	Q.	
Neave & Aislabbie,	7			Profit and Loss,	4		
R.	Fol.	S.	Fol.	T.	Fol.	V.	Fol.
Rofs (Hugh) Rollo (Mrs) Raisbeck and Chapman, Ready (Robert)	4 6 6 8	Shop, Shop Furniture, Stock, Sandeman (David) Steel & Donaldson Smith (Thomas) Suttie (John) Simpson (Thom.)	1 1 2 2 3 3 5 7	Thomson (And.)	2	Vallange (Rob.)	7
W.	Fol.	X.		Y.	Fol.	Z.	
Winton (David) Wilson (Will.) Warden (James)	1 3 5			Yarn,	8		

560 (1) L E D G E R. A.

No			Dr	For	L.	s.	d.
1778	1	Cash,	Dr				
May	1	To Stock,		2	150	—	—
	9	To Sundries,			25	—	—
	16	To Sundries,			65	10	—
	23	To Sundries,			112	3	8
	30	To Sundries,			24	14	—
					377	7	8
1778	2	Shop,	Dr				
May	1	To Stock,		2	36	8	8
	9	To Sundries, for invoice, No 1. 2. 3. 5.			205	8	10
		To Cash, for freights, &c.		1	1	12	9
	16	To Cash, for freights, &c.		1	4	—	—
		To Sundries, for invoice, No 4. & 6.			56	19	10
	23	To Cash, for invoice, No 7. & 8. and freights, &c.		1	51	19	2
		To Andrew Thomson, for 3 hhds oil, per invoice, No 9.		2	22	8	8½
	30	To Cash, for invoice, No 10. and freight, &c.		1	15	5	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained,		4	25	2	9
					419	5	8½
1778	3	Shop-furniture,	Dr				
May	1	To Stock,		2	12	7	6
1778	4	London shipping,	Dr				
May	1	To Stock, for $\frac{1}{48}$ share,		2	50	—	—
		To Profit and Loss, gained,		4	3	8	—
					53	8	—
1778	5	David Winton, Dunning,	Dr				
May	1	To Stock,		2	4	8	4

LEDGER.

(1) 561

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 9	By Sundries,	- - -		60	59	
16	By Sundries,	- - -		135	63	
23	By Sundries,	- - -		53	6	
30	By Sundries,	- - -		37	106	
	By Balance,	- - -	8	90	192	
				377	78	
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 9	By Sundries,	- - -		43	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	By Cash,	- - -	1	15	7	3
16	By Sundries,	- - -		95	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
	By Cash,	- - -	1	19	14	4
23	By Sundries,	- - -		66	8	1
	By Cash,	- - -	1	20	8	3
30	By Sundries,	- - -		22	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$
	By Cash,	- - -	1	12	4	8
	By Balance, for goods on hand,	- - -	8	123	19	
				419	58	$\frac{1}{2}$
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance,	- - -	8	12	7	6
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 23	By Cash, for divid. from the Tay and Athol,	- - -	1	3	8	
	By Balance, for $\frac{1}{4}$ share remaining,	- - -	8	50		
				53	8	
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance,	- - -	8	4	8	4

N ^o			Dr	Cr	L.	s.	d.
1778	6	John Mackie, Eastercarnie,	Dr				
May	1	To Stock,		2		17	—
	15	To Shop, for 24 lb. bend-leather, at 13 d.		1	1	6	—
						2	3
1778	7	Thomas Miller, merchant,	Dr				
May	1	To Stock,		2	7	3	8
	15	To Shop, for 1½ C. figs, at 28 s.		1	2	2	—
	21	To Shop, for 28 lb. brown candie, at 9 d.		1	1	1	—
	27	To Shop, for 10½ lb. S. refined sugar, at 8 d.		1		7	—
						10	13 8
1778	8	Stock,	Dr				
May	1	To Sundries,			52	9	7
		To Balance,		8	230	6	6
						282	16 1
1778	9	Andrew Thomson, merchant,	Dr				
May	9	To Cash,		1	10	3	6
	20	To Shop, for 83 lb. figs, at 2½ d.		1		17	3½
		To Balance,		8	21	11	5
						32	12 2½
	10	Peter Lennox, merchant,	Dr				
		To Balance,		8	7	4	—
1778	11	Thomas Marshall, merchant,	Dr				
May	9	To Cash,		1	4	10	—
	15	To Shop, for 12 flasks Florence oil, at 10 d.		1		16	—
						5	6
1778	12	David Sandeman, merchant,	Dr				
May	9	To Cash,		1	10	10	—
	16	To Cash,		1	8	5	—
						95	10

LEDGER

(2) 563

				Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Contra,		Cr				
May 9	By Cash,	-	-	1		17	
30	By Cash,	-	-	1	1	6	
					2	3	
1778	Contra,		Cr				
May 9	By Cash,	-	-	1	5		
16	By Cash,	-	-	1	2	3	8
	By Balance,	-	-	8	3	10	
					10	13	8
1778	Contra,		Cr				
May	By Sundries,	-	-		26	1	5
	By Profit and Loss, for neat gain,	-	-	4	21	10	11
					282	16	1
1778	Contra,		Cr				
May 1	By Stock,	-	-	2	10	3	6
23	By Shop, for 3 hhds oil, containing 257 gallons,	-	-	1	22	8	8½
					32	12	2½
1778	Contra,		Cr				
May 1	By Stock,	-	-	2	7	4	
1778	Contra,		Cr				
May 1	By Stock,	-	-	2	4	10	
	By Balance,	-	-	8		16	
					5	6	
1778	Contra,		Cr				
May 1	By Stock,	-	-	2	15	10	
9	By Alex. Anderson & Davidson, for his draught on Sir Samuel Fluyder,	-	-	3	30		
23	By Cash,	-	-	1	50		
					95	10	

4 B 2

N ^o			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	13	<i>Bills Payable,</i> <i>Dr</i>				
May	16	To <i>Cash</i> , paid Mansfield Hunter & Company,	1	19	15	—
		To <i>Cash</i> , paid William Hogg and Son,	1	18	8	9
	30	To <i>Balance</i> , for one due to Perth-tannery co.	8	15	2	1
				53	5	10
1778	14	<i>Steel & Donaldson, merchants, London,</i> <i>Dr</i>				
May	9	To <i>Cash</i> ,	1	32	—	—
		To <i>Profit and Loss</i> ,	4	—	19	10
				32	19	10
1778	15	<i>Alex. Anderson & Davidson, Mer-</i> <i>Dr</i>				
		<i>chants, London,</i>				
May	9	To <i>Sundries</i> ,		50	11	7
1778	16	<i>William Wilson, Merchant, Methven,</i> <i>Dr</i>				
May	1	To <i>Shop</i> , for 96 lb. bend-leather, at 13 d.	1	5	4	—
	6	To <i>Shop</i> , for fundries, by Joseph Barclay,	1	4	6	—
	8	To <i>Shop</i> , for fundries,	1	2	9	—
	11	To <i>Shop</i> , for fundries,	1	17	7	8
	19	To <i>Shop</i> , for fundries, by David Wilson,	1	16	8	—
	22	To <i>Shop</i> , for 75 lb. S.refined sugar, at 8 d.	1	2	10	—
	25	To <i>Shop</i> , for 51 lb. bend-leather, at 13 d.	1	2	15	3
	28	To <i>Shop</i> , for fundries, by David Wilson,	1	5	17	5
		To <i>Balance</i> ,	8	3	14	4
				60	11	8
1778	17	<i>Thomas Smith, Merchant,</i> <i>Dr</i>				
May	1	To <i>Shop</i> , for 2 coil, wt 190 lb. cordage, at 3 d.	1	2	7	6
	16	To <i>Shop</i> , for fundries,	1	2	17	8
	18	To <i>Shop</i> , for 1 barrel B. S. soap,	1	5	4	—
	29	To <i>Shop</i> , for stearch and pepper,	1	—	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
				10	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1778	18	<i>James Davidson, Merchant,</i> <i>Dr</i>				
May	2	To <i>Shop</i> , for 20 lb. yellow cotton, at 20 d.	1	1	13	4
	14	To <i>Shop</i> , for 3 matts flax, G. 79, at 26 d.	1	8	11	2
				10	4	6

L E D G E R.

(3) 565

				Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	May	1	Contra, Cr By Stock, for 1 due Oct. 20. to Perth tannery Co.	2	15	2	1
		9	By Alex. Anderson & Davidson, for 1 to Mansfield Hunter and Company,	3	19	15	—
		23	By Jan Jone Kheer, for 1 to W. Hog and Son, at 3 days, - - -	6	18	8	9
					53	5	10
1778	May	9	Contra, Cr By Shop, for invoice, No 1. -	1	32	19	10
1778	May	9	Contra, Cr By Shop, for invoice, No 2. -	1	50	11	7
1778	May	16	Contra, Cr By Bills Receivable, for his acceptance at 3 months, - - -	7	29	6	8
		23	By Yarn, for 300 spindles, at 25 d. -	8	31	5	—
					60	11	8
1778	May	23	Contra, Cr By Cash, - - -	1	2	—	—
		30	By Cash, - - -	1	3	—	—
			By Balance, - - -	8	5	16	7½
					10	16	7½
1778	May	16	Contra, Cr By Cash, - - -	1	1	13	4
		23	By Cash, - - -	1	2	11	2
			By Bills Receivable, for T. Walker's accept.	7	6	—	—
					10	4	6

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
1778	19	<i>John Maxwell,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
May	2	To Shop, as per Day-book,	1	1	6	9
	18	To Shop, for 24½ lb. S. refined sugar, at 8 d.	1	—	16	4
	28	To Shop, for 8 lb. powder sugar, at 6 d.	1	—	4	—
				2	7	1
1778	20	<i>Profit and Loss,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
May	30	To David Drummond, discounted,	5	—	—	10
		To House-expences,	6	6	14	6
		To Charges of Merchandise,	6	3	9	1
		To Stock, for neat gain,	2	21	10	11
				31	15	4
1778	21	<i>Hugh Ross, Merchant,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
May	4	To Shop, for 2 C. treacle, at 17 s.	1	1	14	—
	12	To Shop, for 2 C. pearl ashes, at 46 s.	1	4	12	—
	18	To Shop, for 2 firkins B. S. soap,	1	2	12	—
	25	To Shop, for fundries,	1	1	7	—
				10	5	—
1778	22	<i>Alex. Brown, Merchant, Kilgraston,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
May	4	To Shop, as per Day-book,	1	3	12	10
	14	To Shop, for 54 lb. brown candie, at 9 d.	1	2	—	6
	22	To Shop, for treacle and sugar,	1	2	16	—
	27	To Shop, for ropes and bend,	1	2	11	1
				11	—	5
1778	23	<i>Hugh Cameron, Merchant, Comrie,</i>	<i>Dr</i>			
May	4	To Shop, for 42 lb. bend-leather, at 14 d.	1	2	9	—
	8	To Shop, for fundries,	1	7	16	10
	11	To Shop, for 112 lb. madder,	1	5	—	—
	20	To Shop, for 54 lb. bend-leather,	1	2	18	6
	29	To Shop, for fundries,	1	2	9	10
				20	14	2

LEDGER.

(4) 567

			For	L.	s.	d.
1778	Contra,	Gr				
May 9	By Cash,		1	1	6	9
	By Balance,		8	1	—	4
				2	7	1
1778	Contra,	Gr				
May 9	By Steel & Donaldson, discounted,		3	—	19	10
9	By Alex. Anderson & Davidson, discounted,		3	—	16	7
23	By Jan Jone Kheer, gained by exchange,		6	—	11	6
	By Shop, gained,		1	25	2	9
	By London shipping,		1	3	8	—
	By Yarn,		8	—	16	8
				31	15	4
1778	Contra,	Gr				
May 16	By Cash,		1	1	14	—
	By Balance,		8	8	11	—
				10	5	—
1778	Contra,	Gr				
May 16	By Cash,		1	3	12	10
	By Balance,		8	7	7	7
				11	—	5
1778	Contra,	Gr				
May 9	By Cash,		1	2	9	—
	By Balance,		8	18	5	2
				20	14	2

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
1778	24	<i>James Warden, Merchant, Dr</i>				
May	5	To Shop, for 12 lb. S. refined fugar, at 8 d.	1		8	—
	7	To Shop, for 28 lb. lump fugar, at 7½ d.	1		17	6
	12	To Shop, for 80 lb. yellow cotton, at 19 d.	1	6	6	8
	30	To Shop, for fugar and cheefe, —	1		10	8
				8	2	10
1778	25	<i>David Drummond, Merchant, Muthill, Dr</i>				
May	5	To Shop, as per Day-book, by William Low,	1	4	11	—
	13	To Shop, for 4 matts flax, G. 95, at 26 d.	1	10	5	10
				14	16	10
1778	26	<i>J. Suttie, Merchant, Auchtermuchty, Dr</i>				
May	6	To Shop, for fundries, per James Maxwell,	1	2	14	2
	13	To Shop, for fundries, —	1	10	5	4
	20	To Shop, for 30½ lb. lump fugar, at 7 d.	1		17	9½
				13	17	3½
1778	27	<i>James Lawrie, Merchant, Dr</i>				
May	7	To Shop, for 8 lb. brown candie, at 9 d.	1		6	—
	9	To Shop, for 20 lb. raisins, at 4½ d.	1		7	6
	12	To Shop, for 56 lb. figs, 15 s. and 1 C. } raisins, 37 s. —	1	2	12	—
	21	To Shop, for fundries, —	1		13	4
	30	To Shop, for stearch and blue, —	1		4	5
				4	3	3
1778	28	<i>James Hunter, Craigie, Dr</i>				
May	9	To Shop, for 27½ lb. lump fugar, at 7½ d.	1		17	2½
	14	To Shop, for 20 lb. powder fugar, at 5½ d.	1		9	2
				1	6	4½

LEDGER.

(5) 569

			For	L.	s.	d.
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance,		8	8	2	10
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 16	By Cash,	- - - -	1	4	11	-
30	By Sundries,	- - - -		10	5	10
				14	16	10
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 16	By Cash,	- - - -	1	2	14	2
23	By Cash,	- - - -	1	5	-	-
30	By Cash,	- - - -	1	3	-	-
	By Balance,	- - - -	8	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
				13	17	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance,		8	4	3	3
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 23	By Cash, in full,	- - - -	1	1	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

4 C

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
1778	29	<i>Mrs Rollo,</i>				
May	9	To Shop, for 16 lb. powder sugar, at 6 d.	1		8	
	16	To Shop, for 24 lb. lump sugar, at 7½ d.	1		15	
	23	To Shop, for fundries,	1		3	4
				1	6	4
1778	30	<i>House-expences,</i>				
May	9	To Cash,	1	1	2	
	16	To Cash,	1	2	11	6
	23	To Cash,	1	1	1	
	30	To Cash,	1	2		
				6	14	6
1778	31	<i>Charges of Merchandise,</i>				
May	9	To Cash,	1		7	6
	16	To Cash,	1		19	
	23	To Cash,	1		5	10
	30	To Cash,	1	1	16	9
				3	9	1
	32	<i>Raisbeck & Chapman, Merchants, London,</i>				
		To Balance,	8	79	16	5
1778	33	<i>Jan Jone Kheer, Merchant, Rotterdam,</i>				
May	16	To Cash, per J. Richardson and Company's draught, G. 248, 10 ft.	1	23		9
	23	To Sundries,		19		3
				42	1	
1778	34	<i>William Arnot, Merchant,</i>				
May	14	To Shop, for C. 2— 21 lb. powder sugar, at 58s.	1	6	6	10½

L E D G E R.

(6) 571

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 23	By Cash,	-	1	1	3	—
30	By Cash, in full,	-	1	—	3	4
				1	6	4
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Profit and Loss,	-	4	6	14	6
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Profit and Loss,	-	4	3	9	1
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 9	By Shop, for invoice, No 3.	-	1	79	16	5
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 9	By Shop, for invoice, No 5. G. 448, 10 ft. } at 22½ d.	-	1	42	1	—
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 23	By Cash, in full,	-	1	6	6	10½

4 C 2

N ^o			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	35	<i>Thomas Macculloch, Merchant, Grieff,</i>	Dr			
May	14	To Shop, for fundries,	1	11	8	2
	22	To Shop, for fundries,	1	12	—	10
				23	9	—
1778	36	<i>Robert Vallange, Weaver,</i>	Dr			
May	16	To Shop, for 1 C. pearl ashes,	1	2	6	—
	23	To Shop, for 4 lb. lump, 2 s. 8 d. and 4 lb. } powder sugar, 2 s. }	1	—	4	8
	29	To Shop, for 21½ lb. S. refined sugar, at 8 d.	1	—	14	4
				3	5	—
1778	37	<i>Bills Receivable,</i>	Dr			
May	16	To William Wilson, for his acceptance at 3 } months,	3	29	6	8
	23	To James Davidson, for 1 on Thomas Wal- } ker, 4 days to run,	3	6	—	—
	26	To Shop, for 1 on James Brown, at 2 months,	1	3	5	—
	30	To Yarn, for 1 on And. Panton, at 40 days,	8	11	5	—
		To Dav. Drummond, for 1 on James Hewit, } at 1 month,	5	10	5	—
				60	1	8
	38	<i>Neave & Aislaby, Soapers, London,</i>	Dr			
		To Balance,	8	48	—	—
	39	<i>Thomas Simpson, Merchant, Newcastle,</i>	Dr			
		To Balance,	8	8	19	10

LEDGER.

(7) 573

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 23	By Cash, for his order on Perth bank,		1	20	—	—
	By Balance,		8	3	9	—
				23	9	—
	Contra,	Cr				
	By Balance,		8	3	5	—
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 16	By Cash, received for Will. Wilson's discount.		1	29	6	8
	By Balance, for 1 on Tho. Walker, L.6 — —					
	1 on James Brown, 3 5 —					
	1 on Andrew Panton, 11 5 —					
	1 on James Hewit, 10 4 —					
			8	30	15	—
				60	1	8
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 16	By Shop, for invoice, No 4.		1	48	—	—
1778	Contra,	Cr				
May 16	By Shop, for invoice, No 6.		1	8	19	10

N ^o			For	L.	s.	d.
1778	40	Robert Ready, Merchant, Dr				
May	20	To Shop, for 3 barrel B. S. soap, at 100 s.	1	15		
	21	To Shop, for 1 C. pearl-ashes, -	1	2	5	
	26	To Shop, for fundries, -	1	1	14	
				18	19	
1778	41	Yarn, Dr Spindles.				
May	23	To William Wilson, at 25 d. for 300	3	3	5	
		To Profit and Loss, gained, -	4		16	8
				32	1	8
	42	Balance, Dr				
		To Cash, in my hands, -	1	90	19	2
		To Shop, for goods on hand, -	1	123	19	
		To Shop-Furniture, -	1	12	7	6
		To London shipping, for my $\frac{1}{48}$ share, -	1	50		
		To David Winton, due by him, -	1	4	8	4
		To Thomas Miller, -	2	3	10	
		To Thomas Marshall, -	2		16	
		To Thomas Smith, -	3	5	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		To John Maxwell, -	4	1		4
		To Hugh Ross, -	4	8	11	
		To Alexander Brown, -	4	7	7	7
		To Hugh Cameron, -	4	18	5	2
		To James Warden, -	5	8	2	10
		To John Suttie, -	5	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		To James Laurie, -	5	4	3	3
		To Thomas Macculloch, -	7	3	9	
		To Robert Vallange, -	7	3	5	
		To Bills Receivable, per account, -	7	30	15	
		To Robert Ready, -	8	13	19	
		To Yarn, for 200 spindles, at 25 d.	8	20	16	8
				414	14	7

LEDGER.

(8) 575

				Fo	L.	s.	d.
1778	Contra,	Cr					
May 30	By Cash,	-	-	1	5	-	-
	By Balance,	-	-	8	13	19	-
					18	19	-
1778	Contra,	Cr	Spindles.				
May 30	By Bills Receivable, at 27 d.		100	7	11	5	-
	By Balance, at 26 d.		200	8	20	16	8
			300		32	1	8
	Contra,	Cr					
	By Andrew Thomson, due to him,	-		2	21	11	5
	By Peter Lennox,	-		2	7	4	-
	By Bills Payable, for 1 to Perth-tannery Co.			3	15	2	1
	By William Wilson,	-		3	3	14	4
	By Raisbeck & Chapman,	-		6	79	16	5
	By Neave & Aislaby,	-		7	48	-	-
	By Thomas Simpson,	-		7	8	19	10
	By Stock, the neat of my estate,	-		2	230	6	6
					414	14	7

C H A P. IX.

Book-keeping adapted to the accounts of a land-estate.

TH E method of keeping the accounts of a land-estate, and of those in mercantile affairs, being founded on the same principles, and every occurrence in the one being stated and conducted in the same manner as a similar case in the other; all that seems necessary, by way of explication, is, to make a few remarks on the following specimen.

The landed gentleman here has, properly speaking, two estates, or his estate consists of two parts, the one moveable, the other heritable. The moveable part, or the moveables, are his ready money, the victual he has on hand, his cattle, furniture, equipage, and utensils, with the debts due to him; the heritable part is the mansion-house and farms; the rents arising from which, when received, become moveables. Now both these parts, or estates, are here represented under the general title of *the estate of Sunnybanks*; which being erected into an account, is charged and discharged, and in all respects used exactly in the same manner, and for the same purpose, as merchants use the account of stock.

In order to crowd a great deal of business into little room, the accounts here used are mostly of the general kind; such as, *Corn-Stacks*, *Corn-Granaries*, *Meal-Granaries*, *Cattle*, &c.; but the accountant has it in his power to be as particular as he pleases: Thus, instead of *Corn-Stacks*, he may open an account for every kind of grain, under the titles of *Wheat-Stacks*, *Barley-Stacks*, &c. And in like manner, may *Corn-Granaries*, *Meal-Granaries*, *Cattle*, &c. be branched out. This will give room to be more particular with respect to the prices, and show more distinctly where the gain or loss lies.

The accounts opened for the several farms may take their titles either from the name of the farm, or that of the tenant; and no matter which. Thus the title for Woodhead may either be *Woodhead (John Keir)*, or *John Keir (Woodhead)*. These accounts, if the rent be fully paid up, will always close of themselves; but if any part of the rent be in arrear, the account to which it belongs must be closed with Balance. If you incline these accounts should appear in the Balance-account for the rents of the ensuing year, you must, in order to affect this, make the following entry at the
end

Rental of the Estate of Sunnybanks, for crop 1777.

Farms.	Tenants.	Infield acres.	Outfield acres.	Wheat, 18 s.	Barley, 14 s.	Meal, 12 s.	Ducks, 1 s.	Hens, 1 s.	Conversion, L. s.	Money. L.	Amount. L. s.
No 1. Woodhead,	John Kier,	200	180	80	80	80	12	36	178 8	65	243 8
2. Hazelfield,	James Brown,	190	160	85	90		24	24	141 18	100	241 18
3. Cowlairs,	George Gray,	220	200	75	75	70	36	24	165 —	150	315 —
4. Carmore,	Joseph Hill,	230	210		90	90	30	30	120 —	110	230 —
5. Glenfide,	Andrew Bell,	240	120	50	50	50	48	36	114 4	150	264 4
6. Craigends,	David Young,	260	190	60	70	80	42	42	155 4	160	315 4
7. Moortown,	Allan Key,	250	140	70		60	18	48	102 6	90	192 6
8. Rosemount,	Sir James —,	210	190							200	200 —
Total.		1800	1390	420	455	430	210	240	977 —	1025	2002 —

Total amount of real rent,	—	L. 2002
Duty to the crown,	—	2
Free rent,	—	2000

Land-tax, ministers stipends, schoolmasters salaries, and other public burdens, paid by the tenants.

W A S T E - B O O K. (1)

 Rosemount, November 1. 1777.

Inventory of the estate, moveable and heritable, of Sir James Hay of Sunnybanks, Baronet.

	L.	s.	d.
Ready money, - - -	L. 150	13	4
In the hands of John Orton banker, 2000 — —	2000	—	—
Arrears of rent due from			
Woodhead, John Kier, L. 40	40		
Hazelfield, James Brown, 60	60		
— 100 — —	100	—	—
In bills.			
Robert White, due Feb. 2. L. 300 — —	300	—	—
John Miller, March 1. - 250 — —	250	—	—
James Gordon, May 15. - 340 — —	340	—	—
Corns in stacks, as computed, viz.			
330 bolls wheat, at 18 s. L. 297	297		
300 — barley, at 14 s. 210	210		
400 — oats, at 12 s. - 240	240		
— 747 — —	747	—	—
24,000 stones hay, in stacks, at 4 d. 400 — —	400	—	—
Corns in granaries.			
100 bolls pease, at 12 s. - L. 60	60		
120 — beans, at 12 s. 6 d. - 75	75		
— 135 — —	135	—	—
Meal in granaries.			
200 bolls oat-meal, at 12 s. L. 120	120		
100 — barley-meal, at 10 s. 50	50		
— 170 — —	170	—	—
Cattle.			
12 fat bullocks, - L. 80	80		
20 cows, - - - 80	80		
180 sheep, - - - 90	90		
25 horses, - - - 150	150		
— 400 — —	400	—	—
Farms per rental, - 2002 — —	2002	—	—
— 6994 13 4	6994	13	4

Exclusive of furniture, equipage, and utensils.

Nov. 1. 1777		L.	s.	d.
Debts on the estate of Sunnybanks, viz.				
To shopkeepers, per account,	L. 68 14 8			
To tradesmen, per account,	- 42 18 6			
To servants, for 6 months fees,	- 53 17 6			
To Governor Grant, for feu-duty,	2 — —			
To John Clark, chamberlain, for salary,	100 — —			
To George Sloan, per bill due Jan 1.	50 — —			
		317	10	8
24th.				
Received from the tenants in full of the money rent for last crop,		L. 825		
Received also the arrears of former crop,		100 — —		
		925		
And Mrs Burt's receipt for the poultry.				
28th.				
Paid off as follows, viz.				
The shopkeepers accounts,	L. 68 14 8			
The tradesmens accounts,	- 42 18 6			
The servants fees,	- 53 17 6			
Governor Grant, for feu-duty,	2 — —			
John Clark, chamberlain, for salary,	100 — —			
Paid in to John Orton, banker,	750 — —			
		1017	10	8
Dec. 1st.				
Sold, for ready money, 200 bolls oat-meal, at 12 s.		L. 120		
And 10 fat bullocks, at L. 9,		90 — —		
		210		
8th.				
Sown, of last year's produce, into the farm of Rose-mount, for ensuing crop, 50 bolls wheat, at 18 s.		45 — —		
20th.				
Sold Peter Glen, on bill payable Feb. 2.				
100 bolls barley-meal, at 10 s.	L. 50 — —			
100 bolls pease to John Greg, at 13 s. 4 d. per bill, due Feb. 2.	66 13 4			
120 bolls beans, at 13 s. 4 d. per John Gibson's acceptance, due March 1.	80 — —			
		196	13	4
Jan. 2d. 1778.				
Retired Sir James Hay's acceptance to George Sloan,		50 — —		
Jan.				

		L.	s.	d.
<i>Jan. 4th.</i>				
✓	Sold James Taylor, baker, the wheat-rent of last year's crop, and given him precepts on the tenants for the same, viz. 420 bolls, at 19 s. 6 d. -	409	10	—
	Per bill due 15th May.			
<i>16th.</i>				
✓	Sold George Fisher, brewer, the barley-rent of last year's crop, viz. 455 bolls, at 14 s. 6 d. and received, in part, -	L. 129	17	6
	Due per bill, 15th May, -	200	—	—
		329	17	6
<i>25th.</i>				
✓	The tenants agree to pay their meal-rent in money, at the conversion in the rental, and have granted bills respectively, payable March 1. The meal-rent, per rental, is 430 bolls, which, at 12 s. amounts to -	258	—	—
<i>Feb. 3d.</i>				
✓	Received payment of the following bills, viz. of Robert White, -	L. 300	—	—
	Peter Glen, -	50	—	—
	John Greg, -	66	13	4
		416	13	4
<i>4th.</i>				
✓	Paid in to John Orton banker, per receipt, -	550	—	—
<i>20th.</i>				
✓	Sold this winter to fundry persons, for ready money, 100 ash-trees, -	L. 50		
	Sold also William Wright, per bill, 15th } May, 1200 old firs, - }	400		
		450	—	—
<i>March 2d.</i>				
✓	Received of the following persons, in full of their bills, viz. of			
	John Miller, -	L. 250		
	John Gibson, -	80		
	Tenants for meal-rent, per rental, -	258		
		588	—	—
<i>25th.</i>				
✓	Bought for ready money, as under,			
	36 highland cows, -	L. 72		
	12 young bullocks, -	60		
	40 sheep, -	12		
		144	—	—
<i>April</i>				

		L.	s.	d.
<i>April 10th.</i>				
✓ Bought other 3 young bullocks, which cost		13	10	—
<i>27th.</i>				
The young store, or breed of cattle, this season, turns out, as under,				
15 cow-calves, 10 s.	L. 7 10			
140 lambs, 5 s.	35 —			
		42	10	—
<i>May 8th.</i>				
Threshed out this season, as per corn-account,				
270 bolls wheat, (besides 50 bolls in December),				
at 20 s.	L. 270 — —			
330 bolls barley, at 15 s.	247 10 —			
440 bolls oats, at 13 s. 4 d.	293 6 8			
		810	16	8
<i>17th.</i>				
Received of the following persons in full of their bills, viz. of				
James Gordon,	L. 340			
George Fisher,	200			
William Wright,	400			
		940		
<i>20th.</i>				
✓ Paid servants fees for the preceding half-year,		53	17	6
<i>25th.</i>				
Sold last winter, at different times, for ready money,				
20,000 stones hay, at 6 d.	L. 500			
4000 stones consumed at home,	100			
		600		
<i>26th.</i>				
✓ Paid in to John Orton banker,		1000		
<i>June 9th.</i>				
Sown this season into the grounds of Rosemount,				
100 bolls oats, at 13 s. 4 d.	L. 66 13 4			
50 — barley, at 15 s.	37 10 —			
25 — pease, at 13 s. 4 d.	16 13 4			
15 — beans, at 13 s. 4 d.	10 — —			
Manure and charges, per account,	20 — —			
		150	16	8
The pease and beans bought of George Sands, and payable at Lammas.				
<i>June</i>				

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	L.	s.	d.
<i>June 15th.</i> Received this season, at different times, for sundry articles in the nurseries, and in the barns, as per account,	120	16	6
<i>24th.</i> Sold, for ready money, 110 bolls wheat, at 20 s.	110		
<i>July 2d.</i> Made into meal, 140 bolls oats, produce 120, at 16 s. L. 96 100 — barley, produce 140, at 12 s. 84	180		
<i>15th.</i> The fleece-wool this year amounts to 25 stones, which, at 10 s. 6 d. makes	13	2	6
<i>22d.</i> Sold David Wilson per bill September 1. 100 bolls oat-meal, at 16 s. L. 80 140 bolls barley-meal, at 12 s. 84	164		
<i>August 2d.</i> Paid George Sands in full for pease and beans,	26	13	4
<i>16th.</i> The crop of hay this summer, now brought to the stack, amounts by computation, to 30,000 stones, which, at 4 d. makes	500		
<i>28th.</i> Sold James Martin the fleece-wool, viz. 25 stones, at 12 s. to pay at 14 days,	15		
<i>Sept. 4th.</i> Received of David Wilson in full of his bill,	164		
<i>18th.</i> Received of James Martin in full for wool,	15		
<i>Sept.</i>			

Oct. 29.		L.	s.	d.
The family-expences, as per account, turn out as follows,				
Remitted Sir James Hay, at fundry times,	L. 300 — —			
Advanced for the use of the family,	170 18 6			
Cattle,				
2 fat bullocks,	L. 18			
6 cows,	24			
30 sheep	15			
20 lambs,	5			
	— 62 — —			
30 bolls wheat, at 20 s.	30 — —			
40 — barley, at 15 s.	30 — —			
70 — oats, at 13 s. 4 d.	46 13 4			
20 — oat-meal, at 16 s.	16 — —			
	— — —	655	11	10

31st.		L.	s.	d.
Shopkeepers accounts for last year being now called in, amount to				
Tradescmens accounts come to	L. 72 18 6			
Servants fees, for last year, come to	48 17 9			
Feu-duty,	107 15 —			
Chamberlain's salary,	2 — —			
	100 — —			
	— — —	331	11	3

4 E

FOUR.

JOURNAL.

Rosemount, November 1. 1777.

		Sundries Drs to Estate of Sunnybanks, L. 6994 : 13 : 4.			L.	s.	d.
•1	Cash, for ready money, -	L. 150	13	4			
•2	John Orton, banker, per receipt,	2000	—	—			
•2	Woodhead, John Kier, for arrears,	40	—	—			
•2	Hazelfields, James Brown, ditto,	60	—	—			
•2	Bills receivable,						
	Robert White, Feb. 2.	L. 300					
	John Miller, March 1.	250					
	James Gordon, May 15.	340					
		—	890	—			
•3	Corn-Stacks,						
	For 330 bolls wheat, at 18 s.	L. 297					
	300 — barley, at 14 s.	210					
	400 — oats, at 12 s.	240					
		—	747	—			
•3	Hay-Stacks, for 24,000 stones, at 4 d.	400	—	—			
•3	Corn-Granaries,						
	For 100 bolls pease, at 12 s.	L. 60					
	120 — beans, at 12 s. 6 d.	75					
		—	135	—			
•3	Meal-Granaries,						
	For 200 bolls oat-meal, at 12 s.	L. 120					
	100 — barley-meal, at 10 s.	50					
		—	170	—			
•3	Cattle,						
	12 fat bullocks,	L. 80					
	20 cows,	80					
	180 sheep,	90					
	25 horses,	150					
		—	400	—			
•2	Woodhead, John Keir, per rental,	243	8	—			
•2	Hazelfield, James Brown,	241	18	—			
•4	Cowlairs, George Gray,	315	—	—			
•4	Carmore, Joseph Hill,	230	—	—			
•4	Glenfide, Andrew Bell,	264	4	—			
•4	Craigends, David Young,	315	4	—			
•4	Moortown, Allan Key,	192	6	—			
•4	Rosemount, Sir James Hay,	200	—	—			
•1					6994	13	4
					Nov.		

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		Nov. 1st.	L.	s.	d.
1	Estate of Sunnybanks Dr to Sundries,	L. 317 : 10 : 8			
5	To Shopkeepers, per account,	L. 68 14 8			
5	To Tradesmen, per account,	- 42 18 6			
5	To Servants, for 6 months fees,	- 53 17 6			
5	To Governor Grant, for last year's feu-duty,	- 2 — —			
5	To John Clark, chamberlain, for last year's salary,	- 100 — —			
5	To Bills Payable, George Sloan, Jan. 1.	50 — —			
			317	10	8
24th.					
1	Cash Dr to Sundries,	L. 925.			
2	To Woodhead, John Keir, for money-rent,	L. 65			
2	To ditto, for arrears,	- 40			
2	To Hazelfield, James Brown, money-rent,	100			
2	To ditto, for arrears,	- 60			
4	To Cowlairs, George Gray, money-rent,	150			
4	To Carmore, Joseph Hill, ditto,	- 110			
4	To Glenfide, Andrew Bell, ditto,	- 150			
4	To Craigends, David Young, ditto,	- 160			
4	To Moortown, Allan Key, ditto,	- 90			
			925		
6	Family-expences Dr to Sundries,	L. 22, 10 s.			
2	To each farm, for poultry-rent, delivered to Mrs Burt,	- - -	22	10	
28th.					
Sundries Drs to Cash,		L. 1017 : 10 : 8.			
5	Shopkeepers, for accounts paid,	L. 68 14 8			
5	Tradesmen, for ditto,	- 42 18 6			
5	Servants, for 6 months fees,	- 53 17 6			
5	Governor Grant, for feu-duty,	- 2 — —			
5	John Clark, chamberlain, for salary,	100 — —			
2	John Orton, banker, per receipt,	750 — —			
			1017	10	8
Dec. 1st.					
1	Cash Dr to Sundries,	L. 210			
3	To Meal-Granaries, for 200 bolls oat-meal, at 12 s.	- 120			
3	To Cattle, for 10 fat bullocks, at L. 9,	90			
			210		
8th.					
4	Rosemount Dr to Corn-Stacks,	L. 45.			
3	For 50 bolls wheat-feed, at 18 s.	- - -	45		
4 E 2 Dec.					

		Dec. 20th.	L.	s.	d.
2	Bills receivable Dr to Sundries, L. 196 : 13 : 4.				
3	To Meal-Granaries, for 100 bolls barley-meal, sold to Peter Glen, per bill Feb. 2. at 10s. per boll,	L. 50 — —			
3	To Corn-Granaries, for 100 bolls pease, sold to John Greg, per bill Feb. 2. at 13 s. 4 d. per boll,	66 13 4			
3	To ditto, for 120 bolls beans, sold to John Gibson, per bill March 1. at 13 s. 4 d. per boll,	80 — —			
			196	13	4
		Jan. 2d. 1778.			
5	Bills payable Dr to Cash, L. 50.				
1	Retired Sir James Hay's acceptance to George Sloan,	50 — —			
		4th.			
2	Bills receivable Dr to Sundries, L. 409, 10s.				
2	To each farm, for its quota of wheat-rent, viz. 420 bolls, at 18 s. per rental,	L. 378 — —			
1	To Profit and Loss, gained 18 d. per boll,	31 10 —			
			409	10	—
		Sold James Taylor at 19 s. 6 d. per boll, and received his acceptance, May 15.			
		16th.			
2	Bills receivable Dr to Sundries, L. 329 : 17 : 6.				
2	To each farm, for its quota of barley-rent, viz. 455 bolls, at 14 s. per rental,	L. 318 10 —			
1	To Profit and Loss, gained 6 d. per boll,	11 7 6			
			329	17	6
		Sold George Fisher at 14 s. 6 d. per boll, and received his acceptance, May 15.			
1	Cash Dr to Bills receivable, L. 129 : 17 : 6.				
2	Received in part from George Fisher,	129 17 6			
		25th.			
2	Bills receivable Dr to Sundries, L. 258.				
2	To each farm, for its quota of meal-rent, viz. 430 bolls, at 12 s.	258 — —			
4	The tenants agree to pay their meal-rent in money, at the conversion in the rental, and have granted bill, payable the 1st of March.				
		February			

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February 3d.			L.	s.	d.
11	Cash Dr to Bills Receivable, L. 416: 13: 4.				
2	For Robert White's, - L. 300 — —				
	Peter Glen's, - - 50 — —				
	John Greg's, - - 66 13 4				
			416	13	4
4th.					
2	John Orton banker Dr to Cash, L. 550.				
1	Paid in, per receipt, - -		550	—	—
20th.					
	Sundries Drs to Profit and Loss, L. 450.				
1	Cash received for 100 ash-trees, - L. 50				
2	Bills Receivable, for 1200 old firs, sold Wil-				
	liam Wright, per bill, May 15. - } 400				
1			450	—	—
March 2d.					
1	Cash Dr to Bills Receivable, L. 588.				
2	For John Miller's, - L. 250				
	John Gibson's, - - 80				
	Each tenant's for meal-rent, - 258				
			588	—	—
25th.					
3	Cattle Dr to Cash, L. 144.				
1	Paid for 36 highland cows, - L. 72				
	12 young bullocks, - 60				
	40 sheep, - - 12				
			144	—	—
April 10th.					
3	Cattle Dr to Cash, L. 13, 10 s.				
1	Paid for other 3 young bullocks, -		13	10	—
27th.					
3	Cattle Dr to Profit and Loss, L. 42, 10 s.				
1	For breed of young cattle this year, viz.				
	15 cow-calves, at 10s. - L. 7 10				
	140 lambs, at 5 s. - 35 —				
			42	10	—
May 8th.					
3	Corn-Granaries Dr to Corn-Stacks, L. 810: 16: 8.				
3	Threshed out this season as under,				
	270 bolls wheat, at 20s. - L. 270 — —				
	330 — barley, at 15 s. - 247 10 —				
	440 — oats, at 13 s. 4 d. - 293 6 8				
			810	16	8
May					

		May 17th.		L.	s.	d.
.1	Cash Dr to Bills Receivable, L. 940.					
.2	For James Gordon's,			L. 340		
	George Fisher's,			200		
	William Wright's,			400		
				940		
		20th.				
.5	Servants Dr to Cash, L. 53 : 17 : 6.					
.1	Paid fees for the preceding half-year,				53	17 6
		25th.				
	Sundries Drs to Hay-Stacks, L. 600.					
.1	Cash, for 20,000 stones, sold at 6 d.			L. 500		
.6	Family-expences, for 4000 stones consumed at			100		
.3	home, valued at ditto,					
				600		
		26th.				
.2	John Orton banker Dr to Cash, L. 1000.					
.1	Paid in to him,			1000		
		June 9th.				
.4	Rosemount Dr to Sundries, L. 150 : 16 : 8.					
.3	To Corn-Granaries, for 100 bolls			L. 104	3	4
	oats, at 13 s. 4 d. and 50 bolls					
	barley, at 15 s.					
.6	To George Sands, for 25 bolls pease,			26	13	4
	at 13 s. 4 d. and 15 bolls beans,					
	at ditto, payable at Lammas,					
.1	To Cash, for manure and charges,			20		
	as per account,					
				150	16	8
		15th.				
.1	Cash Dr to Rosemount, L. 120 : 16 : 6.					
.4	Received for sundry articles in the nurseries and					
	barns, as per account,			120	16	6
		24th.				
.1	Cash Dr to Corn-Granaries, L. 110.					
.3	Received for 110 bolls wheat, at 20 s.			110		
		July 2d.				
.3	Meal-Granaries Dr to Corn-Granaries, L. 180.					
.3	For 120 bolls oat-meal, at 16 s. out of 140					
	bolls oats,			L. 96		
	And 140 bolls barley-meal, at 12 s. out of			84		
	100 bolls barley,					
				180		
		July				

		July 15.			L.	s.	d.
.6	Fleece-wool Dr to Rosemount, L. 13 : 2 : 6.						
.4	For 25 stones, at 10 s. 6 d.	-	-	-	13	2	6
		22d.					
.2	Bills receivable Dr to Meal-Granaries, L. 164.						
.3	Sold David Wilson, per bill September 1.						
	100 bolls oat-meal, at 16 s.	-		L. 80			
	And 140 bolls barley-meal, at 12 s.	-		84			
					164		
		Aug. 2d.					
.6	George Sands Dr to Cash, L. 26 : 13 : 4.						
.1	Paid him in full for pease and beans,	-			26	13	4
		16th.					
.3	Hay-Stacks Dr to Rosemount, L. 500.						
.4	The crop now brought to the stack, amounts, by computation, to 30,000 stones, which, at 4 d. make	-	-	-	500		
		28th.					
.6	James Martin Dr to Fleece-wool, L. 15.						
.6	For 25 stones, at 12 s. to pay at 14 days,				15		
		Sept. 4th.					
.1	Cash Dr to Bills receivable, L. 164.						
.2	Received of David Wilson in full of his bill,				164		
		18th.					
.1	Cash Dr to James Martin, L. 15.						
.6	Received of him in full for wool,	-			15		
		30th.					
.2	Bills receivable Dr to Corn-Granaries, L. 191 : 13 : 4.						
.3	For 50 bolls wheat, at 20 s.	-		L. 50			
	100 ——— barley, at 15 s.	-		75			
	100 ——— oats, at 13 s. 4 d.			66 13 4			
					191	13	4
		Sold Robert Morison per bill at Martinmas.					
		Oct. 5th.					
.2	Bills receivable Dr to Cattle, L. 84.						
.3	For 12 highland cows, at L. 4.			L. 48			
	60 sheep, at 12 s.	-		36			
					84		
		Sold Jacob Brown per bill January 1.					
		14th.					
.1	Cash Dr to Rosemount, L. 52 : 14 : 8.						
.4	Received of Mrs White, as neat proceeds of the dairy, for butter, cheese, and milk, fold this summer,	-	-	-	52	14	8
		Oct.					

			Oct. 20th.	L.	s.	d.
.3	Corn-Stacks Dr to Rosemount, L. 964 : 3 : 4.					
.4	For 300 bolls wheat, at 20 s. L. 300 — —					
	500	—	oats, at 13 s. 4 d.	333	6	8
	250	—	barley, at 15 s.	187	10	—
	125	—	pease, at 13 s. 4 d.	83	6	8
	90	—	beans, at 13 s. 4 d.	60	—	—
				964	3	4
27th.						
.4	Rosemount Dr to Cash, L. 214 : 8 : 6.					
.1	Paid for land-tax, window-tax, for reaping hay and corn, for inclosing and ditching, &c. as per account,			214	8	6
29th.						
.6	Family-expences Dr to Sundries, L. 655 : 11 : 10.					
.1	To Cash, remitted Sir James, L. 300 — —					
.1	To ditto, to the family, — 170 18 6					
.3	To Cattle, for 2 fat bullocks, L. 18 — —					
	6 cows,	24	— —			
	30 sheep,	15	— —			
	20 lambs,	5	— —			
			62	—	—	
.3	To Corn-Granaries, for 30 } L. 30 — —					
	bolls wheat, at 20 s.					
	40 bolls barley, at 15 s.	30	— —			
	70 bolls oats, at 13 s. 4 d.	46	13 4			
			106	13	4	
.3	To Meal-Granaries, for 20 bolls oat- } meal, at 16 s. — —					
			16	—	—	
				655	11	10
31st.						
.1	Estate of Sunnybanks Dr to Sundries, L. 331 : 11 : 3.					
.5	To Shopkeepers, per accounts, — L. 72 18 6					
.5	To Tradesmen, per accounts, — 48 17 9					
.5	To Servants, for last year's fees, 107 15 —					
.5	To Gov. Grant, for last year's feu-duty, — 2 — —					
.5	To John Clark chamberlain, for last year's salary, — 100 — —					
				331	11	3
I N -						

A.	B.	C.	D.
	Fol. Bills Receivable 2 Bills Payable 5 Balance 6	Fol. Cash 1 Corn-Stacks 3 Corn-Granaries 3 Cattle 3 Cowlairs 4 Carmore 4 Craigends 4 Clark (John) 5	
E.	F.	G.	H.
Fol. Estate of Sun- } nybanks } 1	Fol. Family-expences 6 Fleece-wool 6	Fol. Glenfide 4 Governor Grant 5	Fol. Hazelfield 2 Hay-Stacks 3
I.	K.	L.	M.
			Fol. Meal-Granaries 3 Moortown 4 Martin (James) 6
N.	O.	P.	Q.
	Fol. Orton (John) 2	Fol. Profit and Loss 1	
R.	S.	T.	U.
Fol. Rosemount 4	Fol. Shopkeepers 5 Servants 5 Sands (George) 6	Fol. Tradesmen 5	
W.	X.	Y.	Z.
Fol. Woodhead 2			

L E D G E R.

(1) 595

	Contra,	Gr	Fo	L.	s.	d.
1777						
Nov.	1 By Sundries, per Journal,	-		6994	13	4
	By Profit and Loss, for neat gain,	-	1	1381	14	4
				8376	7	8
1778						
Jan.	4 By Bills Receivable, gained on wheat-rent,	-	2	31	10	-
	16 By ditto, gained on barley-rent,	-	2	11	7	6
Feb.	20 By Sundries, for 100 ash-trees, and 1200 firs,	-		450	-	-
Apr.	27 By Cattle, for young breed,	-	3	42	10	-
	By Corn-Stacks, gained,	-	3	108	16	8
	By Hay-Stacks, gained,	-	3	200	-	-
	By Corn-Granaries, gained,	-	3	23	6	8
	By Cattle, gained,	-	3	249	16	-
	By Rosemount, gained,	-	4	1040	11	10
	By Fleece-wool, gained,	-	6	1	17	6
				2159	16	2
1777						
Nov.	28 By Sundries,	-		1017	10	8
1778						
Jan.	2 By Bills Payable, to G. Sloan,	-	5	50	-	-
Feb.	4 By John Orton, Banker,	-	2	550	-	-
Mar.	25 By Cattle,	-	3	144	-	-
Apr.	10 By Cattle,	-	3	13	10	-
May	20 By Servants, for 6 months fees,	-	5	53	17	6
	26 By John Orton, Banker,	-	2	1000	-	-
June	9 By Rosemount, for manure and charges,	-	4	20	-	-
Aug.	2 By George Sands, for pease and beans,	-	6	26	13	4
Oct.	27 By Rosemount, for taxes and charges,	-	4	214	8	6
	29 By Family-expences,	-	6	470	18	6
	By Balance, in hand,	-	6	811	16	10
				4372	15	4

LEDGER.

(2) 597

										For	L.	s.	d.			
Contra,										Cr						
By Balance, excluding interest,										-	-	6	4300			
Contra,										Cr	W	B.	M	D.	H.	Con.
																L. s.
1777																
Nov.	24	By Cash, for money rent,	-											1	65	
		By ditto, for arrears,	-											1	40	
1778		By Family-expences, for poultry,	-				12	36		2	8		6			
Jan.	4	By Bills Receivable, for	-	80						72			2			
	16	By ditto, for	-		80					56			2			
	25	By ditto, for	-			80				48			2			
											80	80	80	12	36	178 8
																105
Contra,										Cr						
1777																
Nov.	24	By Cash, for money-rent,	-											1	100	
		By ditto, for arrears,	-											1	60	
1778		By Family-expences, for poultry,	-				24	24		2	8		6			
Jan.	4	By Bills Receivable, for	-	85						76	10		2			
	16	By ditto, for	-		90					63			2			
											85	90		24	24	141 18
																160
Contra,										Cr						
1778																
Jan.	16	By Cash, in part, from G. Fisher,	-											1	129 17 6	
Feb.	3	By Cash, in full, from Robert White,	-											1	300	
		Peter Glen,	-												50	
		John Greg,	-												66 13 4	
Mar	2	By Cash, from John Miller,	-											1	250	
		John Gibson,	-												80	
		Tenants for meal-rent,	-												258	
May	17	By Cash, from James Gordon,	-											1	340	
		George Fisher,	-												100	
		William Wright,	-												400	
Sept.	4	By Cash, from David Wilson,	-											1	164	
		By Balance, James Taylor, 15th May last,	-											6	409 10	
		Robert Morison, Nov. 11.	-											6	191 13 4	
		Jacob Brown, Jan. 1.	-											6	84	
															2923 14 2	

		Corn-Stacks,						Dr	W.	B.	O.	P.	B.	For	L.	s.	d.
1777	Nov. 1	To Estate of Sunnybanks, for	-	330	300	400								1	747	-	-
1778	Oct. 20	To Rosemount, for	-	300	250	500	125	90						4	964	3	4
		Outcome,	-		30	40								1	108	16	8
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	-														
				630	580	940	125	90							1820	-	-
		Hay-Stacks,						Dr	Stones.								
1777	Nov. 1	To Estate of Sunnybanks, at 4 d. for	-						24000					1	400	-	-
1778	Aug. 16	To Rosemount, at 4 d. for	-						30000					4	500	-	-
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	-											1	200	-	-
									54000						1100	-	-
		Corn-Granaries,						Dr	W.	B.	O.	P.	B.				
1777	Nov. 1	To Estate of Sunnybanks, for	-									100	120	1	135	-	-
1778	May 8	To Corn-Stacks, for	-	270	330	440								3	810	16	8
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	-											1	23	6	8
				270	330	440	100	120							969	3	4
		Meal-Granaries,						Dr									
1777	Nov. 1	To Estate of Sunnybanks, for							100	200				1	170	-	-
1778	July 2	To Corn-Granaries, at 12 s. at 16 s.							140	120				3	180	-	-
									240	320					350	-	-
		Cattle,						Dr	B.	C.	S.	H.					
1777	Nov. 1	To Estate of Sunnybanks, for	-						12	20	180	25		1	400	-	-
1778	Mar. 25	To Cash, for	-						12	36	40			1	144	-	-
	Apr. 10	To Cash, for	-						3					1	13	10	-
	27	To Profit and Loss, for young breed,	-						15	140				1	42	10	-
		To Profit and Loss, gained,	-											1	249	16	-
									27	71	360	25			849	16	-

LEDGER.

(3) 599

		Contra,	Cr	W.	B.	O.	P.	B.	Fo	L.	s.	d.
1777	Dec.	8 By Rosemount, at 18 s. for	-	50					4	45		
1778	May	8 By Corn-Granaries, for	-	270	330	440			3	810	16	8
		Inlake,	-	10								
		By Balance, remaining,	-	300	250	500	125	90	6	964	3	4
				630	580	940	125	90		1820		
1778	May	25 By Sundries, at 6 d. for	-					Stones.		600		
		By Balance, remaining, at 4 d.	-					30000	6	500		
								54000		1100		
1777	Dec.	20 By Bills Receivable, at 13 s. 4 d.	-				100	120	2	146	13	4
1778	June	9 By Rosemount, at 15 s. at 13 s. 4 d.	-		50	100			4	104	3	4
		24 By Cash, at 20 s. for	-	110						110		
	July	2 By Meal-Granaries, at 12 s. at 16 s.	-		100	140			3	180		
	Sept.	30 By Bills Receivable, for	-	50	100	100			2	191	13	4
	Oct.	29 By Family-expences, for	-	30	40	70			6	106	13	4
		By Balance, remaining,	-	80	40	30			6	130		
				270	330	440	100	120		969	3	4
1777	Dec.	1 By Cash, at 12 s. for	-			200			1	120		
		20 By Bills Receivable, at 10 s. for	-		100				2	50		
1778	July	22 By Bills Receivable, at 12 s. at 16 s.	-		140	100			2	164		
	Oct.	29 By Family-expences, for	-			20			6	16		
				240	320					350		
1777	Dec.	1 By Cash, at L. 9, for	-			10			1	90		
1778	Oct.	5 By Bills Receivable, at L. 4, at 12 s.	-			12	60		2	84		
		29 By Family-expences, for	-			2	6	50	6	62		
		Dead, or lost,	-			2	12	3				
		By Balance, remaining,	-			15	51	238	22	613	16	
						27	71	360	25	849	16	

LEDGER.

(4) 601

	Contra,	Cr	W	B.	M	D	H.	Con.	Fo	L.	s.	d.
1777								L. s.				
Nov. 24	By Cash, for money-rent, -	-							1	150		
1778	By Family-expences, for poultry, -	-				36	24	3	6			
Jan. 4	By Bills Receivable, for -	-	75					67	10	2		
16	By ditto, for -	-		75				52	10	2		
25	By ditto, for -	-			70			42				
			75	75	70	36	24	165		150		
1777	Contra,	Cr										
Nov. 24	By Cash, for money-rent, -	-							1	110		
1778	By Family-expences, for poultry, -	-				30	30	3	6			
Jan. 16	By Bills Receivable, for -	-		90				63		2		
25	By ditto, for -	-			90			54		2		
				90	90	30	30	120		110		
1777	Contra,	Cr										
Nov. 24	By Cash, for money-rent, -	-							1	150		
1778	By Family-expences, for poultry, -	-				48	36	4	4	6		
Jan. 4	By Bills Receivable, for -	-	50					45		2		
16	By ditto, for -	-		50				35		2		
25	By ditto, for -	-			50			30		2		
			50	50	50	48	36	114	4	150		
1777	Contra,	Cr										
Nov. 24	By Cash, for money-rent, -	-							1	160		
1778	By Family-expences, for poultry, -	-				42	42	4	4	6		
Jan. 4	By Bills Receivable, for -	-	60					54		2		
16	By ditto, for -	-		70				49		2		
25	By ditto, for -	-			80			48		2		
			60	70	80	42	42	155	4	160		
1777	Contra,	Cr										
Nov. 24	By Cash, for money-rent, -	-							1	90		
1778	By Family-expences, for -	-				18	48	3	6	6		
Jan. 4	By Bills Receivable, for -	-	70					63		2		
25	By ditto, for -	-			60			36		2		
			70		60	18	48	102	6	90		
1778	Contra,	Cr										
June 15	By Cash, for sales from the nurseries and barns, -	-							1	120	16	6
July 15	By Fleece-wool, for 25 stones, -	-							6	13	2	6
Aug. 16	By Hay-Stacks, for 30,000 stones, -	-							3	500		
Oct. 14	By Cash, for neat proceeds of dairy, -	-							1	52	14	8
20	By Corn-Stacks, for present crop, -	-							3	264	3	4
										1650	17	

			Dr	For	L.	s.	d.
1777		Shopkeepers,					
Nov. 28	To Cash, in full,	-	-	1	68	14	8
	To Balance, due to them,	-	-	6	72	18	6
					141	13	2
1777		Tradesmen,					
Nov. 28	To Cash, in full,	-	-	1	42	18	6
	To Balance, due,	-	-	6	48	17	9
					91	16	3
1777		Servants,					
Nov. 28	To Cash, in full,	-	-	1	53	17	6
1778							
May 20	To Cash, for 6 months fees,	-	-	1	53	17	6
	To Balance, due at Martinmas,	-	-	6	53	17	6
					161	12	6
1777		Governor Grant,					
Nov. 28	To Cash, in full of feu-duty,	-	-	1	2		
	To Balance due,	-	-	6	2		
					4		
1777		John Clark, Chamberlain,					
Nov. 28	To Cash, in full of salary,	-	-	1	100		
	To Balance due,	-	-	6	100		
					200		
1778		Bills Payable,					
Jan. 2	To Cash, in full,	-	-	1	50		

L E D G E R.

(5) 603

				Fo	L.	s.	d.
1777	Contra,	Cr					
Nov. 1	By Estate of Sunnybanks,	-		1	68	14	8
1778							
Oct. 31	By ditto, for last year's accounts,	-		1	72	18	6
					141	13	2
1777	Contra,	Cr					
Nov. 1	By Estate of Sunnybanks,	-		1	42	18	6
1778							
Oct. 31	By ditto, for last year's accounts,	-		1	48	17	9
					91	16	3
1777	Contra,	Cr					
Nov. 1	By Estate of Sunnybanks,	-		1	53	17	6
1778							
Oct. 31	By ditto, for last year's fees,	-		1	107	15	—
					161	12	6
1777	Contra,	Cr					
Nov. 1	By Estate of Sunnybanks,	-		1	2	—	—
1778							
Oct. 31	By ditto, for last year's feu-duty,	-		1	2	—	—
					4	—	—
1777	Contra,	Cr					
Nov. 1	By Estate of Sunnybanks,	-		1	100	—	—
1778							
Oct. 31	By ditto, for last year's salary,	-			100	—	—
					200	—	—
1777	Contra,	Cr	Due,				
Nov. 1	By Estate of Sunnybanks, to G. Sloan,	Jan. 1.		1	50	—	—

			Fo	L.	s.	d.
1777	Family-expences,	Dr				
Nov. 24	To Sundries, for poultry-rent,	-		22	10	—
1778						
May 25	To Hay-Stacks, for 4000 stones, at 6 d.		3	100	—	—
Oct. 29	To Sundries,	-		655	11	10
				778	1	10
1778	George Sands,	Dr				
Aug. 2	To Cash, in full	-	1	26	13	4
1778	Fleece-wool,	Dr				
July 15	To Rosemount, at 10s. 6 d. for	25	4	13	2	6
	To Profit and Loss, gained,	-	1	1	17	6
				15	—	—
1778	James Martin,	Dr				
Aug. 28	To Fleece-wool, at 14 days,	-	6	15	—	—
	Balance,	Dr				
	To Cash, in hand,	-	1	811	16	10
	To John Orton, Banker,	-	2	4300	—	—
	To Bills Receivable, per account,	-	2	685	3	4
	To Corn-Stacks, valued at	-	3	964	3	4
	To Hay-Stacks, 30,000 stones, at 4 d.	-	3	500	—	—
	To Corn-Granaries, valued at	-	3	130	—	—
	To Cattle, valued at	-	3	613	16	—
				8004	19	6

LEDGER.

(6) 605

				Fo	L.	s.	d.
		Contra,	Gr				
		By Profit and Loss,	-	1	778	1	10
1778		Contra,	Gr				
June	9	By Rosemount, for pease and beans, at Lammas,		4	26	13	4
1778		Contra,	Gr				
Aug.	28	By James Martin, at 12 s. for	Stones.	6	15		
			25				
1778		Contra,	Gr				
Sept.	18	By Cash, in full,		1	15		
		Contra,	Gr				
		By Shopkeepers,		5	72	18	6
		By Tradesmen,		5	48	17	9
		By Servants,		5	53	17	6
		By Governor Grant,		5	2		
		By John Clark,		5	100		
		By Estate of Sunnybanks, for moveables,		1	7727	5	9
					8004	19	6

NEW INVENTORY.

Rosemount, November 1. 1778.

Sundries Drs to Estate of Sunnybanks, L. 10,006,			L.	s.	d.
19 s. 6 d.					
Cash in hand,	-	L. 811 16 10			
John Orton, banker,	-	4300 — —			
Bills Receivable, per account,		685 3 4			
Corn-Stacks, per ditto,	-	964 3 4			
Hay-Stacks, 30,000 stones, at 4 d.		500 — —			
Corn-Granaries, per account,		130 — —			
Cattle, per ditto,	-	613 16 —			
Each farm, per rental,	-	2002 — —			
			10006	19	6
Estate of Sunnybanks Dr to Sundries, L. 277 : 13 : 9.					
To Shopkeepers,	-	L. 72 18 6			
To Tradesmen,	-	48 17 9			
To Servants,	-	53 17 6			
To Governor Grant,	-	2 — —			
To John Clark, Chamberlain,		100 — —			
			277	13	9

CHAP.

C H A P. X.

The merchant's dictionary; or, The abstruse words and terms that occur in merchandise, alphabetically explained.

A

A *Bashee*, a piece of coin in Persia, valued at 16 d. Sterling.

Account of sales, see chap. 1. No 5. of this Appendix.

Agio, an Italic word, importing a conveniency; and is used to signify the difference of the value of current money and bank-notes, in Venice and Holland, which is commonly 3 or 4 per cent. in favour of the notes. Also the reward given for changing one coin or species of money for another.

Allotting of goods, is when five or six men buy a cargo, or any quantity of goods, jointly, which they divide into as many parcels or lots; and to determine which of these parcels each man is to take, the buyers names are written out, on so many distinct pieces of paper; and he who comes first by, or any indifferent person they please to chuse, applies the names to the lots; and this determines which lot each buyer is to reckon his own. Sometimes, instead of the names, they give one a box, another a watch, a third a knife, &c. which an indifferent person applies to the lots: but this is more ordinary among tradesmen and mechanics; merchants seldom use it.

Alquier, a corn-measure used in Portugal, containing a peck three quarts and a pint English.

Ana, a piece of Indian coin, in value somewhat more than 1 d. Sterling.

Angel, ten shillings Sterling.

Anker, of brandy, &c. ten gallons.

Arbitration, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 3. and § 2. n. 2. of this Appendix.

Archelin, a corn-measure in Holland, equal to three pecks five quarts and a pint English.

Asar, a Persian coin, worth 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Asper, a Turkish coin, about three farthings in value.

Average, a small customary duty paid by merchants to masters of ships, over and above the freight, as a recompence or gratuity for their taking care of the goods on board; and is commonly 1 d. and sometimes 2 d. on every shilling freight. *Average* signifies also a special allowance made by the merchants to the master of a ship, for extraordinary losses or damages sustained; as, when the master is obliged to cut a mast or cable to save the ship and cargo, or is at extraordinary charges for pilotage up a river, &c. It also signifies the contribution made by merchants or insurers, for the loss of goods thrown over board in a storm.

Aulnage, a duty on cloth exported.

Aume, of Rhenish wine, forty-two gallons.

Aune, a French measure near five quarters, or somewhat less than an ell English.

Arrear, behind-hand, or owing.

B

B *AG*, an uncertain quantity of packed goods, from 3 to 4 C.

Babar, an East Indian weight by which the spices are sold. At Moca it weighs 386 lb. Avoirdupois; but at the Molucca's, the great *babar* is 6250 lb. and the lesser 625 lb.

Bale, a pack of merchandise, of about 3 or 4 C.

Bambee,

Bamboe, an East-Indian measure, equal to five pints English.

Bancal, a weight in East India, of 16 nine tenths drams Avoirdupois.

Bank, a public office for keeping and circulating money, to be returned by exchange, or otherwise disposed of for profit.

Bankrupt, a person whose bank or stock is broken or exhausted, and who is thereby insolvent, or unable to pay his debt.

Baratry, is when the master or mariners of a ship cheat the owners or insurers, either by embezzling their goods, or running away with the ship.

Barter, is the trucking or exchanging one commodity for another.

Basket, an uncertain quantity; as, of *asa foetida*, from 20 to 50 lb. weight.

Batman, a weight in Smyrna, equal to 16 lb. 6 oz. 15 dr. Avoirdupois.

Batze, a piece of German coin, wanting one tenth of a penny of being equal to 3 d. Sterling.

Berquet, a weight of 173 lb. by which hemp and other goods are sold in Russia.

Besse, a Persian copper coin, in value $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling.

Bill of debt, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 9. of this Appendix.

Bill of entry, a note of goods entered at the customhouse, whether inward or outward; in which is mentioned the merchant's name, the quantity, number, and mark of the goods, with the place from or to which they are imported or to be exported.

Bill of exchange, see chap. 2. § 2. of this Appendix.

Bill of lading, see chap. 3. § 3. n. 1. of this Appendix.

Bill of parcels, see chap. 2. § 4. of this Appendix.

Bill of sale, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 11. of this Appendix.

Bill of store, is a licence granted at the customhouse to merchants, to carry stores and provisions necessary for their voyage, custom-free.

Bill of sufferance, a licence granted to a merchant to trade from one British

port to another, without paying custom.

Bind, ten strikes of eels, each strike, twenty-five.

Bit, a piece of coin current at Barbadoes, Virginia, &c. for $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling.

Bobbin, of undressed flax, about 3 quarters of 1 C.

Boiseau, a measure, of two bushels and half a peck, at Bourdeaux in France.

Bolt, of canvas, 28 ells.

Book of rates, a book used in custom-houses, authorised by act of parliament, shewing the duty on goods imported or exported.

Bottomry, is the borrowing of money on the bottom of a ship, for which a high rate of interest, sometimes 30, 40, nay 50 per cent. is to be paid upon the safe arrival of the ship: but if the ship be lost, neither principal nor interest can be demanded.

Box, an uncertain quantity of quicksilver, from 1 to 2 C.

Brait, a word used to signify a rough diamond.

Break bulk, to take out part of a ship's cargo.

Brigantine, a small light vessel or ship, proper for giving chase or fighting.

Brokers, are a kind of factors. They are commonly persons who have been bred merchants, and have had misfortunes in the world. They must be men of skill and experience, their business being to find out customers to merchants, and to assist merchants in making bargains. In London they are licensed by the Lord Mayor, who administers an oath to them, and takes bond for the faithful execution of their office: and if any person take upon him to act as a broker, not being thus admitted and licensed, he shall forfeit L. 500. And if a broker be found to deal for himself, he incurs the penalty of L. 200. Brokers are obliged to wear a silver medal, having the King's arms, and the arms of the city, and their own names, upon it; and if they be found in the exercise of their office without

without it, they forfeit 40 s. Besides the brokers who deal in merchandise, there are others, whose business lies in other things; such as, 1. *Brokers of stock*, who buy or sell, as they are employed, shares in the joint stocks of a company or corporation. 2. *Exchange-brokers*, who make it their business to know the course of exchange, and give proper intelligence to persons who have money to receive or pay beyond seas. 3. *Pawn-brokers*, who lend money upon pawn or pledge. 4. *Tally-men*, who sell or let household-goods, cloaths, &c. to be paid by so much a week.

Brokerage, the wages or provision given to brokers, commonly 2 s. 6 d. for every L. 100's worth of goods bought or sold.

Bundle, of brown paper, 40 quires.

Burse, an exchange or place for merchants to meet in.

Butlerage, a small duty paid for wine imported by persons not freemen.

Butt, of sack, 2 hogheads; of currants, from 15 to 22 C.

C

Cade, of red herrings, 500; of sprats, 1000.

Cake, of copper, from 14 lb. to 1 C.

Candil, an East-Indian weight, equal to 540 lb. Avoirdupois.

Cane, a measure; in Spain, a yard quarter and half-quarter; at Marseilles, in France, two yards and a half.

Canister, of tea, from 75 lb. to 1 C.

Cantar, a weight; at Aleppo, 100 lb.; at Tunis and Tripoli, 114 lb.; at Acre, in Turkey, 603 lb.

Cantaro, a measure of three gallons wine-measure, at Alicant.

Cantone, a measure, of five pints and an half English, in the Molucca islands.

Capan, an East-Indian coin, worth 3 d. Sterling.

Capee, a piece of coin in Muscovy, worth 1 d. Sterling.

Carage, of lime, 64 bushels.

Cargo, a ship's loading. Also a weight in Spain and Turkey, of about 300 lb.

Caroteel, of cloves, from 4 to 5 C.; of currants, from 5 to 9 C.; of mace, 3 C.

Case, of Normandy glass, 120 feet.

Cask, an uncertain quantity; of sugar, from 8 to 11 C.; of almonds, about 3 C.

Caty, a piece of coin in the island of Sumatra, worth 6 s. 8 d. Also a weight in East India, of 1 lb. 5 oz. 2 drams.

Charter-party. See chap. 3. § 1. n. 1. and § 2. n. 1. of this Appendix.

Chest, an uncertain quantity; of sugar, from 10 to 15 C.; glass, from 200 to 300 feet; indigo, from 1 to 2 C.

Chevisance, a composition between debtor and creditor.

Chique, a weight in Smyrna, equal to 5 lb. 7 oz. 10 dr. Avoirdupois.

Christiana, a piece of Swedish coin, worth 16 d. Sterling.

Clough, or *Cleff*. See *Draught*.

Coard, a pile of wood, 4 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 8 deep.

Coban, a piece of gold coin in Japan, worth 30 s. Sterling.

Coca, a measure in Japan, equal to an English pint.

Cocket, a customhouse-warrant, written on a small piece of parchment, with the seal of the customhouse, given to a merchant upon entry of his goods, testifying that they have paid the duty.

Colour strangers goods, is when a freeman permits a foreigner to enter goods in his name at the customhouse, to pay but single duty, when he ought by law to pay double.

Commission of bankruptcy, is a commission under the great seal, directed to five or more commissioners, to inquire into the particular affairs and circumstances of the bankrupt, or broken tradesman: with power to act for the benefit of the creditors, and to proceed according to the statutes made for that purpose.

Composition, is when a debtor, not being able to pay his whole debts, agrees with his creditors, to pay them a certain sum instead of all that is due.

Cono, a Florence wine-measure of ten barrels, each barrel being about twelve gallons.

Consign, signifies among merchants the sending or delivering over of goods to the care of a factor.

Contraband goods, such as are prohibited importation.

Copes mate, an old term signifying a partner in merchandising.

Copestake, a German coin, of about 12 d. Sterling.

Cordage, the ropes belonging to the rigging or tackle of a ship.

Correspondent, when two men keep up an intercourse by letters, they are called *correspondents*.

Counterpoize, the weighing of one thing against another.

Courtage, the reward given to brokers of exchange.

Covado, a cloth-measure in Persia, about an English yard.

Crache, a piece of coin, current in Florence and Leghorn at three farthings.

Cranage, money paid for the use of a crane, by which bulky or heavy goods are lifted or drawn out of a ship.

Creek, a place where officers are commonly placed to prevent running of goods, but are not lawful places of exportation or importation without particular licence or sufferance.

Cruise, to sail up and down for guarding the seas.

Cruiser, a ship appointed to cruise.

Crusado, a piece of coin; in Germany, 6 s. 2 d.; in Portugal, 2 s. 10 d.

Crusser, a piece of German coin, in value about three farthings.

Custom, a duty paid by the subjects to the King upon the importation or exportation of goods, for the support of the government, and the protection of trade.

D

D*ebenture*, a customhouse-writing, certifying the drawback, or part of the custom paid at importation, to be due to a merchant upon his re-exporting of goods which have formerly been imported.

Demurrage, an allowance made by merchants to the master of a ship, for his staying in a port longer than the time agreed upon for his departure.

Denier, French money, twelve of which make a sou.

Diary, a day-book or memorial of things done.

Dicker, of leather, ten hides; of necklaces, ten bundles, each bundle ten necklaces.

Disembark, to land goods out of a ship.

Distrain, to seize goods for payment of a debt.

Ditto, an Italic word used by merchants for the same.

Dividend, when the shares of a joint stock, or of the profits thence arising, are divided amongst the partners.

Dock, a place where ships are built, repaired, or laid up; and is either dry or wet. A *dry dock* is a pit, pond, or creek, by the side of an harbour, where the water is kept out by great flood-gates till the ship is built or repaired; and then being opened, let in the water to float or launch her. A *wet dock* is a place to which a ship is haled in by the help of the tide, and which is dry at low water.

Docket, a bill of direction tied to goods, shewing the person to whom, and place to which, they are to be carried.

Doit, the fourth part of a stiver in Holland.

Doitkin, a small Dutch coin, the eighth part of a stiver.

Dollar, a piece of foreign coin, about 4 s. 6 d.

Draper, a merchant who deals in cloth, whether linen or woollen.

Draught of a ship, the number of feet she sinks in the water.

Draught, called also *cloff* or *clough*, is a small allowance on weighable goods, made by the King to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, to cause the weight hold out when the goods are weighed again. The King allows 1 lb. draught for goods weighing under 1 C; 2 lb. for goods weighing

weighing from 1 to 2 C.; 3 lb. from 2 to 3 C.; 4 lb. from 3 to 10 C.; 7 lb. from 10 to 18 C.; 9 lb. from 18 to 30 C. or upwards.

Drugs, simples: some whereof are medicinal, as gallingal, allum, thubarb, &c.; others are grocery drugs, as coffee, tea, tamarins, &c.

Ducat, a piece of coin, current in Hungary and Poland for 4 s. 8 d.; at Rome, 5 s. 6 d.; Venice, 4 s. 4 d.

Dyna, an East-India coin, about 30 s. Sterling.

E

E *Mbarga*, the stopping or arresting of ships.

Empory, an exchange, a market-town, a place where a fair is held.

Enfranchise, to make free, to incorporate a person into a society.

Enhance, to advance or raise the price of a thing.

Epha, a Jewish measure, of four gallons and an half.

Excambium, an exchange where merchants meet.

Exchange-Broker. See *Broker*.

Extortion, the taking of more money, or a larger reward from any person, than what is due, or what the law allows.

F

F *Agot*, of steel, 130 lb.

Fangot, an uncertain quantity; of raw silk, from 1 to 3 C.

Fanam, an Indian coin, in value about 6 d. Sterling.

Fat, an uncertain quantity: of wire, from 20 to 25 C.

Florin, a coin, in Spain, 4 s. 4 d.; in Germany, 3 s. 4 d.; in Sicily, 2 s. 6 d.; in Holland, 2 s.

Flotzam, goods lost by shipwreck, which float upon the sea; and which, if saved, belong to the Lord Admiral.

Fodder, 19 C. and a half of lead.

Forefall, to buy goods before they come to market, with a design to raise their price.

Founder, a ship is said to founder, or to be foundered, when by a leak or otherwise she becomes so full of water that she sinks.

Frail, of raisins, about 75 lb.

Freight, either the goods which a ship carries, or the money paid for carriage.

Frigate, a small man of war, built somewhat lower and longer than others, for swift sailing, and not having more than two decks.

Frist, to sell goods at time, or upon trust.

Frieze, a coarse nappy cloth; perhaps so called, because first made, or worn, by the people of Friezeland.

G

G *Aborage*, wrappers in which Irish goods are packed up.

Gabel, an old word for tribute or custom paid to the Prince or Lord. Also an excise in France on salt.

Gaff, an iron hook to pull great fishes into a ship. Also a spur for a fighting cock.

Gaga, a measure in Japan, for rice and other grain, containing one hundred gantas, each ganta being three ale pints English.

Garble, the dust and dross severed from spices and drugs.

Garbling, picking out the worst from the best of any commodity.

Gare, a very coarse wool, a term used by clothiers.

Goad, an ell English, by which Welch frize is measured.

Greven, a coin in Muscovy, passing for 12 d. Sterling.

Grocers, merchants who trade in fruits and spices; probably so called from *grossus*, a fig, a commodity which they very much deal in.

Grocery-wares, goods which grocers deal in; such as, figs, currants, raisins, prunes, pepper, nutmegs, almonds, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, sugar, &c.

Grojs, 12 dozen of corks, pipes, &c.

Gross weight, the whole weight of goods with the dross and dust mixed with them.

them, and of the chest, cask, or bag that contains them.

Guild, a company or society of men incorporated.

Guilder, a piece of coin. The German guilder is about 3 s. 8 d.; that of Holland, 22½ d.; the golden one used in some parts of Germany, 4 s. 9 d.; of Portugal, 5 s.

H

Haberdaasher, one who deals in small wares, such as hats, caps, &c.

Halage, money paid for haling, drawing, or carrying goods to or from ships.

Hallage, toll or duty paid for goods vended in a hall, particularly for cloths brought to be sold in Blackwell hall, London.

Hand, in the height of a horse, four inches.

Hanega, a corn measure in Bilboa in Spain, somewhat more than a bushel and a half English.

Hanock, a corn measure at Malaga in Spain, containing unheaped 29 lb. and heaped 44 lb. Avoirdupois.

Hanse, a society of merchants incorporated for promoting the interest of trade, and the safe conveyance of merchandise from one kingdom to another.

Hansel, i. e. *Hand sale*, money received upon the first sale of any part or parcel of goods, or the money received first in the morning. Also a new-year's gift.

Hanse towns, certain free towns in Germany, in number twenty-seven, as Hamburg, Lubeck, Mædenberg, &c. joined in a league offensive and defensive against all enemies.

Harping-irons, instruments used at sea in whale fishing, for sinking of whales or great fish. They have one end like a barbed arrow, and a cord fastened to the other.

Harpooners, those that strike the whales with these instruments.

Heavy money, bullion, or uncoined money.

Hia, a Jewish measure for liquids, con-

taining one gallon two pints and two and a half solid inches wine-measure.

Hogshead, a vessel containing 63 gallons.

Huckster, one who sells provisions by retail.

J

JAR, an earthen vessel, containing of oil from 18 to 26 gallons.

Jerque, after a ship is unloaded, the surveyor, or some other officer of the customs, goes on board, and searches her, to see there be no unentered goods concealed; and this is called *jerquing* of the ship.

Jetson, goods thrown overboard to lighten a ship in the time of a storm.

Jill, half a quarter of a pint English.

Impost, the duty on goods imported.

Inch of candle, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 2. of this Appendix.

Indenture, a writing, containing heads or articles of a contract or agreement betwixt two persons or parties, whereof there are two indented copies; that is, two copies written on the same sheet of paper or skin of parchment, and cut aunder, not by a straight, but crooked line; so that the borders or outlines of the two copies are notched like the teeth of a saw, or cut in the form of the letter S; and when applied to one another, will exactly correspond, the prominencies of the one filling up the stops or cavities of the other, and so shew the copies to be genuine.

Indorse a bill, see chap. 2. § 2. of this Appendix.

Ingenio, a house or mill where sugar is made.

Ingot, an uncertain quantity of gold or silver bullion.

Insurance, see chap. 3. § 3. n. 2. of this Appendix.

Interlopers, those who, without legal authority, intercept the trade of a company.

Invoice, see chap. 1. n. 4. of this Appendix. See also the word *Tare*.

Julio, an Italian coin, in value about 6 d. Sterling.

K

K *Eel*, the lowest piece of timber in a ship, one end whereof is at the stem, and the other reaches to the stern.

Keelage, a duty paid at Hartlepool in Durham for every ship coming into that port.

Keg, a vessel for sturgeon, salmon, and other pickled fish, containing about four or five gallons.

Key, a place to land or ship off goods at. Those belonging to the city of London are, Chester's-key, Brewer's-key, Galley-key, Wool-dock, Customhouse-key, Bear-key, Porter's-key, Sabb's-dock, Wiggin's-key, Young's-key, Ralph's-key, Dice-Key, Smart's-key, Somer's-key, Hammon's-key, Lyon-key, Botolph-wharf, Gaunt's-key, Cock's-key, Fresh-wharf: as also Billingsgate, and Bridge-house in Southwark, for landing fish and provisions.

Killow, a corn-measure in Turkey, somewhat less than a bushel.

Kintal, a Turkish weight, of 100 lb.; but in Aleppo, 165 lb. in Smyrna, 120 lb.

Kintlidge, the ballast of a ship.

Kipe, a basket made of oliers for catching fish.

L

L *Agan*, heavy goods thrown overboard at sea, when in danger of shipwreck, to which a buoy is fastened for directing to the place where they lie.

Last, of white herrings, 12 barrels; of red herrings, 20 cades; of corn, 10 quarters; of wool, 12 sacks; of leather, 20 dickers; of flax or feathers, 17 C.; of gun-powder, 24 barrels, or 2400 lb. &c.

Lastage, a duty on wares sold by the last. Also the ballast of a ship.

Leakage, an allowance made to the merchant in liquids of 12 per cent. and to brewers of 3 in 23 barrels of beer, and 2 in 22 barrels of ale, in consideration of what leaks or runs out.

Leaky, full of leaks. A vessel is so, when it lets out any of the liquor contained; and a ship is so, when it lets water come in.

Letter of advice, a letter from one correspondent to another, giving notice of a bill drawn on him, or of any other business.

Letter of attorney, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 7. of this Appendix.

Letter of credit, see chap. 3. § 3. n. 4. of this Appendix.

Letter of licence, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 6. of this Appendix.

Letters of marque and reprisal, letters under the privy seal, granted to subjects whose ships or goods have been seized or taken by the subjects of another nation, empowering them to retake, by force of arms, what, or to the value of what, was injuriously taken from them.

Light-rage, money given for carrying goods to or from a ship in boats or lighters.

Lispound, a weight at Hamburg, five of their pounds, and is 16 lb. 4 oz. and 12 drams Avoirdupois; and at Copenhagen in Denmark twenty of them make their ship-pound.

Livre, in France, about 18 d.; in Spain, 5 s.; at Leghorn and Florence, 9 d.; at Genoa, 16 d. Sterling. A livre contains 20 sous, each sous 12 deniers.

Loan, a thing lent. Also the interest of money.

Lodemanage, money paid to a lodeman or pilot for conducting a ship into a harbour.

Lombard, a bank for usury or pawns; so called from the Lombards, a people in Italy, who dealt much in usury.

Loop, a corn-measure at Riga, of two bushels.

Loot, a weight, of about half an ounce, in Germany and France.

Lot of goods, see chap. 3. § 1. n. 2. of this Appendix. See also the word *Allotting*.

Lyon dollar, 80 aspers, value 5 s. Sterling, at Aleppo in Turkey.

M

M

- M** *Aggio*, an Italian corn-measure, of $17\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
- Mammooda*, an East-Indian coin, value 1 s. Sterling.
- Mamothby*, a Persian coin, value 8 d. Sterling.
- Manch*, of silver, 60 shekels, or 7 l. 10 s. of gold, 100 shekels, or 75 l. Sterling.
- Manifest*, a note or memorial of a ship's cargo, shewing what is due to the master for freight from the several persons to whom the cargo belongs.
- Manual goods*, those whereof present profit may be made.
- Manufacture*, any commodity made by the work of the hands; as, cloth, wrought silk, hats, &c.
- Maritime*, of or belonging to the sea.
- Mark of goods*, a certain note which a merchant puts upon his goods, or upon the cask, hogthead, &c. that contains them, to distinguish them from others; such as, a grape, a crow's foot, a diamond, a cross, an asterisk, &c. Some use one or other of these marks by themselves, others join them with the initial letters of their own name, and others use the letters only.
- Mark*, of British money, 13 s. 4 d.; in Denmark, 16 s.; in Germany, 16 stivers, or 2 s. Sterling.
- Mark lups*, Polish money, 3 s. 9 d. 3 farthings Sterling.
- Mart*, a market, a great fair, a town or place of great trade.
- Mast*, of amber, two pounds and an half.
- Mat*, of twine, from 2 to 3 C.
- Mound*, of unbound books, 8 bales, each bale 1000 lb. weight.
- Moundshaw*, a weight in Persia, of 12 lb. and an half Avoirdupois.
- Messe*, 500 herrings.
- Medin*, a coin in Egypt, value 3 aspers; at Aleppo, somewhat more than 1 d. Sterling. Also a measure of corn in Cyprus, of two bushels.
- Mercer*, a merchant who deals in wrought silks.
- Mervadie*, Spanish money, 372 of which make a rial, and 8 rials make a piece of eight, or 4 s. 6 d. Sterling.
- Messe*, an East-Indian coin, value 15 d. Sterling.
- Metre*, a Turkish wine-measure, of two quarts and a pint English.
- Milliner*, a seller of ribands, gloves, &c.
- Mill ree*, in Portugal, 1000 rees, about 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.
- Mill-ree*, a French measure of wine and oil, about 17 gallons.
- Moidore*, a Portuguese piece of gold, value about 27 s.
- Moiety*, the half of any thing.
- Monopoly*, the ingrossing of a commodity into one or a few hands, so that none can sell or gain by it but one person or company.
- Mortgage*, a pawn of land, houses, or goods, laid for money borrowed, to be the creditor's for ever if the money be not paid at the day agreed on.
- Mount*, of plaister of Paris, 3000 lb. weight.
- Mulcts*, fines laid on ships or goods by the company to which they belong, for the maintenance of consuls, garrisons, &c.
- Murage*, a tribute to be paid for the building or repairing of public walls.

N

- N** *AP*, a certain kind of shag raised on woollen cloth.
- Napery*, table-linen.
- Napier's bones*, certain numbering rods for performing speedily several arithmetical operations, invented by the Lord Napier, Baron of Merchiston in Scotland.
- Naval*, of or belonging to a ship, or to the sea.
- Navigation*, the art of sailing. Also sea-trade.
- Naulage*, the freight for carrying goods or persons by sea, or over a river.
- Navy*, a fleet or company of ships.
- Naze*, or *Nefs*, a cliff or point of land running out into the sea.
- Neap-tides*, the tides at quarter-moon, which

which are not so high nor so swift as the tides at new or full moon, called *spring-tides*.

Neat weight, the weight of a commodity, without the cask, bag, case, or things that contains it.

Nest, of chests or coffers, three in number.

Noble, an ancient coin, value 6 s. 8 d.

Notary-public, a scrivener, or writer who publicly witnesseth deeds, &c. to make them authentic in courts.

Noting a bill, is the notary's protesting against the person drawn upon, for his refusing to accept or pay.

Number of goods, when a merchant buys or sells goods, he numbers the parcels, casks, &c. by writing on the first No I. and on the second No II. &c. Mechanics also number their pieces of work. Thus a watchmaker puts upon the first watch he makes No I. upon the second No II. &c.

O

Obligee, he to whom a bond is payable.

Obligor, he that enters into a bond, or he by whom it is payable.

Oke, a Turkish weight; of which there are three sorts; the lesser *oke* of Smyrna is 13 oz. 2 drams; the middle *oke* is 1 lb. 11 oz. 6 drams; and the greater is 2 lb. 11 oz. 13 drams Avoirdupois.

Okham, tow or flax, to drive into the seams of a ship.

Omer, a Jewish measure, of three pints and a half.

Orcio, a Florentine oil-measure, of eight gallons and a quart.

Orgal, the lees of wine dried, used by dyers to make cloth take colour.

Orlope, the uppermost deck in a great ship, viz. all the space from the main-mast to the mizen.

Ork, a butt for figs or wine. Also a hulk, or large broad ship, used for setting masts into ships. Also a monstrous fish, called likewise a *whirl-pool*.

Ouster le mer, an excuse for not comparing in court after a summons, upon account of being beyond sea.

Owlers, persons who (like owls in the night) carry prohibited goods privately to the sea-side, in order to be shipped off contrary to law.

P

Pack, a parcel of goods put up for carriage, a horse-load. A pack of wool is 240 lb. weight.

Pagod, a piece of Indian gold, in value about 8 s. Sterling.

Palingman, a merchant denizon or free born.

Pançart, a paper of the rates and customs due to the French King.

Par of exchange, is when he to whom a bill is payable, receives of the acceptor just so much money in value as was paid to the drawer by the remitter.

Paraw, a small coin at Constantinople.

Passagio, a writ empowering the keepers of a port to grant passage to a person who has the King's licence.

Patacoon, a Spanish coin, value about 4 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Patart, a Dutch stiver, five whereof make 6 d. Sterling.

Pecul, a weight at Japan, Java, &c. 100 caty, or 132 lb. Avoirdupois.

Pesage, custom for weighing of goods.

Pesterable wares, goods that are troublesome, by taking up much room in a ship.

Petees, lead-money in India, 25 whereof make a farthing.

Petty-tally, a competent allowance of victuals in a ship according to the number of the crew.

Pickage, money paid in fairs, for breaking the ground, in order to set up booths, stands, or stalls.

Pico, a measure for cloth, from 25 to 27 inches, in Barbary, Aleppo, and Egypt. The *Pico* for silks and stuffs is 22 inches.

Piece of eight, a Spanish coin; that of Seville and Mexico worth about 4 s. 6 d. 1 farthing; that of Peru 4 s. 3 d. 1 farthing.

Pilot, one who conducts ships into roads or harbours, or over bars and sands.

Pinnate,

Pinnace, a small vessel with a square stern, going with sails and oars, and carrying three masts.

Pipe, a measure of wine, containing 162 gallons.

Pirate, a sea robber.

Pistole, a French or Spanish piece of gold, value about 17 s. Sterling.

Pocket, of wool, about half a pack.

Policy of insurance, see chap. 3. § 3. n. 2. of this Appendix.

Pood, a weight used in Muscovy in weighing furs and some other goods, about 37 lb. Avoirdupois.

Port, a harbour or station for ships.

Portegue, a gold coin at Hamburg, value L. 2 : 12 : 9 Sterling.

Porterage, money paid to porters for their service in landing or shipping out goods, &c.

Porters, men who attend the water-side, and assist, as they are employed, in shipping off or landing goods. In London there are four sorts of porters.

1. Those called the *companies-porters*, who ship off and land goods exported and imported to and from the Baltic sea, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Turkey, &c. 2. The *ticket-porters*, who are all freemen; and their business is, to ship off and land goods to and from all parts of America. 3.

The *tackle-porters*, who are men provided with weights and scales, &c. and their business is, to weigh goods.

4. The *fellowship-porters*, who ship off or land such goods as are measured with dry measure; as, corn, salt, &c.

Portgreve, or *Portreve*, the title of the governor of some sea-port towns, and anciently of the chief magistrate of London.

Port sale, a sale of fish, or any other goods upon the key. Also a public sale of any commodity to the highest bidder.

Port-town, any town where there is a harbour for ships may be so called; but, in a strict sense, those towns only get this name, where a custom-house is kept. The *port-towns* or *ports* in England are, London, Berwick, Boston, Bridgewater, Bristol, Cardiffe,

Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Ipswich, Lynn, Milford, Newcastle, Plymouth, Pool, Sandwich, Southampton, Yarmouth, &c. Those in Scotland are, Aberdeen, Ayr, Borrowstounness, Campbelltown, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Inverness, Irvine, Kirkaldy, Leith, Montrose, Perth, Port-Glasgow, Prestonpans, Stranraer, Wigton, &c.

Poundage, a duty paid to the King of 1 s. for every 20 s. value of all goods imported or exported, except such as pay tunnage, and bullion and diamonds, and a few others.

Pre-emption, a first buying, or buying before others.

Premium, money given for insuring ships, goods, houses, &c.

Price-current, a weekly paper published at London, of the current value of most commodities.

Primage, a customary duty paid by merchants to the master and mariners of a ship, at their setting out or coming in to a port; to the master, for the use of his cables and ropes in loading or unloading the ship; to the mariners, for their service and assistance. It is commonly about 12 d. per tun.

Privateers, ships sent out in time of war, to seize the ships or goods of enemies.

Punchon, of wine, 34 gallons; of prunes, from 10 to 12 C.

Purser of a ship, a person who has the charge of the victuals, and keeps a list of the ship's company, and an account of the wages paid and due to them.

Pyoe, an East-Indian coin, the fourth part of an ana.

Q

Q *Uadrine*, a small coin in Italy, somewhat less than a farthing.

Quarantine, the space of forty days, being the time appointed for keeping out, from a healthful place, any ship supposed to come from a place infected with the plague.

Quarter, in England, 8 bushels; in Scotland,

Scotland, 4 bolls; in Spain, a quantity of about 139 lb. weight of corn.

Quartern, a measure, the fourth part of a pint.

Quest-men, persons chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanors, especially such as relate to weights and measures.

Quire, of paper, 24 sheets.

Quotient, a number that shews *quoties*, or how many times the divisor is contained in the dividend.

R

R *Ack-vintage*, a second voyage for rack-wines.

Rack-wines, wine drawn off, and cleaned from the lees.

Rateen, a kind of woollen stuff.

Ray-cloth, cloth that was never coloured or dyed.

Rcam, of paper, 20 quires.

Ree, a small coin in Portugal, 75 of which make about 6 d. Sterling.

Reed, a Jewish measure, 3 yards and 2 inches.

Regrator, one that buys and sells again in the same market, or within five miles thereof. Also one who trims up old goods for sale: a huckster.

Remancipate, to sell or return a commodity to him that first sold it.

Rial, Spanish money, 8 of which make a piece of eight, or 4 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Rialto, a marble bridge at Venice, where the merchants meet.

Roll, of parchment, 60 skins.

Rotello, a Turkish weight: of which there are three sorts at Aleppo; the lesser, 4 lb. 10 oz. 10 dr.; the middle, 4 lb. 12 oz. 11 dr.; the greater, 4 lb. 14 oz. 12 dr. At Smyrna, the *rotello* is 3 lb. 3 oz. 11 dr.

Rove, a Spanish weight, about 28 lb. Also a wine measure of 4 gallons.

Royal Exchange, a stately pile of building in the city of London, which was first founded by Sir Thomas Gresham a merchant, anno 1566, but being burnt down anno 1666, is now built of excellent stone, with such curious and admirable architecture, especially for a front, a high tower or steeple,

in which is an harmonious chime of 12 bells, and for archwork, that it is the noblest structure for a meeting-place of merchants in the known world.

Ruble, a coin in Muscovy, value 10 s. Sterling.

Rundlet, a cask for liquors, from 3 to 20 gallons.

Runner, a rope, with a pulley at one end, and a hook at the other, for hoisting of goods.

Rupce, an East-Indian coin, value 2 s. 3 d. Sterling.

S

S *Achem*, a great prince or ruler among the West-Indians.

Sack, of cotton wool, from 1½ C. to 4 C.; of sheeps wool, 26 stone of 14 lb. to the stone; but, in Scotland, 24 stone of 16 lb. each stone.

Salmo, a corn-measure in Spain, equal to 8 bushels English.

Salvage, an allowance made for saving ships or goods from danger of seas, enemies, &c.

Sarplier, a piece of canvas to wrap wares in, a pack-cloth.

Scandal, a French oil-measure, of 4 gallons.

Scavage, (*Seevage*, or *Shewage*), an ancient toll or custom exacted by Mayors, sheriffs, &c. from merchant-strangers, for wares shewed or offered to sale within their precincts; but is now prohibited to be levied, except by the Mayor and commonalty of London.

Scout-freight, money paid in Holland for carrying goods to or from ships in lighters or boats called *scouts*.

Seam, of glass, 24 stone, each 5 lb.; of corn or malt, 8 bushels.

Seigniorage, a duty to the King or Prince for gold and silver brought to be coined.

Scmidole, half a tun of wine, or one pipe.

Seroph, a Turkish gold coin, value 5 s. Sterling.

Serca, of barillia, 3 C.; of almonds,

2 C. ; of anniseeds, from 3 to 4 C. &c.
Shepel, a Dutch corn-measure, about 3 pecks English.
Ship-pound, a weight in Sweden, and some other places, for weighing iron, flax, hemp, &c. containing 312 lb. and at Antwerp 320 lb.
Shock, of soap-boxes, canes, &c. 60.
Skilling, a Dutch coin, value 7 d. Sterling.
Smugglers, persons that conceal or run prohibited goods, as brandy, &c.
Sombre, a measure in Spain, of two quarts English.
Sound, to make trial how deep the sea is ; to pump or sift one.
Sous, French money, 20 whereof make a livre, and 3 livres a French crown, or 4 s. 6 d. Sterling.
Span, nine inches.
Spring tides. See *Neap-tides*.
Stack, a pile of hay, wood, &c. 3 feet long, as many broad, and 12 feet high.
Stand, of pitch, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ C. to 3 C.
Staple, a city or town appointed by the government, a public mart for merchants to bring goods to for sale.
Staple goods, such as are vended at a staple ; and because these are commonly such as are not easily subject to perish, as wool, leather, lead, &c. goods of whatever kind not easily perishable, go by the name of *staple goods*.
Starboard, the right side of a ship ; *Larboard*, the left.
Statics, a science treating of weights, shewing the properties of heaviness and lightness.
Stellionate, all kind of deceit and trick in bargaining.
Stiver, a coin in Holland, value $1\frac{1}{5}$ d. Sterling.
Stone, of wool, in England, 14 lb. in Scotland, 16 lb. ; of beef, at London, 8 lb. in Hertfordshire, 12 lb. ; of glass, 5 lb. ; of wax, 8 lb.
Stoop, a measure in Flanders ; of beer, 2 quarts ; of wine, 3 quarts English.
Storage, warehouse-rent.
Sultanin, a Turkish gold coin, value about 8 s. Sterling.

Supercargo, a person employed by merchants to go a voyage, oversee the cargo, and dispose of it to the best advantage.

Surcharge, an overcharge, a charging beyond what is just.

Suttle-weight, the weight of goods, after the allowance for tare is deduced.

Swelver, a German coin, value 2 d. 1 farthing Sterling.

T

T *Ackle*, the ropes and furniture of a ship.

Tale, an East-Indian coin, value 20 s. ; at Japan, 4 s. 6 d.

Talent, a Jewish silver coin, value L. 342 : 3 : 9 Sterling. *Talent* of gold is 5475 l. The silver *talent* among the Greeks is 193 l. 15 s. Sterling.

Talent, a Jewish weight, equal to 189 lb. 8 oz. 15 dw. 17 gr. Troy. The common Attic *talent* is 56 lb. 11 oz. 17 gr. Troy. The Egyptian *talent* is 75 lb. 10 oz. 14 dw. 6 gr. The *talent* of Alexandria is 91 lb. 15 dw. Troy. The *talent* of Antiochia is 341 lb. 6 oz. 4 dw. 6 gr. Troy.

Tally, a cleft piece of wood, to score up an account upon by notches. They are used by the officers of the exchequer, who keep one of the clefts in the office, and give the other to persons who pay in money upon loans.

Tallyman. See *Broker*.

Tare, an allowance on weighable goods, made by the King to the importer, or by the seller to the buyer, in consideration of the outside package, as cask, bag, chest, wrappers, &c. Concerning which observe, 1. That several sorts of goods have their tares ascertained in a table annexed to the *Book of rates* ; and these tares are constantly observed with respect to imported goods, unless the officers thinking the crown, or the merchant thinking himself wronged, shall desire to have the goods unpacked, and the neat weight taken ; which is either done by weighing the goods of each cask, &c. or by picking out several casks of each size, and

and computing the rest according to them. And this is the ordinary method with respect to East-India goods.

2. As to goods whose tares are not ascertained, two land surveyors in London, and the collector and surveyor in the out-ports, are empowered by the government to adjust them. 3. Sometimes the casks, barrels, &c. are weighed beyond sea before the goods are put in them, and the respective weights marked on the casks themselves, or inserted in the merchant's invoice. In which case, if the officers can satisfy themselves, by unpacking and weighing some of the goods, that these *invoice-tares* are just and true, they commonly esteem them as such, and pass them accordingly. 4. But the unpacking of the goods, and taking the neat weight, being the most just method both for the King and merchant, it is commonly practised in cases where it can be done conveniently, and without detriment to the goods. And this method is always observed with respect to tobacco imported from Virginia or Maryland.

Tari, a coin in Sicily, value 5 d. Sterling.

Tariff, a custom-book, or book of rates, ascertaining the duties on merchandise.

Tarpaulin, a piece of canvas well tarred over, to be laid upon the deck of a ship, or any other place, to keep off the rain. This word is also used to signify a mariner or seaman.

Tellers, officers in the exchequer and bank who receive and give out money.

Tical, China money, value L. 2 : 16 : 3 Sterling.

Tidesmen, certain customhouse-officers, appointed to attend ships till laden or unloaden, to prevent the exporting or importing of unaccustomed goods.

Timber, of skins or furs, 40 in number.

Timph, Polish coin, value 7 d. Sterling.

Tol, a silk weight at Surat, about 5 drams.

Toman, a Persian gold coin, value L. 3, 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

Transfer, a customhouse warrant or pass.

Trett, an allowance in weighable goods of 4 lb. in 104 lb. made by the merchants in London to their own tradesmen and retailers, for break, waste, or dust mixed with the goods.

Tronage, a custom or toll for weighing of wool.

Truss, of hay, 56 lb. and 36 trusses make a load.

Tub, of tea, about 60 lb.; of camphire, from 56 to 86 lb.; of vermilion, from 3 to 4 C.

Tun, of timber, 40 solid feet.

Tunnage, an impost of so much per tun granted to the King, upon liquors imported or exported.

U

U*llage*, the quantity of liquor that in a cask partly filled, is required to fill it up, or what a cask wants of being full.

Uncustomed goods, such as have not paid custom.

Usance. See chap. 2. § 2. of this Appendix.

Usury, the gain of any thing above the principal, or that which was lent, exacted in consideration of the loan. 5 per cent. is allowed by law; and more, where the principal is in hazard, as where money is lent on bottomry.

V

V*endue*, auction, or public sale.

Vertule, a corn-measure in Flanders, of two bushels and three quarters of a peck English.

Villein, a fleece of wool shorn from a scabbed sheep.

Vintage, the season of grape-gathering.

Virgin-parchment, fine parchment made of the skins of young lambs.

W

W*aga*, of cheese, wool, &c. 256 lb.

Watch,

Watch, the space of 4 hours at sea.

Water-borne, a ship is so, when she is just afloat, or has just as much water as bears her off the ground.

Weigh, of salt or corn, 40 bushels.

Wharf, a key or place to land or ship off goods at.

Wharfage, money paid for landing goods at a wharf, or for shipping them off.

Wharfinger, a keeper or owner of a wharf.

Wherry, a small boat; such as is commonly used for carrying passengers.

Wool-drivers, persons who buy wool in the country, and carry it to the clothiers, or market-towns, to sell it again.

Wool-staple, a city, town, or place, where wool is wont to be sold.

Wool-winders, persons who make up fleeces of wool into bundles, in order to be packed.

Wreck, the goods or planks that float to land of a perished ship. If any creature, man, dog, or cat, escape, the goods saved shall be delivered to the owners, if claimed within year and day; otherwise they belong to the King, or the person to whom the King hath granted wreck.

X

X *Anti*, among the Chinese, is the supreme governor of heaven and earth; being the word they make use of to signify God.



Xesta, an Attic measure: of liquids it contains one pint five and a half solid inches English, wine-measure; of things dry it contains one pint and about a half solid inch, corn-measure.

Y

Y *Acht*, a small ship or pleasure-boat.

Yaw, a ship is said to yaw, when, through the fault of the steersman, she is not kept steady in her course, but makes angles in and out.

Ynca, a title of the ancient Kings of Peru in America, and of the Princes of their family, signifying Lord, King, or Emperor, or one of the royal blood.

Yucca, an American tree, of the root of which bread is made by the Indians.

Z

Z *Echin*, a gold coin at Venice, value 7 s. 6 d. Sterling; but the Turkish zechin is 9 s.

Zelot, Turkish money, value 2 s. 6 d. Sterling.

Zereth, an Hebrew lineal measure, equal to nine inches.

Zuz, an Hebrew coin, the fourth part of a shekel, value 7½ d. Sterling.

Zygoftates, a clerk of the market, an officer who has the oversight of the weights.

F I N I S

Mair, John

Book-Keeping modernized, or, merchant-accounts by double entry, according to the Italian form Wherein the theory of the art is clearly explained, and reduced to practice

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